



CABINET

Monday, 27th June, 2016, at 10.00 am
Darent Room, Sessions House, County
Hall, Maidstone

Ask for: **Louise Whitaker**
Telephone: **03000416824**
e-mail: **louise.whitaker@kent.gov.uk**

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 this 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 and Substitutions
To receive notification of any apologies and associated substitutions.
3. Declaration of Interests
To receive any declarations of interest from members in items on the agenda for this meeting.
4. Minutes of the Meeting held on 25 April 2016 (Pages 3 - 6)
To agree as a correct record the minutes of the previous meeting.
5. Revenue and Capital Budget Outturn for 2015-16 (Pages 7 - 110)
To receive a report providing the provisional revenue and capital budget outturn position for 2015-16, including a final update on key activity data.

6. Quarterly Performance Report, Quarter 4, 2015/16 (Pages 111 - 190)
To receive a report containing details of the key areas of performance for the authority at quarter 4 of 2015-16.

7. Pothole Blitz (Pages 191 - 194)
To receive a report providing details of funding set aside for a pothole blitz.

8. Grammar School and Social Mobility Select Committee Report (Pages 195 - 208)
To receive a report of the Grammar School and Social Mobility Select Committee Report.

9. Adoption of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (Pages 209 - 234)

To receive a report detailing the outcome of the Examination into the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 by the Government-appointed Inspector and seeking endorsement of the Plan for adoption by the County Council.

Peter Sass
Head of Democratic Services
Friday, 17 June 2016

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**CABINET**

MINUTES of a meeting of the Cabinet held in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Monday, 25 April 2016.

PRESENT: Mr P B Carter, CBE (Chairman), Mr M A C Balfour, 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

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS**163. Apologies**

(Item 2)

No apologies were received.

164. Declarations of Interest

(Item 3)

No declarations of interest were received.

165. Minutes of the Meeting held on 21 March 2016

(Item 4)

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on 21 March 2016, were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman accordingly.

166. Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring for 2015-16 - January

(Item 5)

Cabinet received a report providing the budget monitoring position for January 2015-16 for both revenue and capital budgets, including an update on key activity data.

Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement, Mr John Simmonds, introduced the item for members and in particular referred to the following:

- i. That pressures on the revenue budget remained which would continue in to the new financial year, including:
 - The cost of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in Kent, although improved by the new Home Office offer, continued to apply pressure to the budget and concern continued as to the financial implications of a significant number of those minors turning 18 when costs would increase further.
 - The Adults Social Care and Health portfolio continued to report ongoing pressures, reported here at approximately £5.5million from a variety of sources, including, residential and home care services, services for people with physical disabilities and supported living services. It was likely that these pressures would continue to be reflected in the 2016-17 budget.
 - That SEN home to school transport had reported a £2.2million pressure, partially offset by reduced demand for mainstream home to school transport. Work continued to reduce demand in this area by

supporting young people who have accessed the service previously to travel independently, where appropriate.

- In the Growth Environment and Transport Directorate, high waste volumes, and associated costs, continued to present a budgetary pressure, only partially offset by income from recyclables.

In relation to the capital budget Mr Simmonds reported that the working budget for 2015-16 was just over £266million. The forecast outturn against that figure was just over £254million, resulting in a reported variance of approximately £11million of which only £2million was real, the other £9million being a result of re-phasing.

In conclusion, Mr Simmonds thanked Members and Officers for the good work undertaken to deliver the successful 2015-16 budget and asked for support in doing the same in 2016-17.

Andy Wood, Corporate Director of Finance and Procurement, reported that the underspend on finalisation of the budget would be between £2 and £3million and that this would be completed shortly. He thanked managers for their work all year and in particular for their adherence to the moratorium on spending introduced towards the end of the financial year. Mr Wood estimated that this moratorium had saved the council approximately £2million without affecting front line services, which had been exempted from the spending restraints.

He also reported that the Finance Directorate were planning to introduce new reporting methods, as of September 2016, which would mean that Cabinet had sight of quarterly budget information more quickly following the end of each quarter.

In response to a request for information made by the Leader; Andrew Ireland, Corporate Director of Social Care, Health and Wellbeing spoke to the item. He reported that there were currently just below 900 unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) in Kent and just below 500 former UASC's who were now over 18 and had care leaver rights. This number had grown significantly in recent years, and, as an estimated 70% of last summer's arrivals were 16 or 17 years old, this trend was likely to continue. As a result capacity within the system was significantly diminished. However, he remained confident that a national dispersal programme would be created. The details of the scheme had not yet been confirmed, such as the voluntary nature, or otherwise, of it and it was unlikely that the figures regarding funding for receiving authorities would be released before the local elections. In addition no clear timescale had been put forward by government for implementation of any scheme and he expressed concern that it may well be after the summer months when arrival numbers were likely to be highest.

The Leader thanked the Corporate Director for his comprehensive comments and welcomed news that a national dispersal programme continued to be a priority for the government. He considered such a programme to be essential in managing the situation in the future as resources at KCC were already under considerable pressure.

He welcomed the news that the budget had delivered an underspend and echoed both the cabinet member and corporate director by reminding cabinet that the delivery of a balanced budget in 2016-17 would be an even more difficult task.

It was agreed that the information in the report be NOTED

167. Energy Security Select Committee Report

(Item 6)

Cabinet received a report of the Energy Security Select Committee which contained, at appendix 2, an executive summary of the committee's full report.

In the absence of members of the select committee to present its findings Cabinet agreed to note the report and its recommendations and welcomed the opportunity for a full debate when the matter was considered by the full Council in May.

This page is intentionally left blank

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

To: CABINET - 27 June 2016

Subject:

- (1) REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET OUTTURN FOR 2015-16
- (2) REVENUE BUDGET ROLL FORWARD
- (3) CAPITAL BUDGET ROLL FORWARD
- (4) FINAL KEY ACTIVITY MONITORING FOR 2015-16
- (5) FINAL FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS 2015-16
- (6) FINAL MONITORING OF PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2015-16
- (7) IMPACT OF 2015-16 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN ON RESERVES

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Page 7

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides the provisional revenue and capital budget outturn position for 2015-16, including a final update on key activity data.
- 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 details of proposed Revenue Budget roll forwards
 - Appendix 2 provides details of Capital re-phasing
 - Appendix 3 provides details of proposed capital programme cash limit changes
 - Appendix 4 provides final monitoring of key activity indicators for 2015-16
 - Appendix 5 provides final financial health indicators for 2015-16
 - Appendix 6 provides final monitoring of prudential indicators for 2015-16
- 1.3 Other items likely to be of particular interest to Members are the impact of the provisional financial and activity monitoring position on our revenue reserves, as detailed in section 3.9, and the directorate staffing levels at the end of each quarter of 2015-16 compared to 31 March 2015, which are provided in section 5.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is asked to:

- i) **Note** the report, including the provisional outturn position for 2015-16 for both the revenue and capital budgets.
- ii) **Agree** that £798.7k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund existing commitments, as detailed in section 2 of Appendix 1.
- iii) **Agree** that £3,142.1k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund the re-phasing of existing initiatives, as detailed in section 3 of Appendix 1.
- iv) **Agree** that £85.1k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund the bids detailed in section 4 of Appendix 1.
- v) **Agree** that £1,100k of the residual 2015-16 revenue underspending is provided for a Find & Fix programme of repair of pot holes.
- vi) **Agree** that the £2,483.8k remainder of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is set aside in the earmarked reserve to support future years' budgets.
- vii) **Agree** the contributions to and from reserves as reflected in section 3.9, which includes all appropriate and previously agreed transfers to/from reserves.
- viii) **Agree** that £26.529m of capital re-phasing from 2015-16 will be added into 2016-17 and later years capital budgets, as detailed in Appendix 2.
- ix) **Agree** the proposed capital cash limit changes outlined in Appendix 3.

Page 8

3. SUMMARISED PROVISIONAL REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN POSITION

- 3.1 For the 16th consecutive year the Council is able to demonstrate sound financial management, by containing its revenue expenditure within the budgeted level (excluding schools). The provisional outturn against the combined directorate revenue budgets is an underspend of -£7,609.7k (excluding schools). This is a £4,997.7k increase in the underspend compared to the projected -£2,612k underspend after management action reported to Cabinet in April. There may be minor variations to the figures during the final stage of the year end process and the external audit.
- 3.2 Details of the proposals for the use of the -£7,609.7k revenue budget underspending are provided in Appendix 1. This identifies those projects where there is already a commitment or a request to spend in 2016-17, leaving an uncommitted balance of £3,583.8k. It is recommended that:
 - a) £1,100k is provided for a Find & Fix programme of repair of pot holes;
 - b) in consideration of the significant savings still required to balance the 2017-18 budget and risks around achieving all of the £81m additional income and savings included within the 2016-17 budget, the remaining underspend of £2,483.8k is set aside in the earmarked reserve to support future years' budgets.

3.3 The report also provides, in section 3.9, details of the impact of the provisional outturn on our reserves. In addition, the final monitoring of key activity indicators for 2015-16 is detailed in Appendix 4, and Appendix 5 provides the year-end financial health indicators including cash balances, our long term debt maturity, outstanding debt owed to KCC, the percentage of payments made within 20 days and the recent trend in inflation indices (RPI & CPI).

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

	Cash Limit	Provisional Outturn	Net Variance	Last Report	Movement
Directorate Totals	+931,014.9	+923,405.2	-7,609.7	-2,612	-4,997.7
Adjustments: - Legally committed roll fwd (see Appendix 1)		+798.7	+798.7	+386	+412.7
Underlying position (incl. legally committed roll fwd requirements only)	+931,014.9	+924,203.9	-6,811.0	-2,226	-4,585.0
- Roll fwd / re-phasing required to continue / complete existing initiatives (see Appendix 1)		+3,227.2	+3,227.2	+1,195	+2,032.2
Underlying position (incl. ALL roll fwd requirements)	+931,014.9	+927,431.1	-3,583.8	-1,031	-2,552.8

3.5 **Table 1** Directorate position - provisional net revenue position together with comparison to the last report

Directorate	Cash Limit £'000	Provisional Outturn £'000	Net Variance £'000	Last Report £'000	Movement £'000
Education & Young People's Services	54,967.3	+53,887.3	-1,080.0	-60	-1,020.0
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services	133,085.1	+130,640.6	-2,444.5	-1,188	-1,256.5
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Asylum	280.0	+1,654.6	+1,374.6	+1,972	-597.4
<i>Sub Total SCH&W - Specialist Children's Services</i>	<i>133,365.1</i>	<i>+132,295.2</i>	<i>-1,069.9</i>	<i>+784</i>	<i>-1,853.9</i>
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults	343,072.6	+347,867.4	+4,794.8	+5,450	-655.2
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health	-	-	-	-	-
Growth, Environment & Transport	173,517.9	+170,790.0	-2,727.9	-1,635	-1,092.9
Strategic & Corporate Services	72,474.9	+69,195.3	-3,279.6	-2,397	-882.6
Financing Items	153,617.1	+149,370.0	-4,247.1	-4,754	+506.9
TOTAL (excl Schools)	931,014.9	+923,405.2	-7,609.7	-2,612	-4,997.7
<i>Schools (E&YP Directorate)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>+6,967.4</i>	<i>+6,967.4</i>	<i>+14,113</i>	<i>-7,145.6</i>
TOTAL	931,014.9	+930,372.6	-642.3	+11,501	-12,143.3

Page 106

3.6 Detailed below are the main reasons for the movement in the directorate forecasts since the last monitoring report to Cabinet on 25 April, as shown in table 1:

3.6.1 **Education & Young People:**

The EYP directorate delivered all of the savings it was required to, in line with the MTFP, and absorbed significant financial pressures in areas such as SEN Transport, which incurred an overspend of £2,057k because of rising demand, and in year cuts to government grants for both the Youth Offending Service and Community Learning & Skills. Over and above this, the directorate was still able to deliver a small underspend of £145.5k, after allowing for funding of £934.5k of planned roll forwards, to aid the overall position of the County Council. The savings were delivered through a combination of increased trading activity through Edukent, with the Education Psychology service trading with increased success, careful management of vacancies where appropriate, and tighter control over budgets and spending.

The overall position for the directorate has moved by -£1,020k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£136k Youth Service: due to an increase in income from the outdoor centres of -£114k and other minor movements of -£22k.
- b) -£170k Tackling Troubled Families - revised phasing of grant payments from the DCLG resulted in additional grant of -£114k being received late in the 15-16 financial year and other minor movements across all headings of -£56k.

- c) -£366k School Improvement: the non DSG movement on this A-Z line is due to an increase in income from higher than expected take up of courses for primary curriculum and moderation -£157k, reduction in spend on the 3 main phase (primary, secondary and special) teams -£106k and other minor movements of -£103k.
- d) -£126k Home to School/College Transport (SEN): a number of minor movements including a reduction in cash allowances of -£37k, an increase in income from other local authorities, in part due to the settlement of a disputed charge, -£52k and other smaller movements of -£37k.
- e) -£222k Other minor movements across all other A-Z service lines.
- f) There is a net increase in the transfer to the DSG reserve of £2,281k comprising of an increase in the schools unallocated DSG reserve of £1,744k and an increase in the central DSG reserve of £537k. The increase in the schools unallocated DSG reserve is due to a movement on Early Years Education of -£420k and a reduction in the pressure on High Needs budgets of -£1,324k. The increase in the central DSG reserve was due to an increase in the underspend on Contingency DSG funded budgets of -£228k; an increase in the underspend on redundancy of -£370k; a movement on excepted items of -£242k; a reduction in the underspend on stated support of +£155k and School Improvement Collaborations of +£171k, together with a number of small movements across other A-Z lines of -£23k.

3.6.2 Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services:

The overall provisional outturn position on Specialist Children's Services including Asylum is an underspend of £1,070k.

The financial journey that Specialist Children's Services has been on over the last few years, has meant that all recent previous year outturn positions have shown a significant overspend. In 2015-16 however there is an underspend of £2,444k (excluding Asylum), which demonstrates that the service now have a good grip on their financial commitments. There have been a number of contributing factors to this position: the transformation programme has meant that some savings have actually been achieved in advance of the original anticipated profile in relation to staffing and fostering costs; the number of looked after children continued to reduce, especially in the first part of the year; expenditure on adoption being lower due to numbers of children requiring that type of permanency arrangement being lower, mainly due to the significant progress made in earlier years. There has still been some pressure areas: with agency staff continuing to be a significant issue, because of the differential cost; a consistent rise in the number of special guardianship orders across the year; and an increased trend in high cost residential placements in the latter part of the year.

The outturn position on Asylum is a £1,374k pressure. This pressure is far better than anticipated at the outset of the year due to a continuation in reduction of costs, as well as revised rates being negotiated and agreed by the Home Office in recognition of the crisis that Kent found itself in, with significant arrivals during the summer and autumn of 2015. This position assumes that a surplus on grant income for Under 18's can be retained to offset the shortfall that still remains for care leavers – this position still needs to be agreed by the Home Office. The main element of the £1,374k pressure relates to costs for those young people who are not deemed eligible by the Home Office, and for whom they will not fund us.

The overall position for Specialist Children's Services (excluding Asylum) has moved by -£1,256.5k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£474k Children's Social Care Staffing: this movement is mainly due to -£289k salaried and agency staffing movements across the main Children in Care and Children's Social Work Teams, due to lower than expected usage of agency staffing; additional income for the Out Of Hours service (-£100k) recognising work undertaken by the team relating to Asylum young people; and funding expected to be used for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DOLS) for assessments (-£100k) has re-phased into 2016-17 and is included within the roll forward requirements in Appendix 1. There were also a number of other minor movements totalling +£15k.
- b) -£423k Family Support Services: this movement chiefly relates to a new contract to prevent harmful sexual behaviour (-£235.0k). The contract, which started in October, planned to replace individual arrangements, but take-up by year end was lower than anticipated. This was partly due to a continuation of individual arrangements that had not yet expired, but also due to slower than anticipated dissemination of information throughout the service, which has now been rectified. As a result, there was a contra movement on the In-House Fostering service line (explained in item h below). In addition, demand for Day Care services was lower than expected (-£92.0k). There were also a number of other minor movements totalling -£96k, including further reductions in contracts for commissioned services.
- c) -£217k Care Leavers: this movement is mainly due to lower than expected costs (predominately accommodation costs) for young people who are no longer looked after, most of whom are aged 18 or over.
- d) -£209k Adoption & other permanent care arrangements: this movement is mainly due to Adoption Support Fund Grant claims being greater than previously expected (-£154k). Spend had been forecast previously, but the amount of grant that could be attributed to this claim was underforecast. In addition, there were a number of other minor movements, such as reductions in spend for the County Adoption Team relating to reductions in contract costs and vacancy management, linked to lower overall usage of the service, partly offset by increases in Special Guardianship payments.
- e) -£176k Safeguarding: this movement is mainly due to reduced usage of agency staffing and staff vacancy savings, with current demand met from existing resources.
- f) -£132k Strategic Management & Directorate Support: this movement is mainly due to lower agency and recruitment spend, as well as a drawdown from a reserve set up in a previous year that was no longer required.
- g) +£109k Residential Children's Services - commissioned from independent sector: this movement is mainly due to an additional Disability placement for a child.
- h) +£78k Fostering - in house service: +£102.9k due to increased transport, use of specialists and other indirect costs, partly offset by other minor movements. This is offset by the movement in Family Support Services line, as part of this increase is for spend that was expected to go through contracts to prevent Harmful Sexual Behaviour (see item b above).
- i) +£188k: Other minor movements, each under £100k, including movements on Virtual School Kent and activity-related lines such as Commissioned Fostering and In-House Residential Care.

Asylum:

The overall position on the Asylum budget is a pressure of +£1,374.6k as shown in table 1 above, which is a movement of -£597.4k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- j) -£483k Under 18 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) who are eligible for grant funding: Previous forecasts of the shortfall were based on a forecast profile of the ages of individuals coming into care with corresponding forecasts of costs and grant incomes for each group, but with the unpredictability of the demand on this service, actual net costs proved to be lower than anticipated.
- k) -£284k Care Leavers who are ineligible for grant funding: On turning 18 a proportion are deemed ineligible on a case by case basis. However, with the large numbers of individuals turning 18 in the time period, this proportion was difficult to predict accurately. By working closely with the Home Office, it has been possible to resolve issues around potential ineligibility and determine eligibility status more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. In addition, the clients turning 18 were generally less expensive than previously forecast due to young people moving to lower cost provision.
- l) +£131k Under 18 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) who are ineligible for grant funding: Numbers identified as not being eligible under grant rules, and hence costs relating to those individuals, were higher than predicted. This was true across both the 16 and 17 years old age group and the under 16 years old age group.
- m) +£39k: Other minor movements including a correction to the actual amount payable to KCC in relation to 2014-15 and a slight reduction in costs which are in excess of the grant payable by the Home Office for eligible Care Leavers (aged 18 and over).

3.6.3 Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults Social Care:

Page 13

Adult Social Care has continued to achieve savings through both phases one and two of the transformation programme. Despite this, overall there is an overspend of £4,795k at outturn.

The significant area of overspend relates to Older People and Physical Disability services totalling £8,100k, which in the main is due to an increased trend over the year of numbers of people in receipt of domiciliary care, which started in the last quarter of 2014-15, as well as an increase in the costs of this type of care. Although overall numbers in residential and nursing care have continued to reduce, the costs relating to increasing complex needs and market availability has been a real challenge this year. Learning Disability and Mental Health services have a small overspend of £626k. Overall these service related overspends have been offset by underspends in areas such Operational Support Unit, Strategic Commissioning, Directorate Management and Support, as well as the ability to use surplus Phase 2 Care Act funding.

The overall position for Adult Social Care has moved by -£655.2k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£150k Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets: this is mainly due to a reduction in office support services (including postage, printing & stationary).
- b) -£407k Direct payments: this is predominately due to the reduction in the activity across older people, physical disability and learning disability budgets.
- c) +£638.4k Domiciliary Care: this mainly reflects an increase in activity for older people commissioned domiciliary care services, along with an increase in staffing costs for the Kent Enablement at Home service (KEaH), partially resulting from a change in the terms and conditions of holiday pay for 2015-16 (this is offset by a corresponding underspend against Other Adult Services).

- d) +£1,431.4k Nursing and Residential care: reflecting an increase in activity across both older people nursing and residential placements, along with an increase in unit cost for learning disability, older people and physical disability residential care. In addition, the total client contributions towards residential and nursing care have reduced. These increases in the position are partially offset by a reduction in costs of in-house older people residential care services.
- e) -£174.3k Supported Living: this is predominately due to a reduction in activity for physical disability supported living services and a release of unrealised creditors relating to mental health services, partially offset by an overall increase in the spend on learning disability shared lives service.
- f) -£154.7k Adaptive and Assistive Technology: predominately reflecting the sale of warehouse stock to the new provider of the equipment
- g) -£424.1k Other Adult Services: the costs associated with the changes to the terms and conditions of holiday pay and the further agreed price increases have now been reflected on the relevant services lines, therefore resulting in an increased underspend on this budget line.
- h) -£410.5k Social Support Services, this is predominately due to an increase in client contributions for residential respite services, along with a reduction in the total amount of payments to voluntary organisations, which is partially offset by an overall increase in the commissioning of residential respite services.
- i) -£178.6k Support & Assistance Service (Social Fund): the total amount of awards paid were lower than previously forecast as not all individuals had taken up the value of award approved for a variety of reasons. In addition there was a minor underspend on the administration costs of the
- j) -£639.6k Adult Social Care Staffing: there was an overall reduction in spend across all adult social care staffing budgets.
- k) -£186.2k Other minor offsetting movements across the remaining A-Z lines.

Page 14

3.6.4 Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health:

2015-16 was a challenging year in which the public health team faced a mid-year cut of £4.04m on the grant. Despite this, the performance of Public Health mandated commissioned services remains good in most areas. Access to sexual health services remains consistently high with 100% of clients accessing Genito Urinary Medicine (GUM) services within 48 hours. Successful completions in drug and alcohol treatment remains above the national average. There was a drop in those accessing health checks compared to 2014-15, but still a significant increase on 2013-14 and prior to the transfer to KCC. In October 2015 the commissioning of the health visiting service transferred into the Local Authority and Public Health division. An activity based contract has already been negotiated against the mandated checks, and an improvement in performance is beginning to be delivered as a result. An example of the impact is on the percentage of infants receiving their 1 year review at 12 months, which has increased from 35% in the months after transfer, to 56% at last measurement, whilst the percentage of children receiving their 2-2½ year review has increased from 71% to 91%. Public Health continue commissioning a range of services through the Directorates of KCC, and co-commissioning externally in partnership with other KCC directorates and the NHS. This is delivering good public health outcomes, particularly in children's early help services and delivering new partnership models in adult mental health services.

The overall position for the Public Health budgets has moved by -£764.4k since the 25 April report to Cabinet, all of which has been transferred into the Public Health reserve leaving a net nil movement as reflected in Table 1 above. The main movements are:

- a) -£400k reduction in Targeting Health Inequalities. This includes -£320k where the service was expecting to pay for prior years dental health costs but have since agreed with CCGs that these would not be paid; +£102k of additional dental health costs in 2015-16; -£43k reduction in Health Checks (both volume and price) and -£139k of other movements.
- b) -£122k reduction in Tobacco Control and Stop Smoking Services following a -£126k increase in unrealised prescribing creditors set up in the previous financial year and +£4k of other movements
- c) -£100k reduction in Sexual Health Services as a result of a number of minor movements.
- d) -£100k reduction in Public Health Staffing, Advice and Monitoring due to a number of small movements.
- e) -£42.4k of other minor movements across all other A-Z service lines.
- f) The provisional outturn position includes a transfer to the Public Health reserve of £1,988.4k which is £764.4k higher than forecast in the last report.

3.6.5 Growth, Environment & Transport:

The Growth, Environment and Transport (GET) directorate's outturn position for 2015-16 was an impressive underspend of -£2.73m, against a net budget of £173.5m. There are roll forward requests of £841k comprising both roll forward commitments, as well as grant funding rollovers, that partially offset this, but still leaves just under £2m to contribute towards the overall KCC underlying underspend.

This underspend was delivered through prudent financial management, maximising income opportunities and delivering some of the £12.7m 2016-17 savings early, either by holding vacancies in advance of service re-designs or contractual and procurement savings. The latter has become a feature of this directorate with Waste, for example, now costing less per tonne than it did 4 years ago. Additionally, risk has been transferred to the site operators and KCC has been able to reduce what it sends to landfill - a mere 2% - which is amongst the best in the country.

More remarkable is that despite the -£2.73m underspend, the directorate was also able to redirect a further £1.5m into an extension to the Find and Fix pothole campaign, as well as absorb the +£678k overspend on ENCTS (English National Concessionary Travel Scheme) where pass numbers are continuing to increase and journey numbers were in excess of the affordable budget.

This has been a challenging year but one that the GET directorate has tackled head on and will continue to look at all efficiency, income and transformation opportunities in the months and years ahead.

The overall position for the directorate has moved by -£1,092.9k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£291k increased underspend on the Public Protection budgets primarily in Trading Standards (-£143k), mainly due to -£61k of additional income and -£52k lower than expected legal fees, and Coroners (-£92k).
- b) -£201k increased underspend in Libraries, Registration and Archives resulting from -£70k of extra Registration income plus various other small movements.
- c) -£190k increased underspend against Planning and Transport Strategy due to -£80k of costs slipping to 2016-17 for which roll-forward is requested, and -£38k underspend relating to an externally funded project which is requested as a committed roll-forward. Both of these are included in Appendix 1.

- d) -£128k within Environmental Management as a number of projects have underspent. Within this is -£163k underspend against externally funded projects which is requested as a committed roll-forward in Appendix 1.
- e) -£109k increased underspend against Highways Management primarily -£226k increased income for Kent Permit scheme and Lane Rental Scheme offset by +£133k of increased Highways Improvements.
- f) +£203k increase in the Highways Maintenance overspend primarily resulting from +£361k of additional works within General Maintenance and Emergency Response plus +£128k of additional costs within Highway Drainage. These have in part been offset by -£93k increased underspend against Streetlight maintenance and electrical/structural testing due to resource issues with our external service provider, -£76k of additional income from highways consultancy and maintenance contractors where performance measures have not been met, and -£117k of other movements primarily reductions in vehicle and sundry costs.
- g) -£11k reduction in the pressure on the Waste Management budgets. Overall waste tonnage increased to 712,600 tonnes compared to the previous forecast of 709,900 tonnes, which led to an increase in the pressure of £321k. Within this is an increase of £1,180k in the Treatment and Disposal of Residual Waste following an increase in the amount of waste dealt with at the Allington Waste to Energy plant, offset by a -£790k reduction in Landfill Tax as fewer tonnes have been sent to landfill. This increased pressure resulting from higher waste tonnage has been more than offset by -£285k of trade waste income, -£119k reduction in the cost of Waste Facilities and various other smaller movements of +£72k.
- h) -£366k of other smaller movements, including -£97k in Regeneration and Economic Development, -£62k in Strategic Management and Directorate Support, -£54k in Gypsies and Travellers, -£47k Transport Planning, and -£47k in Sports Development.

3.6.6 Strategic & Corporate Services:

The core services within the Strategic & Corporate Services Directorate have delivered, through strong management action, an overall underspend of £3,279.6k. Of this, £1,421.5k is required to roll-forward, leaving a contribution of £1,858.1k to help with the Authority's overall position. This is a particularly strong performance given the overall level of demand and financial pressures and resources required to support the Back Office Procurement project. The resultant introduction of a third party contract to take over the Council's Contact Centre and Digital service provision enabled the reduction of pressures which the Directorate inherited in the previous financial year.

The overall position for Strategic & Corporate Services has moved by -£882.6k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£245.3k Local Member Grants: There was a slower take up/approval of schemes in February & March than anticipated, thus leaving a larger number not agreed by financial year end. This underspend is included in the roll forward requirements in Appendix 1 of this report.
- b) -£455.8k Business Services Centre: This is primarily resulting from an overestimation of telephone costs of -£306k. Additionally there is an increased underspend of -£136k relating to the capitalisation of the costs of the Electronic Data Management System, which is partially offset by a reduction in income of +£90k relating to this project and -£103.8k other minor movements.
- c) -£150.3k Finance & Procurement: an increase in the recharge to the asylum service of -£168.4k and +£18.1k other minor movements.
- d) -£31.2k other movements across the remaining A-Z service lines.

3.6.7 Financing Items:

The overall position for the Financing Items budgets has moved by +£506.9k since the 25 April report to Cabinet. The main movements are:

- a) -£1,332k Insurance Fund: an increase in the surplus on the Insurance Fund compared to the January forecast position, mainly as a result of lower than forecast claim settlements paid and claims reserves together with lower than forecast insurance premiums.
- b) +£1,332k transfer to the Insurance Reserve: in line with usual practice, the increased surplus on the Insurance Fund has been transferred to the Insurance reserve.
- c) -£1,857k against the Modernisation of the Council budget based on actual claims for workforce reduction costs.
- d) +£1,857k in line with usual practice, the underspend against the Modernisation of the Council budget has been transferred to the Workforce Reduction reserve.
- e) +£217k clawback of Business Rate Relief grant relating to 2014-15 following a reconciliation undertaken by Central Government.
- f) +£290k other smaller movements across several A-Z budget lines.

3.7 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 budget was set 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/divisions.

3.8 DELEGATED SCHOOLS BUDGETS

The previously forecast drawdown from school reserves of £14.113m reflected in table 1 was made up of a drawdown of £1.309m as a result of 12 schools converting to academies, a reduction of £7.421m in reserves for the remaining Kent schools based on the schools nine month monitoring returns and £2.958m expected use of the schools unallocated reserve to fund in year schools' related pressures. In addition, the schools unallocated DSG reserve was also forecast to reduce by £2.425m to fund pressures on Early Years education of £0.047m and high needs education of £2.378m.

The actual movement in schools reserves for 2015-16 was a reduction of £7.648m, reflecting an overspend against the schools' budgets in year, which is a movement of -£6.465m from the previously forecast position. A breakdown of this movement is provided in the table below. It shows the most significant movement of -£5.8m was in relation to a reduction in the overspending of Kent's maintained schools. Please see section 3.9 (d) below for further details.

- 12 schools converting to academies
- remaining Kent schools
- use of schools unallocated reserves for schools related pressures
total per schools delegated line in table 1

Impact on schools unallocated DSG reserve of variances within the non delegated budget (*reflected as a net nil in the non delegated section of the Education & Young People line of table 1, as any variance is offset by a transfer to/from the schools unallocated DSG reserve*):

- transfer to schools unallocated DSG reserve of an underspend on Early Years Education
- drawdown of schools unallocated DSG reserve to fund an overspend on High Needs Education

TOTAL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS RESERVES

(*a -ve reflects an increase in reserves i.e an underspend transferred to reserves and a +ve reflects a reduction in reserves i.e an overspend met by a drawdown from reserves*)

Provisional Outturn £'000	Last Report £'000	Movement £'000
+1,309	+1,309	-
+1,621	+7,421	-5,800
+4,037	+2,958	+1,079
+6,967	+11,688	-4,721
-373	+47	-420
+1,054	+2,378	-1,324
+681	+2,425	-1,744
+7,648	+14,113	-6,465

3.9 REVENUE RESERVES

- a) The table below reflects the impact of the provisional outturn and activity for 2015-16 on our revenue reserves. These are provisional figures and are subject to change during the final stages of the closing of accounts process.

Account	Balance at 31/3/15 £m	Provisional Balance at 31/3/16 £m	Movement £m
General Fund balance	34.7	37.2	2.5
Earmarked Reserves	168.3	164.5	-3.8
Surplus on Trading Accounts	2.9	0.6	-2.3
Schools Reserves *	54.0	46.4	-7.6

* Both the table above and section 2.1 of annex 1 include delegated schools reserves and unallocated schools budget.

b) The increase of £2.5m in general reserves reflects the 2015-16 budgeted contribution, as approved by County Council in February 2015.

c) The provisional reduction of £3.8m in earmarked reserves since 31 March 2015 is due to:

	£m
▪ Budgeted drawdown of Economic Downturn reserve to support 2015-16 budget	-4.2
▪ Budgeted drawdown of earmarked reserve to support 2015-16 budget (residual 2013-14 underspend)	-4.0
▪ Budgeted use of directorate held reserves to support 2015-16 budget	-2.4
▪ Budgeted contribution to reserves for invest to save proposals	+4.5
▪ Budgeted contribution to reserves (incl. continuation of collaborative work with DCs to increase council tax yield)	+2.6
▪ Budgeted drawdown from Kingshill Smoothing reserve	-2.0
▪ Budgeted phased repayment of sums borrowed from long term reserves in 2011-12 (year 2 of 10)	+1.3
▪ Budgeted contribution to the elections reserve partially offset by by-election costs	+0.5
▪ Use of rolling budget reserve (2014-15 underspend) to fund approved roll forwards	-10.9
▪ Impact on rolling budget reserve of 2015-16 outturn position	+7.6
▪ Transfer to earmarked reserve to support future budgets of uncommitted 2014-15 rolled forward	+4.1
▪ Net drawdown of reserves for transformation costs	-7.0
▪ Net drawdown of Dedicated Schools Grant reserve	-1.8
▪ Drawdown of Kent Drug & Alcohol Service reserve	-3.7
▪ Drawdown of 2014-15 underspend from Public Health reserve	-2.1
▪ Transfer to Public Health reserve of 2015-16 underspend	+2.0
▪ Use of NHS Support for Social Care reserve	-0.7
▪ Transfer to Insurance reserve of 2015-16 underspend against the Insurance Fund	+2.5
▪ Transfer to workforce reduction reserve of 2015-16 underspend against the workforce reduction fund, in line with usual practice	+1.9
▪ Net increase in IT Asset Maintenance reserve	+2.2
▪ Net reduction in Dilapidations reserve	-0.5
▪ Net increase in PFI reserves	+1.8
▪ Net increase in repairs and renewals of vehicles, plant & equipment reserves	+1.4
▪ Increase in Kent Lane Rental Scheme earmarked reserve	+0.8
▪ Increase in Commercial Services earmarked reserves	+0.6
▪ Other movements in various earmarked reserves	+1.7
	-3.8

- d) The reduction of £7.6m in schools reserves is due to:
- 12 schools converting to academy status this financial year and taking their accumulated reserves with them
 - An overspend for the remaining Kent Schools
 - Use of schools unallocated reserves to fund pressures of £1.054m on High Needs Education partially offset by a small underspend of £0.373m on Early Years Education.
 - Use of schools unallocated reserves to fund in year schools related pressures, mainly school improvement collaborations, the net deficits of closing schools and ICT related spend.

£m
-1.3
-1.6
-0.7
-4.0
-7.6

This has reduced total school revenue reserves to £46.361m of which £6.851m relates to unallocated schools budget. Of the remaining £39.510m, the schools returns show that of this balance, £10.474m is committed for specific revenue projects and contributing towards larger capital projects.

- e) The reduction of -£2.3m in the Surplus on Trading Accounts relates entirely to Commercial Services.

SUMMARISED CAPITAL MONITORING POSITION

The working budget for the 2015-16 Capital Programme is £262.611m excluding schools and PFI. The outturn against this budget is £234.911m giving a variance of -£27.700m.

4.2 **Table 2** Directorate provisional capital outturn position

Directorate	2015-16 Cash Limit per Budget Book £'000	2015-16 Working Budget £'000	2015-16 Variance £'000	Real Variance £'000	Re-phasing Variance £'000
Education & Young People's Services	145,060	124,854	-3,556	-1,019	-2,537
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services	626	827	101	-	101
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults	30,049	6,426	-3,384	-596	-2,788
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health	-	180	-180	-	-180
Growth, Environment & Transport	102,134	108,756	-16,854	-91	-16,763
Strategic & Corporate Services	20,155	21,568	-3,827	535	-4,362
Financing Items	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	298,024	262,611	-27,700	-1,171	-26,529

4.3 The 2016-17 Capital Programme will now be revised to reflect the re-phasing and other variations of the 2015-16 Capital Programme that resulted in the -£27.700m variance shown in table 2 above. Details of the capital re-phasing are provided in Appendix 2 and will be adjusted in the first full monitoring report of 2016-17. In addition, further proposed cash limit changes are provided in Appendix 3 along with final details of the capital receipts position for 2015-16 in Appendix 4 and the final prudential indicators for 2015-16 in Appendix 6.

4.4 **SCHOOLS DEVOLVED CAPITAL**

Capital expenditure incurred directly by schools in 2015-16 was £14.210m. As at 31 March 2016 schools capital reserves are 0.061m. This has increased from the deficit of -£552k held by schools as at 31 March 2015.

4.5 **EDUCATION & YOUNG PEOPLE SERVICES DIRECTORATE**

4.5.1 The Education & Young People's Services Directorate has a variance against its working budget of -£3.556m. The main reasons for this variance are as follows:

- a) Basic Need: +£3.531m rephasing from future years due to several larger school projects that are on site achieving better programme results than anticipated as a result of a warmer winter. This resulted in greater spend against original forecast spend profile, particularly in Quarter 4.
- b) Sevenoaks Free School: +£2.234m rephasing from future years - works are ahead of schedule due to good weather and resequencing of works.
- c) Annual Planned Enhancement: -£2.521m rephasing due to programming issues, complexity of works and access arrangements. -£0.657m real variance due to spend being correctly treated as revenue.
- d) Special School Review Phase 2: -£2.589 rephasing due to planning and contract issues on a number of schemes, all of which have been previously reported.
- e) Modernisation Programme: -£0.817m rephasing due to a delay in the procurement of contractors and changes made to projects. There are no anticipated delays to completion dates.
- f) Special School Review Phase 1: -£0.703m rephasing requested to be rolled forward against potential future pressures on Special School Review Phase 2.
- g) BSF Wave 3: -£0.490m real underspend.
- h) Sevenoaks Grammar Annex: -£0.255m rephasing due to delay in signing the pre-construction project agreement.

4.6 **SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - CHILDREN'S SERVICES**

4.6.1 The Social Care, Health & Wellbeing Directorate - Specialist Children's Services has a variance against its working budget of £0.101m. This is made up of the ConTROCC project progressing earlier than planned +£0.150m, and minor rephasing on Transforming Short Breaks of -£0.049m.

4.7 SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - ADULTS SERVICES

4.7.1 The Social Care, Health & Wellbeing Directorate - Adult Services has a variance against its working budget of -£3.384m. The main reasons for this variance are as follows:

- a) Op Strategy - Lowfield Street: -£0.975m rephasing due to the project being on hold - this has previously been reported.
- b) Home Support Fund: -£0.608m rephasing to cover 2016-17 adaptations where works are postponed whilst decisions on start dates are agreed. This funding is a critical investment required to support the move from double handed care packages to single handed care packages.
- c) Wheelchair Accessible Housing: -£0.517m rephasing due to the budget being managed alongside other service priorities.
- d) LD Strategy Community Hubs: -£0.516m rephasing due to the requirement to review all KCC properties when looking for alternative accommodation.

4.8 SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - PUBLIC HEALTH

4.8.1 The Social Care, Health & Wellbeing Directorate - Public Health has a variance against its working budget of -£0.180m due to rephasing on the Community Sexual Health Services project.

Page 22

GROWTH, ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

4.9.1 The Growth, Environment & Transport Directorate has a variance against its working budget of -£16.854m. The main reasons for this variance are as follows:

- a) Swale Transfer Station: -£1.747m rephasing to allow completion of scheme in 2016-17. There is an expected underspend, which will be required to cover an overspend on Richborough closed landfill site and a cash limit change will be enacted once the specification and costings on the Richborough project are finalised.
- b) Regional Growth Fund: -£1.573m rephasing. In line with the contract with BIS the funds have been committed by 31st March, but will not be defrayed until 2016-17.
- c) LED Conversion: -£1.226m rephasing due to delay in the procurement process and award of the contract. There is no expected impact on the completion date of the scheme.
- d) Highway Major Maintenance: -£1.158m. Rephasing -£1.340m, real additional funding +£0.182m. The majority of the rephasing relates to delays with procurement on Grosvenor Bridge works (-£0.800m) and delays to Clapham Hill due to works design and procurement issues.
- e) Innovation Investment Initiative (i3) or Medway Growth Hub: -£1.000m rephasing. Funds were received late in 2015-16 and will be rolled forward for business loan applications in 2016-17.
- f) East Kent Access Phase 2: -£0.838m rephasing to cover land compensation payments in future years.

- g) Drovers Bridge: -£0.754m rephasing to allow completion of scheme in 2016-17. Negotiations are ongoing with Highways England, who will deliver the scheme, and the funding has therefore been rephased to align with projected spend.
- h) Empty Property Initiative: -£0.745m rephasing due to spend being realigned to match expected loan repayments.
- i) Integrated Transport Schemes: -£0.704m. Rephasing -£1.200m, -£0.252m relates to the concept design of schemes funded by developer contributions that will progress in future years, -£0.525m is due to concentration of resources in other areas of the capital programme resulting in rephasing, and the remainder is on a number of smaller schemes reprofiled into 2016-17. There is a real variance of +£0.496m the majority of which relates to minibuses purchased from a revenue grant.
- j) Incubator Development: -£0.700m rephasing - SELEP have agreed to roll the funding forward to progress suitable applications in 2016-17.
- k) Major Schemes Preliminary Design Fees: -£0.680m rephasing required for anticipated new schemes coming forward in the capital programme.
- l) Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road: -£0.608m rephasing to cover land compensation payments in future years.
- m) Maidstone Gyrotory Bypass: -£0.592m rephasing following realignment of cost and associated funding due to the nature of SELEP schemes.
- n) Marsh Millions: -£0.516m rephasing due to the funding partners agreement to carry over funds to 2016-17 while exploring an agreed way forward. +£0.377m real variance to reflect match funding from partners.
- o) A28 Chart Road: -£0.511m rephasing following realignment of cost and associated funding due to the nature of SELEP schemes.
- o) Folkestone Heritage Quarter: -£0.432m rephasing to allow grants to be made available to new applicants from the reserve list or alternative activities within the project.
- o) Westwood Relief Strategy Poorhole Lane Improvements: -£0.395m rephasing to cover final landscaping works and future land compensation payments.
- r) Victoria Way: -£0.343m rephasing to cover land compensation payments in future years.
- s) North Farm Longfield Road: -£0.308m rephasing to cover final utility costs and land compensation payments in future years.

4.10 STRATEGIC & CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE

- 4.10.1 The Strategic & Corporate Services Directorate has a variance against its working budget of -£3.827m. The main reasons for this are as follows:
 - a) Customer Relationship Management Solution: +£0.858m funded by a revenue contribution.
 - b) Property Investment & Acquisition Fund: -£2.540m rephasing due to delays on the purchase of two properties.
 - c) New Ways of Working: Rephasing of -£1.279m due to the detailed tendering and design process of some East Kent buildings taking longer than anticipated. +£0.488m additional revenue funding.
 - d) Corporate Property Strategic Capital: -£0.596m underspend due to lower than anticipated eligible capital spend.
 - e) Disposal Costs: -£0.252m underspend due to the transfer of costs to revenue for properties that have exceeded the 4% cost of disposal limit.

5. STAFFING LEVELS

5.1 The following table provides a snapshot of the staffing levels by directorate as at 31 March 2016 compared to the numbers as at 31 March 2015, 30 June 2015, 30 September 2015 and 31 December 2015, based on active assignments. Between 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016 there has been a reduction of 552.85 FTEs, of which 299.8 FTEs were in schools and 253.05 FTEs were in non schools settings. The reduction in schools based staff is mainly as a result of schools converting to an academies.

							Difference	
		31 Mar 15	30 Jun 15	30 Sep 15	31 Dec 15	31 Mar 16	Number	%
KCC	Assignment count	37,285	37,123	36,055	35,907	35,825	-1,460	-3.92%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	31,437	31,310	30,555	30,497	30,448	-989	-3.15%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	27,933	27,770	27,134	27,146	27,176	-757	-2.71%
	FTE	20,915.93	20,758.33	20,353.98	20,350.31	20,363.08	-552.85	-2.64%
KCC - Non Schools	Assignment count	11,667	11,471	11,401	11,236	11,086	-581	-4.98%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	10,785	10,587	10,541	10,415	10,311	-474	-4.39%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	9,296	9,134	9,111	9,026	8,967	-329	-3.54%
	FTE	7,972.64	7,832.07	7,830.26	7,771.46	7,719.59	-253.05	-3.17%
E&YP	Assignment count	2,903	2,843	2,755	2,760	2,649	-254	-8.75%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	2,678	2,598	2,536	2,556	2,467	-211	-7.88%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	1,903	1,849	1,841	1,881	1,812	-91	-4.78%
	FTE	1,573.20	1,536.07	1,547.05	1,582.28	1,537.02	-36.18	-2.30%
SCH&W	Assignment count	4,638	4,590	4,648	4,666	4,670	32	0.69%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	4,256	4,221	4,270	4,289	4,313	57	1.34%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	4,056	4,028	4,069	4,090	4,111	55	1.36%
	FTE	3,483.83	3,459.75	3,504.37	3,533.28	3,546.99	63.16	1.81%
GET	Assignment count	2,370	2,354	2,349	2,305	2,294	-76	-3.21%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	2,163	2,152	2,144	2,116	2,109	-54	-2.50%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	1,626	1,617	1,597	1,582	1,603	-23	-1.41%
	FTE	1,314.51	1,305.26	1,283.96	1,273.37	1,280.78	-33.73	-2.57%
S&CS	Assignment count	1,756	1,684	1,649	1,505	1,473	-283	-16.12%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	1,746	1,674	1,639	1,500	1,471	-275	-15.75%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	1,720	1,649	1,612	1,481	1,452	-268	-15.58%
	FTE	1,601.10	1,530.99	1,494.88	1,382.53	1,354.80	-246.30	-15.38%
Schools	Assignment count	25,618	25,652	24,654	24,671	24,739	-879	-3.43%
	Headcount (inc. CRSS)	20,718	20,785	20,065	20,131	20,185	-533	-2.57%
	Headcount (excl. CRSS)	18,667	18,665	18,047	18,143	18,233	-434	-2.32%
	FTE	12,943.29	12,926.26	12,523.72	12,578.85	12,643.49	-299.80	-2.32%

Note:
If a member of staff works in more than one directorate they will be counted in each. However, they will only be counted once in the Non Schools total and once in the KCC Total.

If a member of staff works for both Schools and Non Schools they will be counted in both of the total figures. However they will only be counted once in the KCC Total.

CRSS = Staff on Casual Relief, Sessional or Supply contracts.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 For the 16th consecutive year the Council is able to demonstrate sound financial management by containing its revenue expenditure within the budgeted level (excluding schools). In the context of a savings requirement of around £83m in 2015-16 and on the back of delivering approximately £351m of savings across the previous four years, together with the continued high demand for services such as social care, SEN transport, English National Concessionary Travel Scheme and waste, an overall underspending position is a considerable achievement. However, with further savings of £81m required in 2016-17 and a budget gap still to close for 2017-18 with budget savings being more and more difficult to achieve as the easier options have already been taken, we must not be complacent, hence the recommendation to put the uncommitted underspend from 2015-16 into reserves pending future budget decisions.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is asked to:

- i) **Note** the report, including the provisional outturn position for 2015-16 for both the revenue and capital budgets.
- ii) **Agree** that £798.7k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund existing commitments, as detailed in section 2 of Appendix 1.
- iii) **Agree** that £3,142.1k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund the re-phasing of existing initiatives, as detailed in section 3 of Appendix 1.
- iv) **Agree** that £85.1k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is rolled forward to fund the bids detailed in section 4 of Appendix 1.
- v) **Agree** that £1,100k of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is provided for a Find & Fix programme of repair of pot holes.
- vi) **Agree** that the £2,483.8k remainder of the 2015-16 revenue underspending is set aside in the earmarked reserve to support future years' budgets.
- vii) **Agree** the contributions to and from reserves as reflected in section 3.9, which includes all appropriate and previously agreed transfers to/from reserves.
- viii) **Agree** that £26.529m of capital re-phasing from 2015-16 will be added into 2016-17 and later years capital budgets, as detailed in Appendix 2.
- ix) **Agree** the proposed capital cash limit changes outlined in Appendix 3.

8. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

None

9. CONTACT DETAILS

Report Authors:

Chris Headey

Central Co-ordination Manager

Revenue Finance

03000 416228

chris.headey@kent.gov.uk

Jo Lee/Julie Samson

Capital Finance Manager

03000 416939 / 03000 416950

julie.samson@kent.gov.uk

joanna.lee@kent.gov.uk

Director:

Andy Wood,

Corporate Director of Finance and Procurement

03000 416854

andy.wood@kent.gov.uk

2015-16 REVENUE BUDGET ROLL FORWARD PROPOSALS

	£'000	£'000
1. 2015-16 provisional underspend		-7,609.7
2. Details of Committed/Rephasing projects where we have a legal obligation		
a) Education & Young People Directorate		
i) <i>Re-phasing of Kent Youth Employment programme</i> To fund existing placements that continue into 2016-17.	120.0	
b) Social Care, Health & Wellbeing Directorate		
i) <i>Re-phasing of Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB) into 2016-17</i> This represents KCC's share of the underspend of the KSCB Board. Under the terms of the inter-agency agreement, KCC has an obligation to provide this funding to the Board. The underspending relating to partners contributions is held in a Fund.	162.6	
ii) <i>Re-phasing of Kent & Medway Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Committee into 2016-17</i> This represents KCC's share of the underspend of the Committee. Under the terms of the multi-agency agreement, KCC has an obligation to provide this funding to the Committee. The underspending relating to partners contributions is held in a Fund.	62.0	
iii) <i>Various externally funded projects</i> This represents funds required to fulfil our obligation to the partnership agreements in relation to various externally funded projects.	11.5	
c) Growth, Environment & Transport Directorate		
i) <i>Various externally funded projects</i> This represents funds required to fulfil our obligation to the partnership agreements in relation to various externally funded projects.	347.4	
d) Strategic & Corporate Services Directorate		
i) <i>Setting up costs of the Property LATCo</i> The represents the re-phasing of costs into 2016-17 related to the setting up of the Property LATCo.	95.0	
ii) <i>Oakwood Site Users</i> This represents KCC's share of the underspend against the Oakwood Site. Under the terms of the inter-agency agreement, KCC has an obligation to provide this funding to the pooled budget. The underspending relating to the other agencies contributions is held in a Fund.	0.2	
	798.7	

3. Details of re-phasing required to continue/complete an initiative where we are not yet legally committed.

a) **Education & Young People Directorate**

i) *Re-phasing of Kent Youth Employment programme*

58.7

This programme was launched at the end of the 2011-12 financial year with the purpose of encouraging Kent businesses to recruit unemployed young people who have been unemployed for a significant period. The scheme involves the payment of grants to employers following completion of 6 months and 12 months in placements. This represents the balance of the funding, which is requested to roll forward to be used to fund future placements on the programme.

ii) *Re-phasing of Troubled Families Programme into 2016-17*

755.8

The underspend is due to projects supporting families spanning financial years. In addition, due to the payment by results element of the programme, the grant has increased during the year and the projects associated with this increase do not begin until the income is received. Roll forward is requested in order to continue supporting families as part of the Tackling Troubled Families government initiative.

Social Care, Health & Wellbeing Directorate

i) *Re-phasing of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguard assessments funded from one-off grant*

592.5

Delays in the commissioning of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguard (DOLS) assessments by an external agency, along with a phased approach to recruitment, due to difficulties in finding suitable candidates and the need to review the process required, have led to a requirement to re-phase the one-off DOLS Grant received in 2015-16, for use in 2016-17. This roll forward is required to enable higher levels of DOLS assessments to be completed. There has been a significant rise in the number of DOLS assessments required in both care homes and hospital settings following a legal judgement and this grant has been given in recognition of this pressure on local councils.

	£'000	£'000
c) Growth, Environment & Transport Directorate		
i) <i>Re-phasing of Streetlight Maintenance</i>	273.8	
Works expected to be carried out by the end of 2015-16 were unfortunately delayed due to resource issues with our external service provider. This is essential work that is not covered by general maintenance and includes more complex repairs and replacements that are required to keep assets in light, and in a safe condition. The work was committed last financial year and is currently being completed, therefore without this roll forward, it would create a pressure on this year's budget allocation.		
ii) <i>Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SuDS)</i>	55.0	
KCC took on new duties from April 2015 regarding planning applications for major developments in relation to surface water drainage where we must satisfy ourselves that Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are put in place. The grant funding received in 2015-16 to build capacity and develop standing advice was not fully spent, and as this is an un-ringfenced grant and the grant is reducing in 2016-17, the balance is required to roll forward to support the new responsibilities in 2016-17 without the need to call on existing funding for flood risk management projects.		
iii) <i>Re-phasing of Strategic Planning Projects</i>		
The re-phasing of works on the following strategic priorities:		
• Local Growth Fund - development work was halted due to a delay in announcement of government funding. This announcement has now been made and this roll forward is required to enable feasibility and business case development which is essential to assist with leveraging in funds to deliver transport infrastructure. Also, a new business case is required for Thanet Parkway, for which there is insufficient capacity within the capital budget to cover this.	30.0	
• Local Transport Plan (LTP4) - this continues to be beset by delays and anticipated works in 2015-16 will now need to be completed in 2016-17, for which there is insufficient base budget in 2016-17, so roll forward is required to complete these works.	20.0	
• National Government Schemes - this funding will enable KCC, as a key stakeholder, to respond to consultations on such things as Lorry Park (Operation Stack solution) and Aviation policy e.g. second runway at Gatwick.	30.0	
c) Strategic & Corporate Services Directorate		
i) <i>Re-phasing of Local Member Grants</i>	1,326.3	
Each Member is provided with £25k to provide grants to schemes within their local area to enhance the community. This represents the balance of funding uncommitted in 2015-16, which is requested to roll forward for use in 2016-17.		
		3,142.1

	£'000	£'000
4. Bids for roll forward		
a) Growth, Environment & Transport Directorate		
i) <i>Public Rights of Way (PROW)</i> Systems development & first year maintenance costs for a system to ascertain whether a property is affected by a PROW or Common Land & Village Green. This is required following a change to local authority land searches being introduced by Law Society from July 16.	42.0	
ii) <i>Gypsies & Traveller Unit</i> KCCs share of converting the two Maidstone Borough Council sites to direct billing of electricity to customers from suppliers	25.0	
iii) <i>Sports Development</i> Funds released from a review of the balance sheet, requested to fund small community sports projects	18.1	
	<hr/>	85.1
5 Remaining uncommitted balance of underspending		<hr/> <hr/> -3,583.8

CAPITAL RE-PHASING

1. The 2016-17 and future years capital programme will be adjusted to reflect the total rephasing of -£26.529m as follows:

Education & Young People's Services	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Annual Planned Enhancement Programme	-2,521	2,521			0
Pupil Referral Units	-191	191			0
Basic Need - Repton Manor	-123	123			0
Basic Need - Other	3,531	-3,531			0
Modernisation	-737	737			0
Special Schools Review Phase 1	-703	703			0
Special Schools Review Phase 2	-2,589	2,589			0
Sinners Academy	-151	151			0
Vocational Education Centre Programme	-148	148			0
Sevenoaks Grammar	-255	255			0
Sevenoaks Free School	2,234	-2,234			0
Universal Infant Free School Meals	-111	111			0
EYPS Single System	-216	-169	385		0
Total Rephasing >£100k	-1,980	1,595	385	0	0
Rephasing <£100k	-557	527	-470	500	0
TOTAL REPHASING	-2,537	2,122	-85	500	0

Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
ContrOCC	150	-150			0
Total rephasing >£100k	150	-150	0	0	0
Other rephased projects <£100k	-49	49			0
TOTAL REPHASING	101	-101	0	0	0

Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
OP Strategy - Lowfield Street	-975	975			0
Wheelchair Accessible Housing	-517	517			0
LD Strategy Community Hubs	-516	516			0
SWIFT	-104	104			0
Telecare and Equipment	-123	123			0
Home Support Fund	-608	608			0
Total rephasing >£100k	-2,843	2,843	0	0	0
Other rephased projects <£100k	55	-55			0
TOTAL REPHASING	-2,788	2,788	0	0	0

Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Community Sexual Health Services	-180	180			0
Total rephasing >£100k	-180	180	0	0	0
Other rephased projects <£100k					0
TOTAL REPHASING	-180	180	0	0	0

Growth, Environment & Transport	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Major Scheme Preliminary Design Fees	-680	680			0
Highway Major Maintenance	-1,340	1,340			0
Integrated Transport Scheme	-1,200	1,200			0
Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road	-608	608			0
East Kent Access PH2	-838	838			0
Rushenden Link Road	-105	105			0
Victoria Way Ph1	-343	343			0
Ashford - Drovers Roundabout Junction	-142	142			0
Street Lighting Column Replacement Scheme	-142	142			0
Sturry Road Landfill Site - Emergency Works	-192	192			0
Swale Transfer Station	-1,747	1,747			0
Thanet Parkway	-233	233			0
Rathmore Road Link	-184	184			0
A28 Chart Road	-511	511			0
Westwood Relief Strategy - Poorhole Lane	-395	395			0
North Farm Longfield Road - Tunbridge Wells	-308	308			0
Maidstone Gyrotory Bypass - Junction Improvement	-592	592			0
LED Conversion	-1,226	1,226			0
M20 Junction 4 Eastern Overbridge	-216	216			0
A26 London Road/Speldhurst Road/Yew Tree	303	-303			0
Sturry Link Road, Canterbury	-244	244			0
Kent Sustainable Interventions Programme for Growth	-124	124			0
Empty Property Initiative	-745	745			0
Folkestone Heritage Quarter (HLF)	-432	432			0
Incubator Development	-700	700			0
Innovation Investment Initiative (i3) also known as Kent and Medway Growth Hub	-1,000	1,000			0
Marsh Millions	-516	516			0
No Use Empty - Rented Affordable Homes	-234	234			0
Regional Growth Fund	-1,573	1,573			0

Growth, Environment & Transport cont'd	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Regional Growth Fund - JTI	325	-325			0
Public Rights of Way	-141	141			0
Village Halls & Community Centres	-180	180			0
Total rephasing >£100k	-16,263	16,263	0	0	0
Other rephased projects <£100k	-500	500			0
TOTAL REPHASING	-16,763	16,763	0	0	0
Strategic & Corporate Services	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Common Data Environment (formerly Building	-123	123			0
Modernisation of Assets	199	-199			0
New Ways of Working	-1767	1,767			0
Property Investment & Acquisition Fund	-2,540	2,540			0
Web Redevelopment	-118	118			0
Total rephasing >£100k	-4,349	4,349	0	0	0
Other rephased projects <£100k	-13	13			0
TOTAL REPHASING	-4,362	4,362	0	0	0

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
TOTAL ALL DIRECTORATES	-26,529	26,114	-85	500	0

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CAPITAL PROGRAMME CASH LIMIT CHANGES

Directorate	Project	2016-17	2017-18	Future Years	Funding	Description
		£'000	£'000	£'000		
Cash limit change due to revised external/grant funding availability:						
EYPS	Basic Need			4,783	Grant	Additional Basic Need grant.
EYPS	Special Schools Review Phase 2		2,000		Grant	Additional funding agreed from the Basic Need contingency.
GET	Public Rights of Way	47			External Other	Additional external funding.
GET	Maidstone Integrated	1,745	2,835	7,270	Grant	New SELEP approved scheme.
GET	Permanent Pothole Fund	1,473			Grant	Additional one-off grant.
GET	Highways Incentive Fund	1,377			Grant	Additional grant.
Cash limit change to cover overspends elsewhere in the capital programme:						
EYPS	Youth - Modernisation of Assets	-7			Prudential	Underspend used to fund Deal Youth Hub in 2015-16.
Cash limit change due to project underspends:						
EYPS	BSF Wave 3	-173			Capital receipt	Project underspend.
Other cash limit changes:						
GET	A26 Yew Tree Lane	-1,000	1,000		Grant	Other rephasing in later years.
GET	A28 Sturry Road Integrated Transport	-472	472		£254k Grant, £218k Dev Conts	Other rephasing in later years.
GET	Folkestone Seafront Regeneration	-4,000	-1,100		Grant	Scheme being run by a 3rd party therefore will not go through KCC books.
GET	Dover Western Docks Revival	-5,000			Grant	Scheme being run by a 3rd party therefore will not go through KCC books.
GET	Middle (North) Deal	-750			Grant	Scheme being run by a 3rd party therefore will not go through KCC books.
GET	Ashford Spurs	-2,000	-2,520		Grant	Scheme being run by a 3rd party therefore will not go through KCC books.
GET	Sittingbourne Town Centre	-1,700			Grant	Scheme being run by a 3rd party therefore will not go through KCC books.

2015-16 FINAL MONITORING OF KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS**1. EDUCATION AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES DIRECTORATE****1.1 Number of schools with deficit budgets compared with the total number of schools:**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	as at 31-3-13	as at 31-3-14	as at 31-3-15	as at 31-3-16	projection for 31-3-17
Total number of schools	463	449	412	395	379
Total value of school reserves	£48,124k	£45,730k	£54,009k	£46,361k	£44,241k
Number of deficit schools	8	18	8	14	30
Total value of deficits	£364k	£2,017k	£2,650k	£2,899k	£8,427k

Comments:

- The information on deficit schools for 2016-17 has been obtained from the schools 3 year plans completed in spring/early summer 2015-16 and shows 30 schools predicting a deficit at the end of year 2. 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 will be working with these schools to reduce the risk of a deficit in 2016-17 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. The next update on school deficits will be available for the quarter 1 report to Cabinet in September (from the schools 3 year plans completed in summer 2016).
- 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 has reduced by 17 overall in 2015-16. The movement is made up of 12 primary schools converting to academies, 4 schools closing and 2 schools amalgamating. The number of schools is projected to reduce by a further 16 in 2016-17 due to further assumed conversions to academies.
- The value of schools reserves has reduced £7,648k in 2015-16. This movement includes a reduction in the schools unallocated reserve to fund a net pressure on the high needs & early education budgets of £681k and other schools related items of £4,037k. There is a drawdown from school reserves which includes £1,309k relating to 12 schools converting to academy status and £1,621k reduction in the balances of the remaining Kent schools.

1.2 Number of children receiving assisted SEN and Mainstream transport to schools

	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	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	3,934	4,145	14,667	14,119	3,808	4,051	12,493	11,400	3,752	3,896	9,866	9,426
May	3,934	4,172	14,667	14,119	3,808	4,056	12,493	11,436	3,752	3,877	9,866	9,454
Jun	3,934	4,206	14,667	14,106	3,808	4,073	12,493	11,468	3,752	3,904	9,866	9,491
Jul	3,934	4,167	14,667	14,093	3,808	4,041	12,493	11,307	3,752	3,913	9,866	9,505
Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep	3,934	3,761	14,667	10,300	3,808	3,725	12,493	8,969	3,752	3,599	9,866	6,576
Oct	3,934	3,981	14,667	11,258	3,808	3,785	12,493	9,123	3,752	3,847	9,866	7,422
Nov	3,934	4,010	14,667	11,267	3,808	3,826	12,493	9,237	3,752	3,840	9,866	7,571
Dec	3,934	4,021	14,667	11,296	3,808	3,816	12,493	9,220	3,752	3,875	9,866	7,671
Jan	3,934	4,037	14,667	11,314	3,808	3,853	12,493	9,258	3,752	3,898	9,866	7,751
Feb	3,934	4,086	14,667	11,368	3,808	3,885	12,493	9,357	3,752	3,901	9,866	7,802
Mar	3,934	4,041	14,667	11,375	3,808	3,899	12,493	9,388	3,752	3,949	9,866	7,854

Comments:

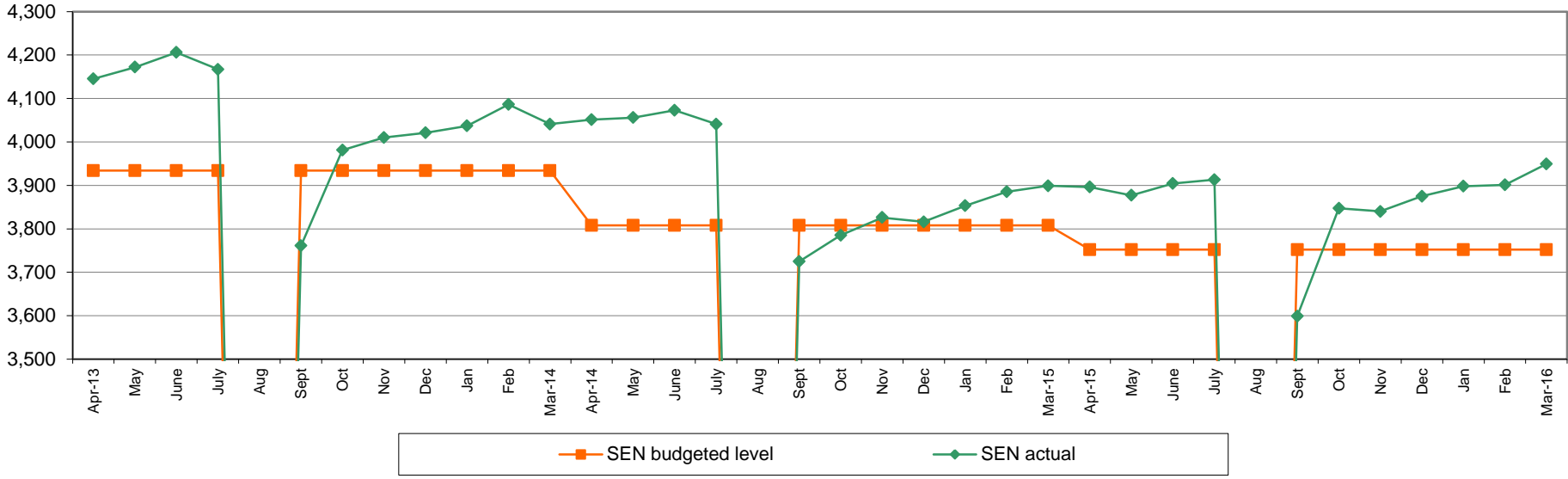
SEN HTST

- Apart from in September, the number of children travelling is higher than the budgeted level. 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. There is therefore a pressure of +£1,786k together with lower than budgeted recoupment income from other local authorities of +£49k. This is offset by minor underspends totalling -£97k on independent travel training and personal transport budgets. There is also an additional pressure of +£318k on home to college transport for SEN students, giving an overall overspend on the SEN HTST budget of +£2,056k.
- Changes in the commissioning of SEN transport during 2014-15, where some special schools and PRUs are given an allocation to provide their own transport, mean that since September 2014 these journeys are not included within the budgeted levels or the actual numbers travelling.

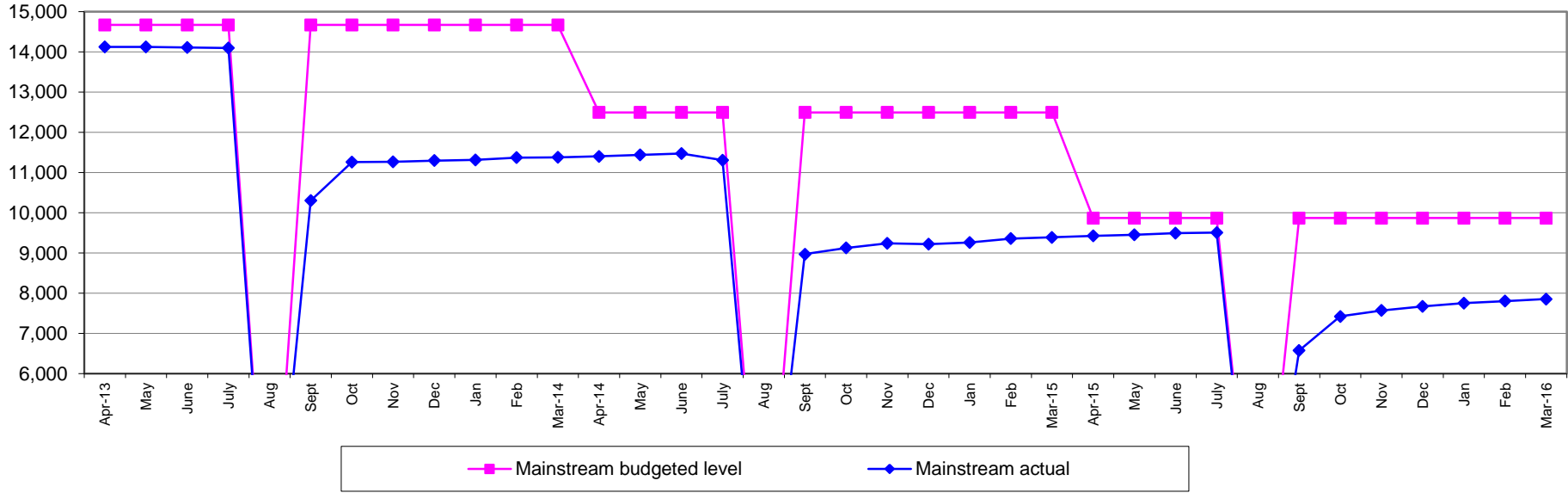
Mainstream HTST

- The number of children receiving transport is lower than the budgeted level resulting in an underspend of £862k. As expected, the number of children requiring transport has reduced for the new academic year due to a reduction in the secondary aged population and the impact of a further school year cohort affected by the selective and denominational school transport policy change implemented in 2012-13.

Number of children receiving assisted SEN transport to school



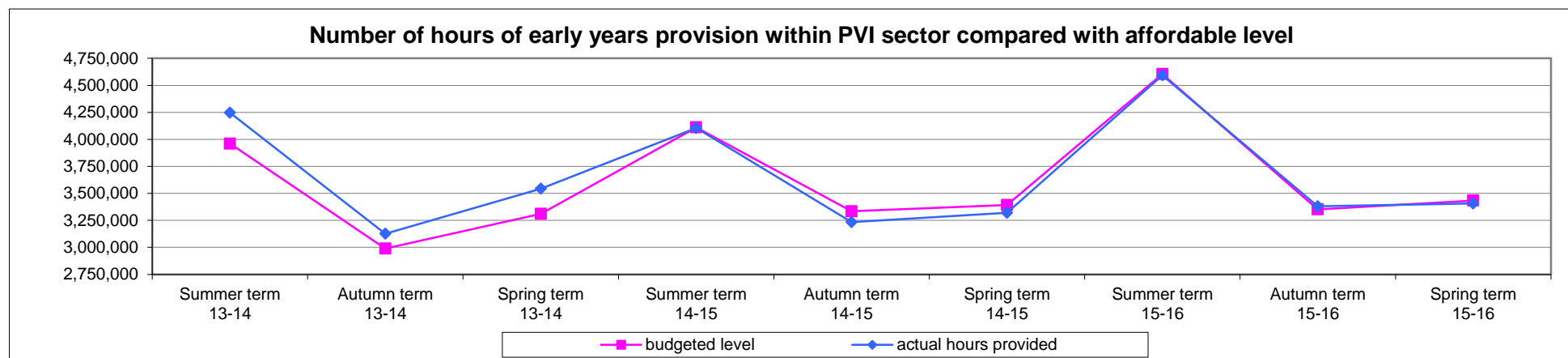
Number of children receiving assisted Mainstream transport to school



1.3 Number of hours of early years provision provided to 3 & 4 year olds within the Private, Voluntary & Independent Sector compared with the affordable level:

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided *
Summer term	3,961,155	4,247,461	4,110,576	4,104,576	4,605,150	4,592,273
Autumn term	2,990,107	3,126,084	3,333,465	3,234,394	3,351,626	3,380,625
Spring term	3,310,417	3,543,567	3,392,138	3,320,479	3,433,441	3,406,460
TOTAL	10,261,679	10,917,112	10,836,179	10,659,449	11,390,217	11,379,358

* 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. The actual number of hours of early years provision for 3 & 4 year olds in 2015-16 was 11,379,358 which was 10,859 hours less than budgeted.
- The affordable number of hours was uplifted in the July monitoring report, presented to Cabinet in October, as a result of an increase in Dedicated Schools Grant to reflect the January 2015 pupil numbers. The Dedicated Schools Grant has been uplifted at the end of the 2015-16 financial year to reflect January 2016 pupil numbers and as a result the affordable number of hours has been uplifted again. 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. Although actual hours were less than budgeted, the average hourly rate paid was slightly higher than the budgeted rate, resulting in a £23k pressure which has been transferred to the schools unallocated DSG reserve.
- It should be noted that not all parents currently take up their full entitlement and this can change during the year.

2. SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - SPECIALIST CHILDREN'S SERVICES

2.1 Number of Looked After Children (LAC) :

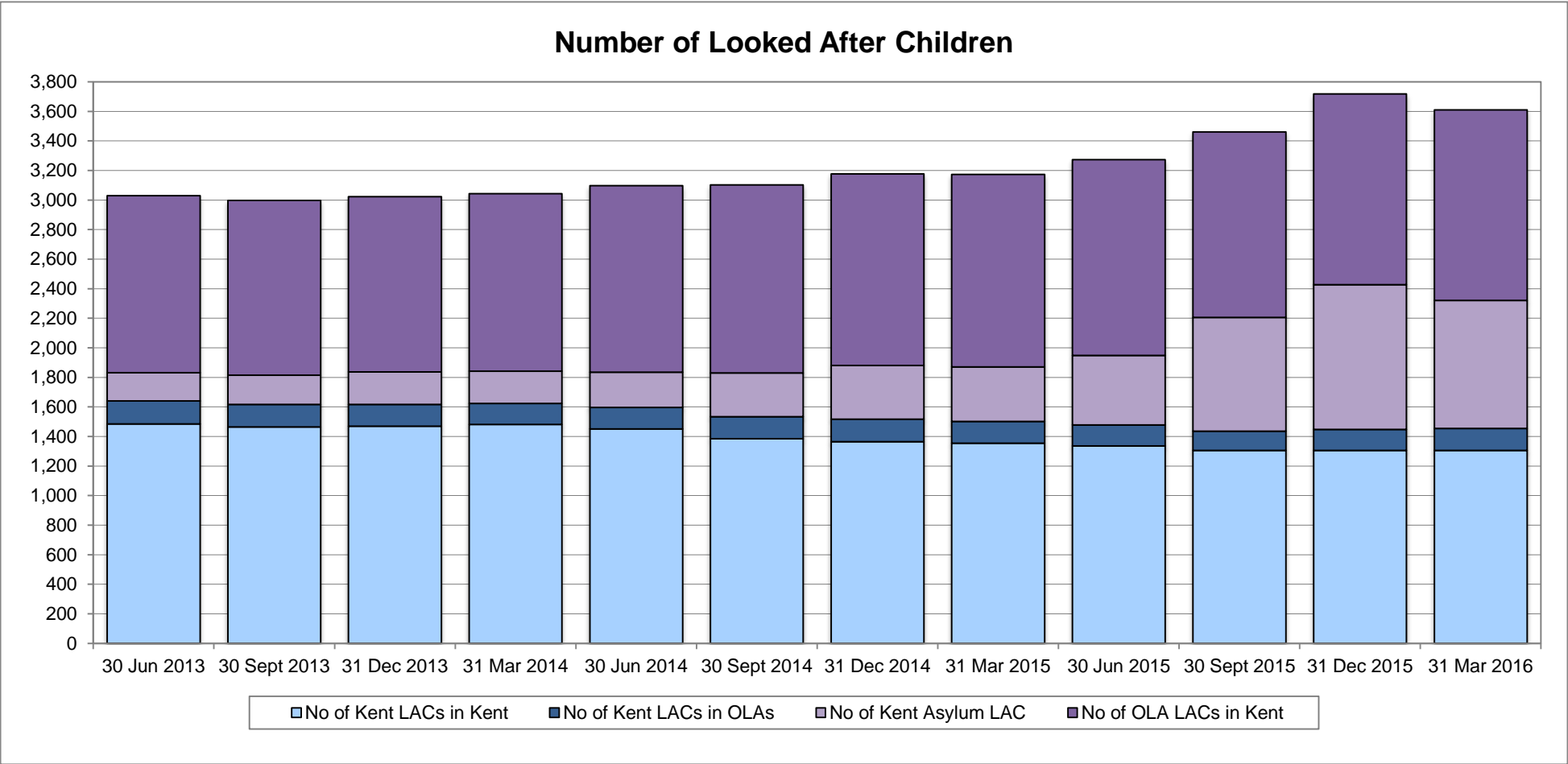
		No. of Kent LAC placed in Kent	No. of Kent LAC placed in OLAs	TOTAL NO. OF KENT LAC (excluding Asylum)	No of Kent Asylum LAC	TOTAL NUMBER OF LAC IN KENT	No. of OLA LAC placed in Kent	TOTAL NUMBER OF LAC IN KENT
2013-14	30-Jun	1,485	155	1,640	192	1,832	1,197	3,029
	30-Sep	1,465	152	1,617	198	1,815	1,182	2,997
	31-Dec	1,470	146	1,616	221	1,837	1,185	3,022
	31-Mar	1,481	143	1,624	218	1,842	1,200	3,042
2014-15	30-Jun	1,450	147	1,597	238	1,835	1,261	3,096
	30-Sep	1,385	148	1,533	296	1,829	1,273	3,102
	31-Dec	1,365	152	1,517	364	1,881	1,296	3,177
	31-Mar	1,354	148	1,502	368	1,870	1,303	3,173
2015-16	30-Jun	1,336	141	1,477	471	1,948	1,324	3,272
	30-Sep	1,305	130	1,435	771	2,206	1,254	3,460
	31-Dec	1,306	141	1,447	980	2,427	1,290	3,717
	31-Mar	1,305	149	1,454	866	2,320	1,289	3,609

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 has increased by 7 since quarter 3, and decreased by 48 this financial year, there could have been more (or less) during the period.
- Following the reduction in the number of Kent LAC, there is no longer an overall forecast pressure on the SCS budget, however there are still some pressures primarily relating to the LAC headings of residential care and legal charges and non-LAC headings such as staffing.
- The OLA LAC information has a confidence rating of **62%** 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.

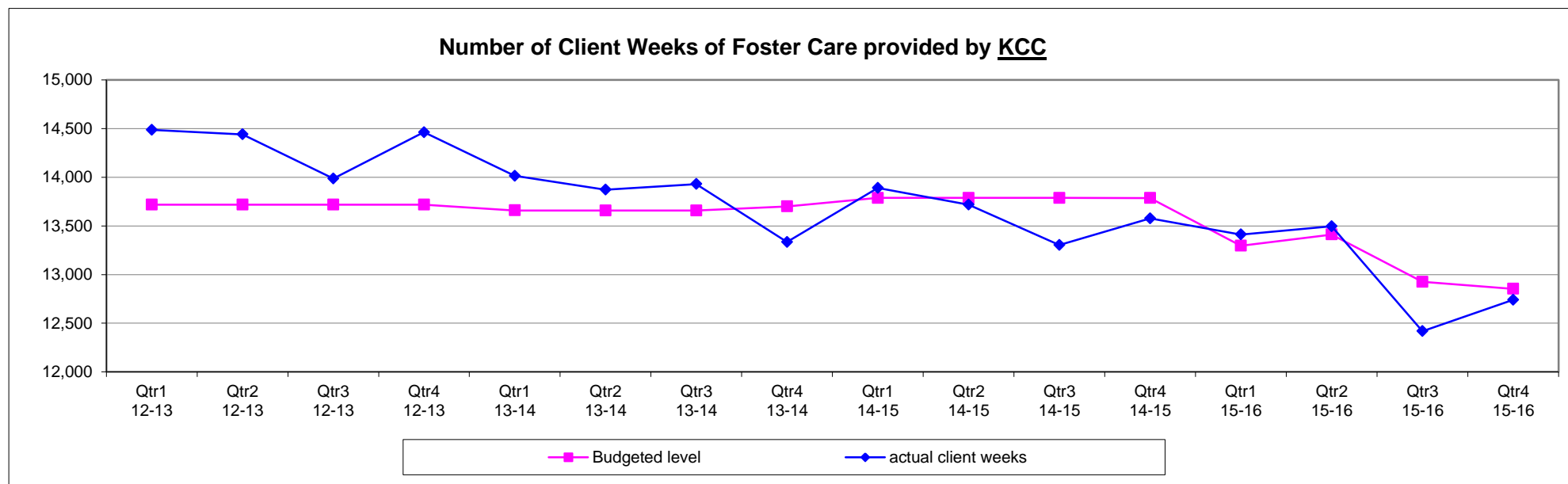
Page 41

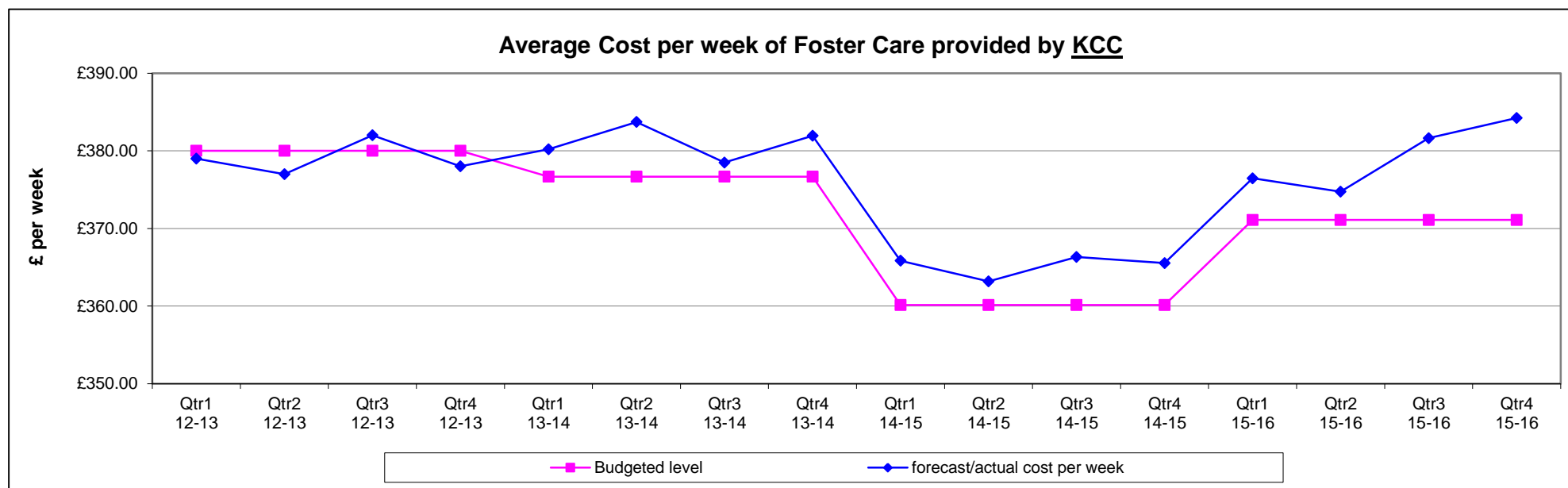


2.2 Number of Client Weeks & Average Cost per Client Week of Foster Care provided by KCC:

	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	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	13,659	14,014	£376.67	£380.22	13,787	13,889	£360.14	£365.85	13,296	13,411	£371.10	£376.47
Jul to Sep	13,658	13,871	£376.67	£383.72	13,787	13,719	£360.14	£363.19	13,411	13,496	£371.10	£374.73
Oct to Dec	13,658	13,929	£376.67	£378.50	13,787	13,304	£360.14	£366.33	12,925	12,418	£371.10	£381.65
Jan to Mar	13,700	13,334	£376.67	£381.94	13,786	13,577	£360.14	£365.54	12,853	12,740	£371.10	£384.24
	54,675	55,148	£376.67	£381.94	55,147	54,489	£360.14	£365.54	52,485	52,065	£371.10	£384.24

Page 42





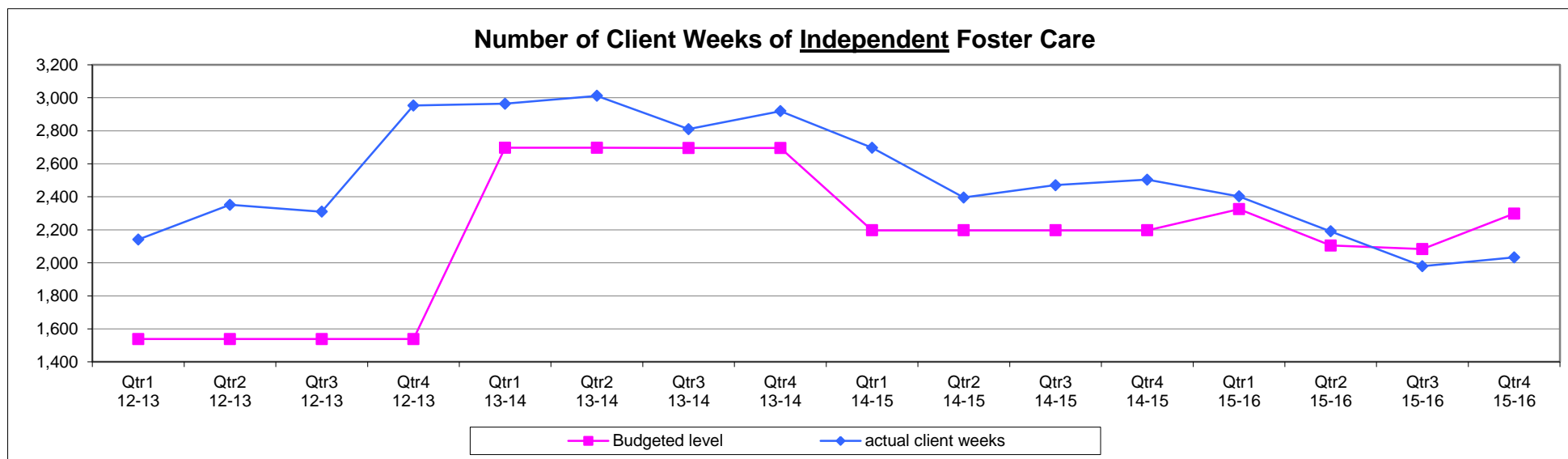
Comments:

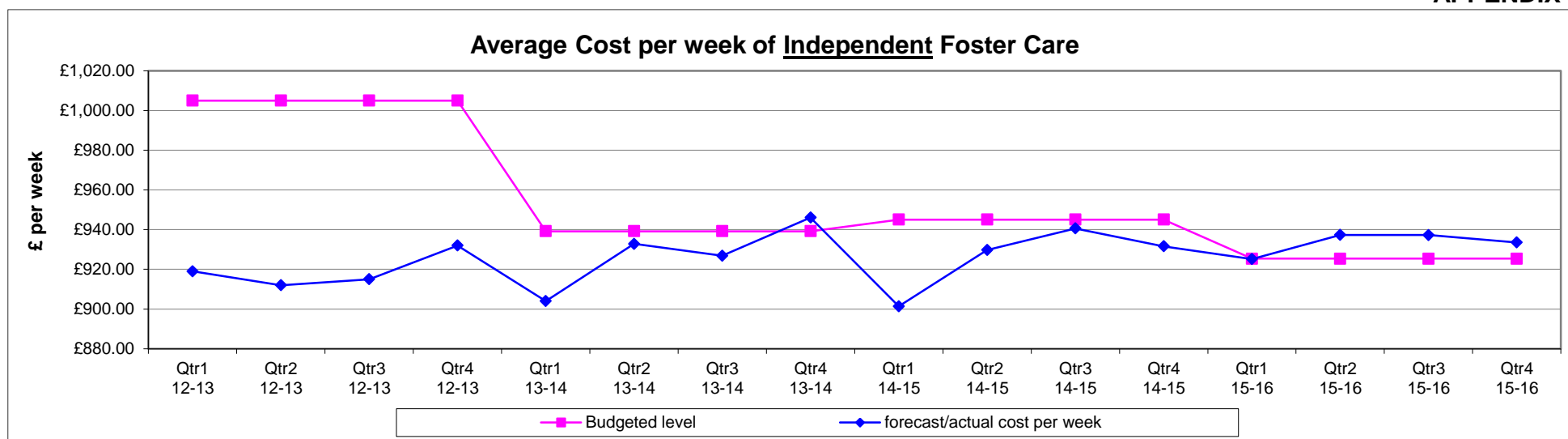
- The actual number of client weeks is based on the numbers of known clients at a particular point in time. This may be subject to change due to the late receipt of paperwork.
- The budgeted level has been calculated by dividing the budget by the affordable weekly cost.
- The 2015-16 budgeted level reflects the 2015-16 Quarter 1 realignment of budgets reported to Cabinet on 21 September.
- The outturn number of weeks (excluding asylum) is 52,065 weeks against an affordable level of 52,485, a difference of -420 weeks. At the actual unit cost of £384.24 per week, this lower level of activity reduces the outturn position by -£161k. The end of year activity is slightly higher than previously forecast, as the number of in-house placements increased in the final weeks of 2015-16. This had a limited impact on 2015-16, but will have a more significant impact on 2016-17.
- The outturn unit cost of +£384.24 is higher than the affordable level of +£371.10 and this difference of +£13.14 gives a pressure of +£690k when multiplied by the affordable weeks.
- Overall, therefore, the combined gross overspend on this service is +£529k (-£161k +£690k).
- The reduction in activity and corresponding increase in unit cost between Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 of 2015-16 is thought to be due to more timely activity data and improved forecasting resulting from the use of the ContrOCC payments system as the primary source of data. This means that the forecast is now more closely linked to payments and activity data.
- The special operation which was previously excluded from this activity indicator has concluded, so from April 2015-16 this indicator reflects all In House Foster Care activity.

2.3 Number of Client Weeks & Average Cost per Client Week of Independent Foster Care:

	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	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	2,697	2,964	£939.19	£904.01	2,197	2,697	£945.07	£901.37	2,325	2,403	£925.36	£925.17
Jul to Sep	2,697	3,012	£939.19	£932.83	2,197	2,396	£945.07	£929.73	2,105	2,191	£925.36	£937.35
Oct to Dec	2,696	2,810	£939.19	£926.83	2,197	2,471	£945.07	£940.61	2,084	1,980	£925.36	£937.26
Jan to Mar	2,696	2,919	£939.19	£946.08	2,197	2,504	£945.07	£931.60	2,298	2,033	£925.36	£933.52
	10,786	11,705	£939.19	£946.08	8,788	10,068	£945.07	£931.60	8,812	8,607	£925.36	£933.52

Page 44





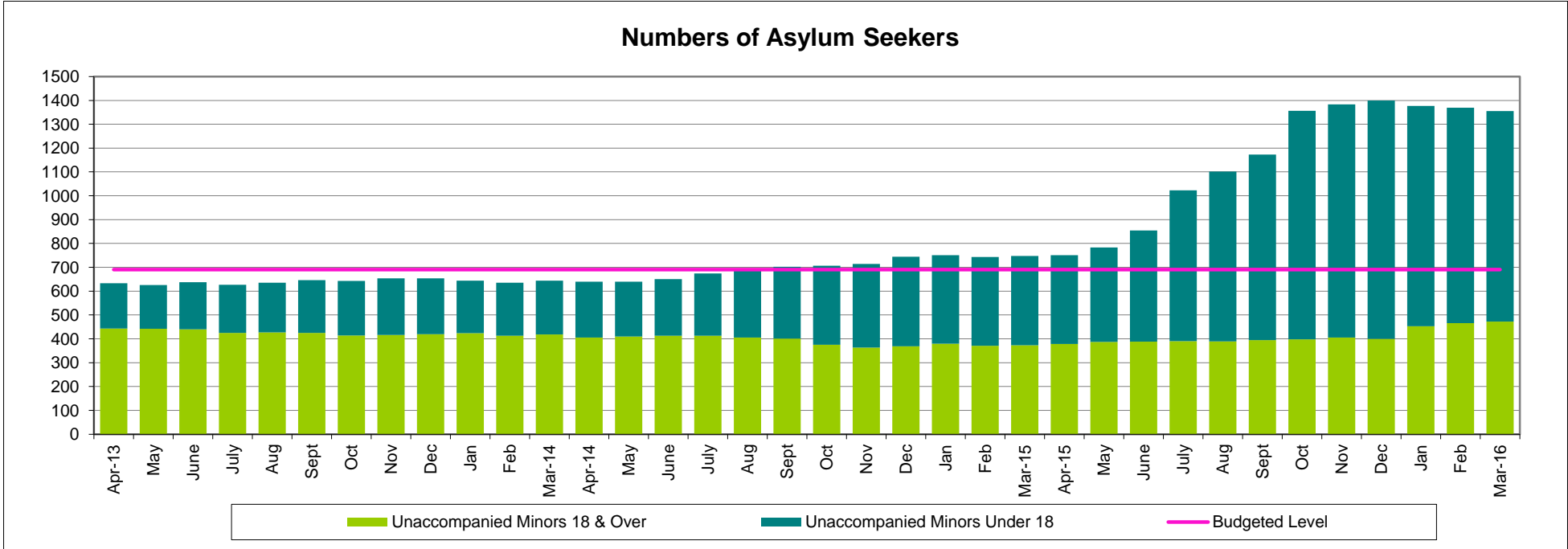
Comments:

- 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 2015-16 budgeted level reflects the 2015-16 Quarter 1 realignment of budgets reported to Cabinet on 21 September.
- The outturn number of weeks (excluding asylum) is 8,607 weeks against an affordable level of 8,812, a difference of -205 weeks. At the outturn unit cost of £933.52 per week, this lower level of activity reduces the outturn position by -£191k. Despite better than expected progress at reducing the activity in this service across the year, the number of independent fostering placements increased in the final weeks of 2015-16, which had a limited impact in 2015-16, but will have a more significant impact in 2016-17.
- The outturn unit cost of +£933.52 is higher than the affordable level of +£925.36 and this difference of +£8.16 gives a pressure of +£72k when multiplied by the affordable weeks.
- Overall, therefore, the combined gross underspend on this service is -£119k (-£191k +£72k).
- The outturn average unit cost of £933.52 includes some mother and baby placements, which are subject to court orders. These placements often cost in excess of £1,500 per week.
- The special operation which was previously excluded from this activity indicator has concluded, so from April 2015-16 this indicator reflects all Independent Foster Care activity.

2.4 Number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC):

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Under 18	18 & Over	Total	Under 18	18 & Over	Total	Under 18	18 & Over	Total
Apr	190	443	633	235	405	640	373	378	751
May	184	442	626	230	410	640	396	387	783
Jun	197	440	637	237	413	650	466	388	854
Jul	202	425	627	261	413	674	633	390	1,023
Aug	208	427	635	282	405	687	713	389	1,102
Sep	221	425	646	301	401	702	778	395	1,173
Oct	229	414	643	332	375	707	958	398	1,356
Nov	238	416	654	351	363	714	978	405	1,383
Dec	235	419	654	375	369	744	1,000	400	1,400
Jan	220	424	644	371	380	751	924	453	1,377
Feb	222	413	635	372	371	743	903	466	1,369
Mar	226	418	644	375	373	748	883	472	1,355

Page 46



Comments:

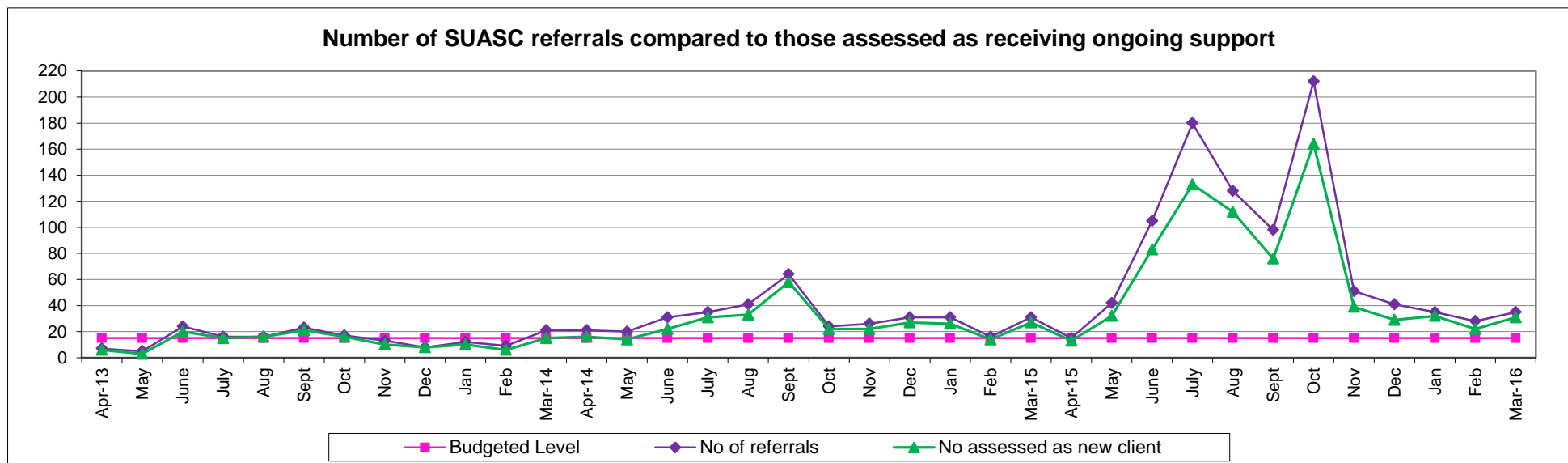
- The overall number of children peaked in December at the highest level they have been since August 2003, but numbers are now slowly declining again. The current number of clients supported is above the budgeted level of 690.
- The budgeted number of referrals for 2015-16 was 15 per month, with 9 (60%) being assessed as under 18.
- We are responsible for those aged 18 and over if they are a Former Relevant Child and have eligibility for Care Leaver status. These are those young people who had been looked after for at least 13 weeks which began after they reached age 14 and ended after they reached age 16. Additionally young people over 18 may qualify for advice or assistance if they have been in care for at least 24 hrs aged 16 or 17.
- The numbers of 18 and over young people who are All Rights of appeal Exhausted (ARE) or Certified Refusals have now stabilised, after a period where they were steadily decreasing following the introduction of Human Rights Assessments (HRAs). Certified Refusals are similar to ARE in that these individuals are expected to leave the UK immediately and have no recourse to public funds, but they have never had in-country appeal rights. At the end of March 2016 there were 57 ARE or Certified Refusal cases in Kent, compared to 57 in March 2015 and 85 in March 2014.
- The number of young people leaving the service at age 21 rather than remaining in the service up to age 24 has increased in recent months. In previous years, the number of young people supported who are 18 and over has been larger than those aged under 18, but this trend is reversing due to the current high numbers of arrivals of under 18's and the numbers leaving the service at age 21. The number of young people who became 18 on the 1st of January 2016 (the first of January is used where the real Date of Birth is not known) was 64, reflecting the high numbers of arrivals over the Summer and Autumn of 2015. A further 28 young people turned 18 during February and 37 more in March, highlighting the significant proportion of the total under 18's who are only just under 18.
- 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.
- 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.
- The March UASC numbers shown in the table above include approximately 214 clients who are ineligible for grant funding.

2.5 Number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC):

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	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	6	86%	21	16	76%	15	13	87%
May	5	3	60%	20	14	70%	42	32	76%
Jun	24	20	83%	31	22	71%	105	83	79%
Jul	16	15	94%	35	31	89%	180	133	74%
Aug	16	16	100%	41	33	80%	128	112	88%
Sep	23	21	91%	64	58	91%	98	76	78%
Oct	17	16	94%	24	22	92%	212	164	77%
Nov	13	10	77%	26	22	85%	51	39	76%
Dec	8	8	100%	31	27	87%	41	29	71%
Jan	12	10	83%	31	26	84%	35	32	91%
Feb	9	6	67%	16	14	88%	28	22	79%
Mar	21	15	71%	31	27	87%	35	31	89%
	171	146	85%	371	312	84%	970	766	79%

Since the 2014-15 Q3 monitoring report, a revised methodology has been adopted - UASC are now only included when their Looked After Child (LAC) status has formally commenced.

Page 48



Comments:

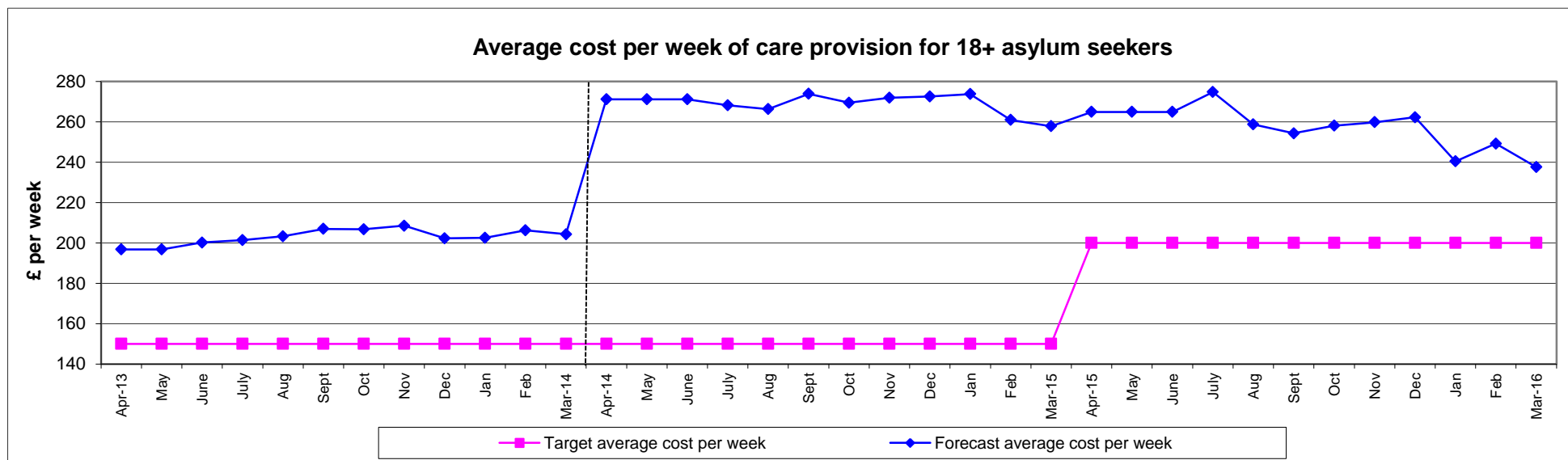
- Please note that UASC Referrals are assumed to be new clients until an assessment has been completed, which usually can take up to 6 weeks, however, as a result of the high number of referrals in 2015-16 it is currently taking longer to complete individual assessments. Therefore the number of UASC assessed as new clients shown in the table may change once the assessment has taken place.
- The average number of referrals per month for the year was **81**, which is above the budgeted number of 15 referrals per month. However within this average, as can be seen in the graph above, the monthly figure varies significantly compared to this average reflecting the volatility in migrant activity during 2015-16.
- 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 proportion assessed as new clients in 2015-16 was **79%**.
- The budget assumed 9 new clients per month (60% of 15 referrals) but the average number of new clients per month was **64** i.e. **611%** higher than budgeted.
- Where a young person has been referred but does not become an ongoing client this may be for various factors. The number of these cases is relatively low but would include those where an age assessment has determined the young person to be aged 18 or above (and therefore they have been returned to immigration for dealing with through the asylum process for Adults) and more recently, transfers of case responsibility to Other Local Authorities. We are only able to claim grant for 28 days for an Asylum Seeker who, on arrival to the UK, is assessed as age 18 or over, but due to the high number of arrivals in 2015-16 it is taking longer than this for the assessments to be completed, resulting in an increased unfunded pressure on the Asylum budget.
- The information on numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children is provided by the Management Information unit within SCH&W directorate.
- Please note that due to the time taken to validate referrals on the database, the number of new clients and number of referrals for any given month may change, therefore the activity data is refreshed in each report to provide the most up to date information.

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	196.78	150	271.10	200	264.91
May	150	196.78	150	271.10	200	264.91
Jun	150	200.18	150	271.10	200	264.91
Jul	150	201.40	150	268.15	200	274.77
Aug	150	203.29	150	266.33	200	258.73
Sep	150	206.92	150	273.87	200	254.29
Oct	150	206.74	150	269.47	200	258.05
Nov	150	208.51	150	271.85	200	259.78
Dec	150	202.25	150	272.56	200	262.24
Jan	150	202.49	150	273.75	200	240.38
Feb	150	206.24	150	260.94	200	249.20
Mar	150	204.27	150	257.79	200	237.55

The outturn average weekly cost for 2015-16 is £237.55, +£37.55 above the £200 claimable under the grant rules. This adds +£1,714k to the outturn position, (+£798k for eligible clients and +£917k for ineligible/AREs), for which we have a cash limit of £280k, giving a variance of +£1,434k.

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. From 2014-15 onwards we no longer receive a Gateway Grant, so all staff and infrastructure costs have been allocated to age groups. Therefore, the increased weekly cost since April 2014 reflects 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:

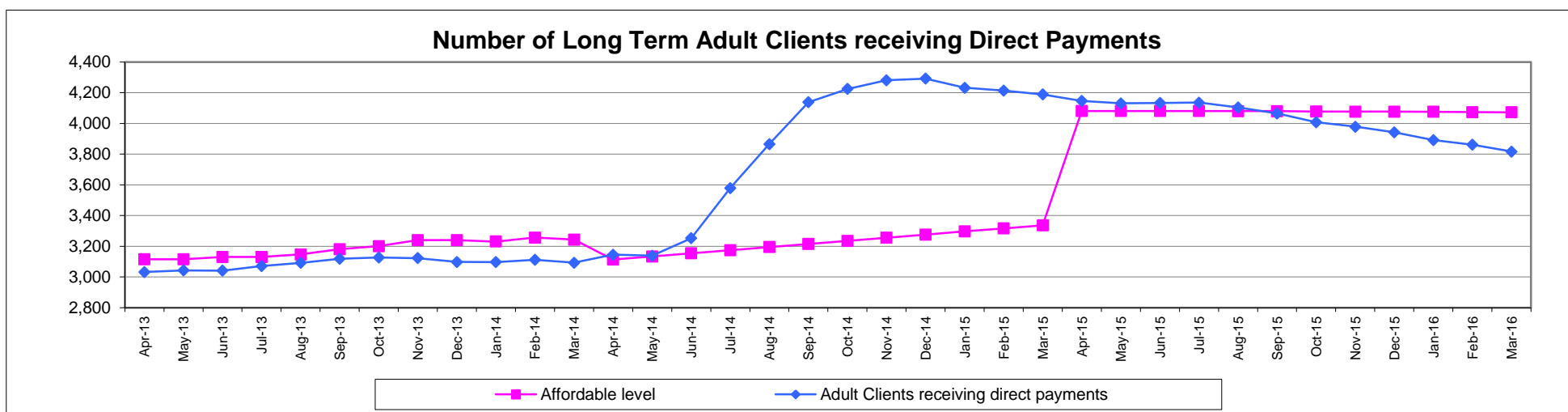
- The 2015-16 target average weekly cost was increased in the Quarter 2 report from £150 to £200 based on the latest offer from the Home Office received in early November.
- The reduction in unit cost between January and February 2015 (2014-15) follows a restructure of the service that took place at the start of December 2014 to bring Asylum support alongside mainstream care. Following this restructure a data cleansing exercise was performed. This revealed a number of elements that required revision, including changes to weekly costs for those in independent accommodation and a reassessment of the level of void placements. In addition, the amount paid via the Essential Living Allowance has reduced, which is likely to be in part due to ongoing work to improve take-up of benefits for those able to claim them.
- The local authority (LA) 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 £200, 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 number of AREs supported has fallen in recent months. 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.
- The issue remains that 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.
- The increase in numbers over recent months has reduced the availability of lower cost properties. This increase in numbers has also led to an increase in efficiencies due to economies of scale, contributing to reductions in the unit cost.
- As part of our strive to achieve a net unit cost of £200 or below, we will be insisting on take-up of state benefits for those entitled. The proportion of young people being accepted for asylum has begun to increase in recent months (reversing a previous decline), meaning that a higher proportion of young people are able to claim state benefits, bringing down the average cost. In addition, the service has improved forecasts around the costs of support for those who have recently turned 18 for whom the cost of support arrangements has changed (e.g. ending foster care arrangements and commencing supported lodging placements or independent living; they may be entitled to benefits, which are netted off against the support costs). The costs for these cases were on average lower than predicted, which has also resulted in a decrease to the average cost.

3. SOCIAL CARE , HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - ADULT SERVICES

3.1 Direct Payments - Number of Adult Social Services Clients receiving Direct Payments:

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	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	3,116	3,032	164	3,114	3,145	216	4,081	4,147	153
May	3,116	3,043	169	3,134	3,139	160	4,081	4,131	137
Jun	3,130	3,042	120	3,155	3,253	184	4,081	4,133	222
Jul	3,130	3,072	173	3,175	3,579	215	4,081	4,136	245
Aug	3,147	3,092	158	3,195	3,866	200	4,080	4,104	220
Sep	3,181	3,118	134	3,215	4,139	209	4,080	4,065	226
Oct	3,201	3,127	179	3,235	4,225	204	4,078	4,008	227
Nov	3,240	3,123	144	3,256	4,281	167	4,077	3,979	215
Dec	3,240	3,098	159	3,276	4,292	115	4,077	3,942	156
Jan	3,231	3,097	176	3,297	4,232	135	4,076	3,891	222
Feb	3,257	3,112	135	3,317	4,214	128	4,074	3,862	137
Mar	3,244	3,093	121	3,337	4,189	144	4,073	3,817	149
			1,832			2,077			2,309

Page 52



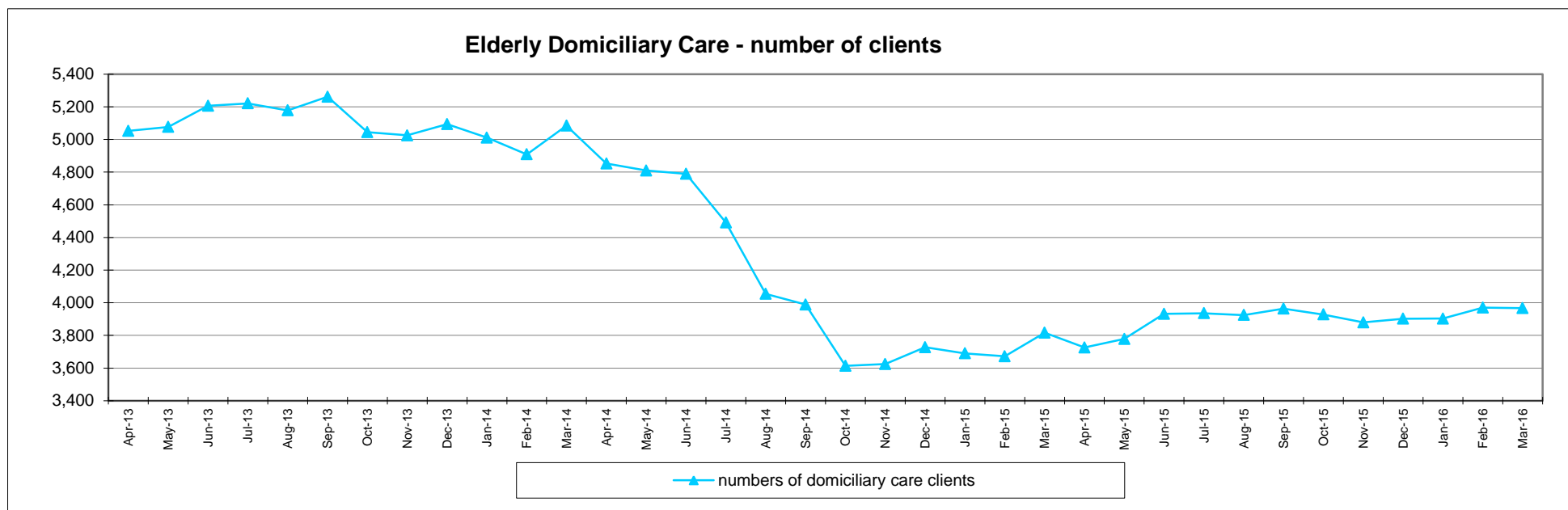
Comments:

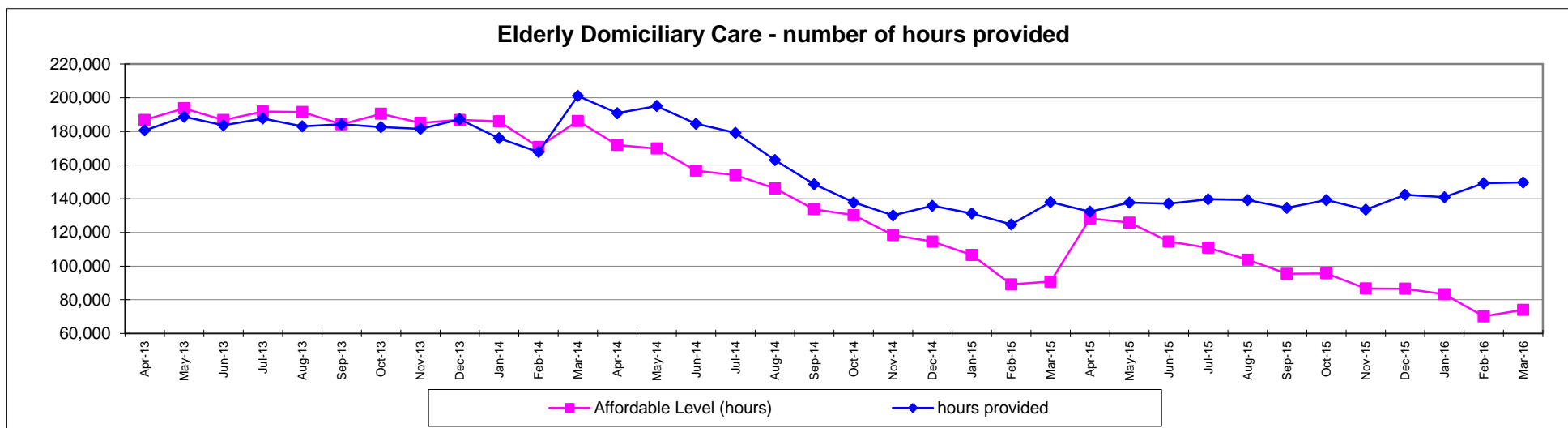
- A long term client in receipt of a regular direct payment may also receive a one-off payment if required. Only the long term clients are presented on the graph above.
- Please note that due to the time taken to record changes in direct payments onto the client database the number of clients and one-off 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 2015-16 underspend of -£2,119k against the overall direct payments budget for all client groups reflects the lower than anticipated client numbers receiving long term direct payments and the recoveries of unspent funds from clients. This position is partially offset by higher than budgeted unit costs. The reduction in client numbers is linked to the re-let of the domiciliary care contract in 2014-15 where a significant number of clients, previously in receipt of a domiciliary care package, took a direct payment to enable them to remain with their existing provider, however, over time these clients are being replaced by new clients who are opting for a domiciliary care package, rather than a direct payment, resulting in a reduction in the number of clients receiving a direct payment. It is anticipated that this reducing trend will stabilise in the short to medium term and then start to gradually increase again as the impact of the domiciliary re-let works its way through.
- The affordable level was updated in the quarter 3 monitoring report, presented to Cabinet in March, to reflect the transfer of responsibilities for former independent living fund clients, along with the outcome of the prices review.

3.2 Elderly domiciliary care – numbers of clients and hours provided in the independent sector

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	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	186,809	180,585	5,053	171,979	190,804	4,853	128,349	132,328	3,726
May	193,717	188,656	5,077	169,813	195,051	4,810	125,833	137,655	3,778
Jun	186,778	183,621	5,206	156,692	184,572	4,789	114,538	137,154	3,932
Jul	191,791	187,621	5,221	154,016	179,105	4,492	110,944	139,694	3,936
Aug	191,521	183,077	5,178	146,118	163,006	4,054	103,747	139,230	3,925
Sep	184,242	184,208	5,262	133,761	148,649	3,989	95,449	134,566	3,964
Oct	190,446	182,503	5,044	130,322	137,790	3,614	95,708	139,266	3,928
Nov	185,082	181,521	5,025	118,474	130,108	3,625	86,749	133,487	3,880
Dec	186,796	187,143	5,094	114,525	135,832	3,727	86,556	142,384	3,902
Jan	186,006	175,916	5,011	106,627	131,261	3,690	83,287	140,923	3,903
Feb	170,695	167,774	4,909	89,174	124,714	3,672	70,204	149,242	3,970
Mar	186,184	201,069	5,085	90,829	138,077	3,817	74,040	149,688	3,967
	2,240,067	2,203,694		1,582,330	1,858,968		1,175,404	1,675,617	

Page 54





Comments:

- Figures exclude services commissioned from the Kent Enablement At Home Service.
- The number of hours provided for each month of 2015-16 has been updated in this report to reflect the backdating on the activity system and the outturn number of hours provided.
- The outturn position is 1,675,617 hours of care against an affordable level of 1,175,404, a difference of +500,213 hours. Using the outturn unit cost of £14.64 this additional activity increases the outturn by +£7,323k.
- The affordable level for 2015-16 reflects both the full year effect of phase 1 transformation changes, along with further reductions in relation to the phase 2 transformation programme based on the revised savings plans agreed with our transformation partners. Due to the anticipated revised phasing of the second tranche of savings, based on work undertaken by our Transformation partners during the design stage of the savings programme early in this financial year, a separate pressure of +£1,696k is reported against older people domiciliary care. However, this was based on a best estimate at the time and actual savings delivered have varied from this by +£774k. This deviation from the design assumptions is reflected within the actual activity shown above but is counteracted by lower levels of residential care (see section 3.8) due to greater transformation savings than anticipated being achieved within that service with the knock on effect of an increase in domiciliary care.
- 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.
- The 2012-2013 average hours per client per week was 8.0, whereas the average figure for 2013-14 was 8.3 and 8.7 for 2014-15. For 2015-16, the actual average hours per client per week is 8.2.
- The affordable level was updated in the quarter 3 report, presented to Cabinet in March, to reflect the transfer of responsibilities for former independent living fund clients, along with the outcome of the prices review.

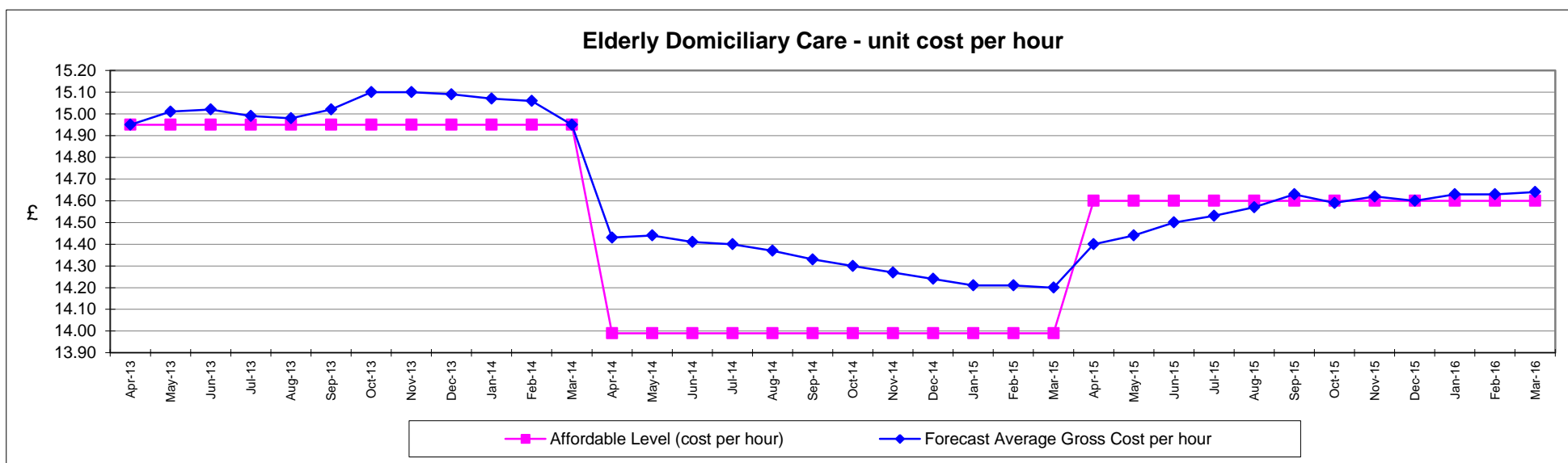
3.3 Average gross cost per hour of older people domiciliary care compared with affordable level:

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	14.95	14.95	13.99	14.43	14.60	14.40
May	14.95	15.01	13.99	14.44	14.60	14.44
Jun	14.95	15.02	13.99	14.41	14.60	14.50
Jul	14.95	14.99	13.99	14.40	14.60	14.53
Aug	14.95	14.98	13.99	14.37	14.60	14.57
Sep	14.95	15.02	13.99	14.33	14.60	14.63
Oct	14.95	15.10	13.99	14.30	14.60	14.59
Nov	14.95	15.10	13.99	14.27	14.60	14.62
Dec	14.95	15.09	13.99	14.24	14.60	14.60
Jan	14.95	15.07	13.99	14.21	14.60	14.63
Feb	14.95	15.06	13.99	14.21	14.60	14.63
Mar	14.95	14.95	13.99	14.20	14.60	14.64

Comments:

- The unit cost is dependent on the intensity of the packages required, so is subject to variations.
- The outturn unit cost of +£14.64 is higher than the affordable cost of +£14.60, and this difference of +£0.04 adds £47k to the position when multiplied by the affordable hours.
- The affordable unit cost for 2015-16 reflects the result of the domiciliary re-let during 2014-15, along with the recent outcome of the prices review and funding of current market pressures.

Page 56

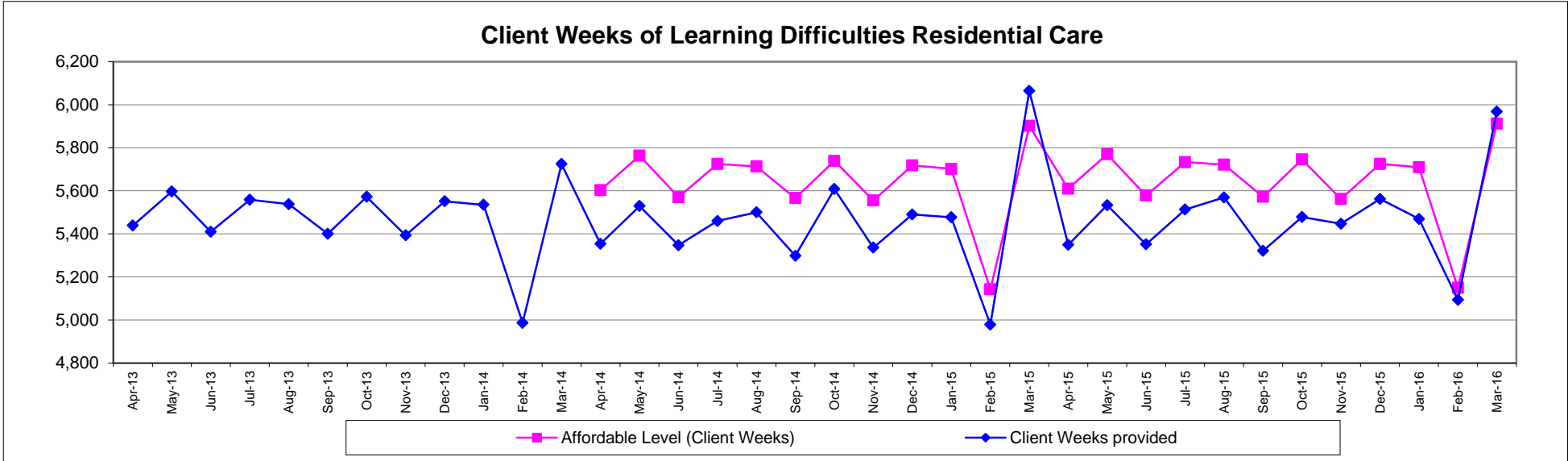


3.4 Number of client weeks of learning disability residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	5,439	5,603	5,354	5,610	5,349
May	5,597	5,763	5,529	5,770	5,533
Jun	5,410	5,570	5,347	5,578	5,351
Jul	5,558	5,725	5,460	5,733	5,513
Aug	5,538	5,713	5,500	5,721	5,569
Sep	5,400	5,566	5,298	5,572	5,321
Oct	5,572	5,739	5,608	5,746	5,479
Nov	5,393	5,555	5,336	5,562	5,447
Dec	5,551	5,718	5,490	5,725	5,562
Jan	5,535	5,702	5,477	5,709	5,469
Feb	4,986	5,142	4,978	5,149	5,093
Mar	5,724	5,901	6,064	5,912	5,968
	65,703	67,697	65,441	67,787	65,655

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 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 provide 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.

Page 57



Comments:

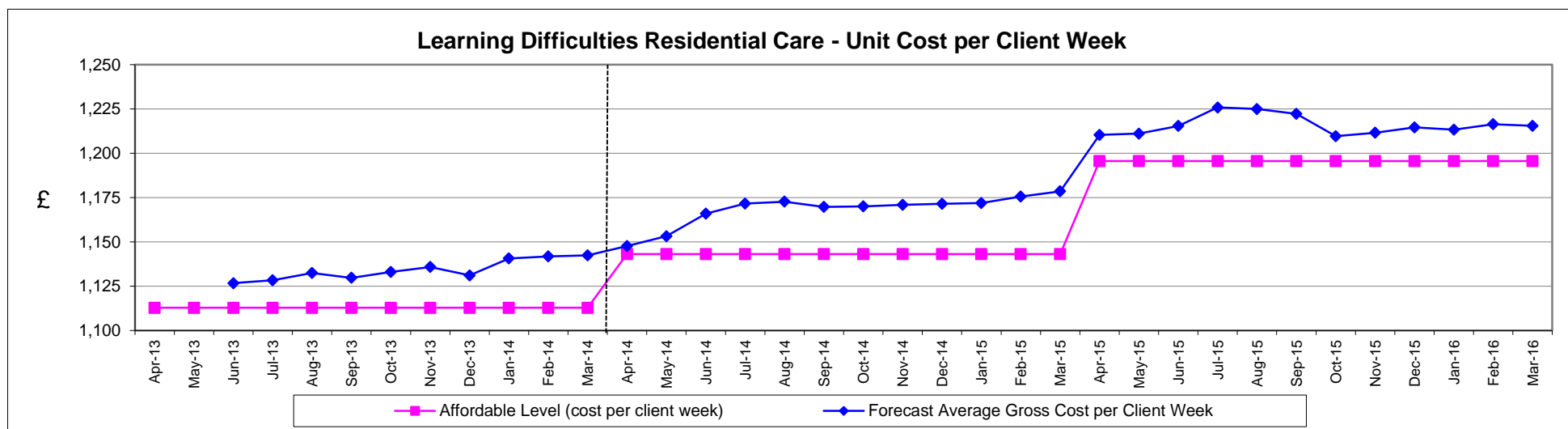
- The above graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in LD residential care (including preserved rights clients) at the end of 2013-14 was 1,254, at the end of 2014-15 it was 1,258 and at the end of March 2016 it was 1,241. This includes any ongoing transfers as part of the S256 agreement with Health, transitions, provisions and ordinary residence.
- The outturn activity is 65,655 weeks of care against an affordable level of 67,787, a difference of -2,132 weeks. Using the outturn unit cost of £1,215.49, this lower level of activity reduces the outturn by -£2,591k.
- The 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.
- The activity for March 2016 shows a higher level of activity than previous months, but is in line with previous forecasts. This increase relates to a number of transitional and provisional clients with associated backdated activity. Activity for these clients, by necessity, needs to be backdated due to bespoke contracts that had to be agreed individually with providers.

3.5 Average gross cost per client week of learning disability residential care compared with affordable level

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr	1,112.86		1,143.16	1,147.62	1,195.61	1,210.33
May	1,112.86		1,143.16	1,153.21	1,195.61	1,211.12
Jun	1,112.86	1,126.76	1,143.16	1,165.91	1,195.61	1,215.42
Jul	1,112.86	1,128.39	1,143.16	1,171.61	1,195.61	1,225.85
Aug	1,112.86	1,132.54	1,143.16	1,172.74	1,195.61	1,224.95
Sep	1,112.86	1,129.75	1,143.16	1,169.82	1,195.61	1,222.21
Oct	1,112.86	1,133.04	1,143.16	1,170.10	1,195.61	1,209.68
Nov	1,112.86	1,135.86	1,143.16	1,170.90	1,195.61	1,211.57
Dec	1,112.86	1,131.13	1,143.16	1,171.47	1,195.61	1,214.58
Jan	1,112.86	1,140.70	1,143.16	1,171.99	1,195.61	1,213.30
Feb	1,112.86	1,141.90	1,143.16	1,175.62	1,195.61	1,216.44
Mar	1,112.86	1,142.45	1,143.16	1,178.59	1,195.61	1,215.49

From April 2014 there was 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 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.

Page 59



Comments:

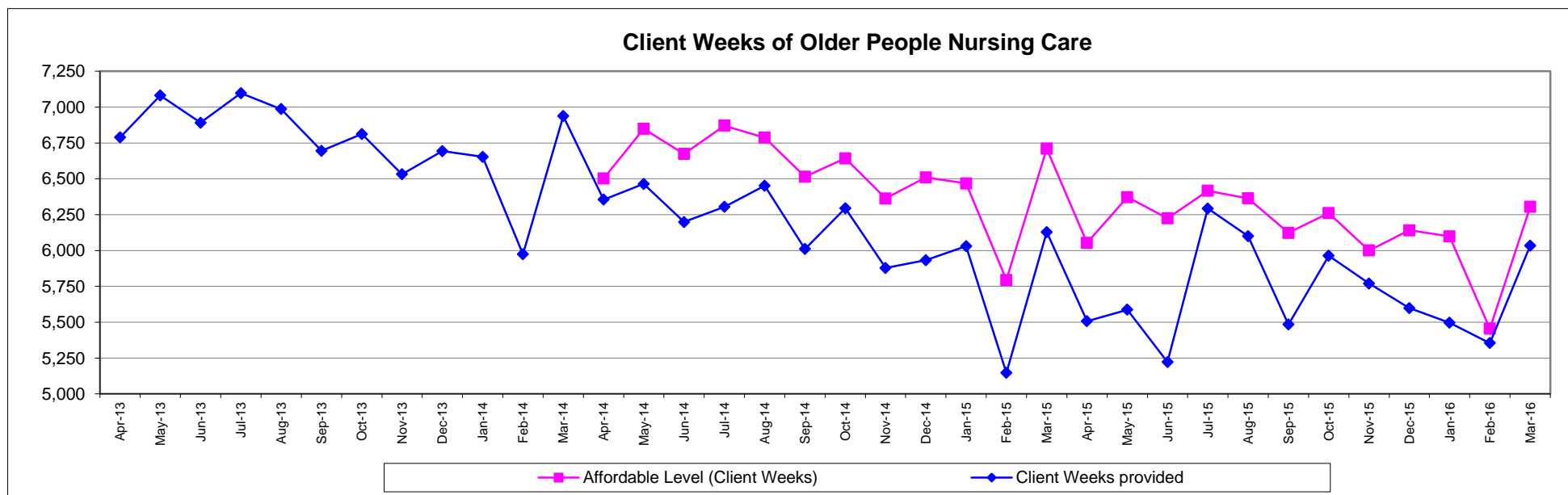
- Clients being placed in residential care are those with very complex and individual needs which make it difficult for them to remain in the community, in supported accommodation/supporting living arrangements, or receiving a domiciliary care package. These are therefore placements which attract a very high cost, with the average now being over £1,200 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 outturn unit cost of +£1,215.49 is higher than the affordable cost of +£1,195.61 and this difference of +£19.88 adds +£1,348k to the outturn position when multiplied by the affordable weeks.
- The steep price increase in July was influenced by a home closure requiring the clients to be transferred to new settings. As a result of the short notice of closure, many of these new placements are more expensive.
- The reduction in the forecast unit cost in October reflects the outcome of the prices review whereby the actual price uplift applied was less than anticipated in previous monitoring reports.

3.6 Number of client weeks of older people nursing care provided compared with affordable level:

	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	6,789	6,502	6,355	6,053	5,507
May	7,081	6,848	6,464	6,372	5,587
Jun	6,891	6,673	6,199	6,224	5,222
Jul	7,097	6,871	6,304	6,416	6,293
Aug	6,986	6,788	6,452	6,364	6,100
Sep	6,695	6,515	6,011	6,123	5,484
Oct	6,812	6,643	6,294	6,261	5,964
Nov	6,532	6,363	5,878	6,000	5,770
Dec	6,693	6,510	5,932	6,141	5,599
Jan	6,653	6,468	6,030	6,098	5,496
Feb	5,975	5,795	5,147	5,455	5,355
Mar	6,937	6,710	6,129	6,304	6,033
	81,141	78,686	73,195	73,811	68,410

From April 2014 there was 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 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 provide 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.

Page 61



Comments:

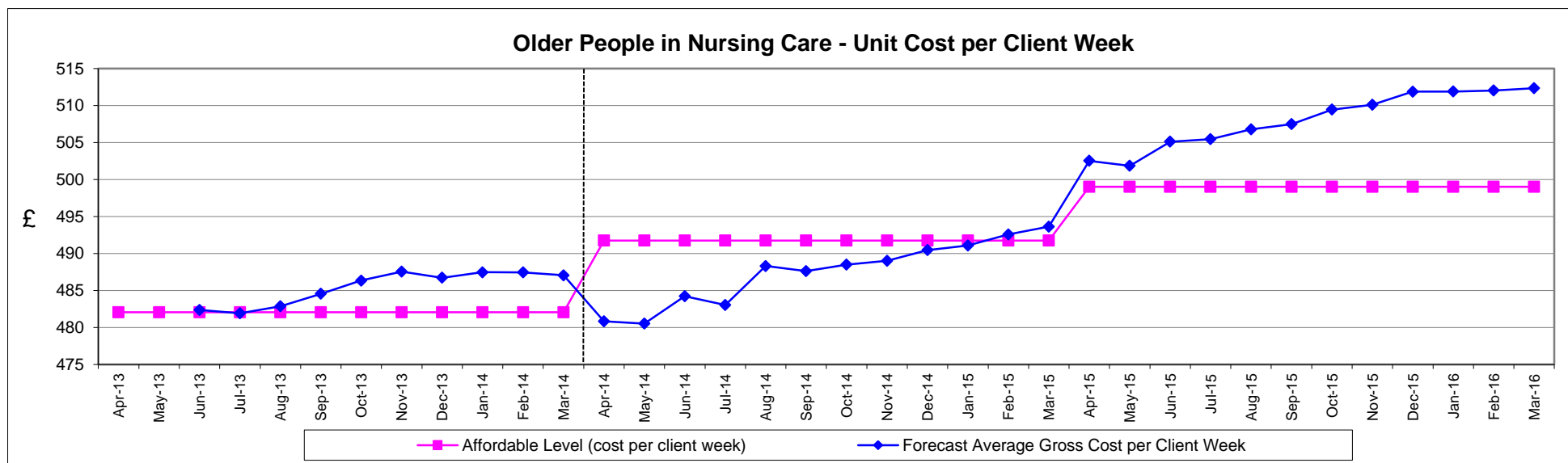
- The graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in older people nursing care at the end of 2013-14 was 1,423, at the end of 2014-15 it was 1,253 and at the end of March 2016 it was 1,227.
- The outturn activity is 68,410 weeks of care against an affordable level of 73,811, a difference of -5,401 weeks. Using the outturn unit cost of £512.35, this lower level of activity reduces the outturn by -£2,767k.
- Throughout 2015-16 it has been reported that the year to date activity has been understated due to delays in updating the activity database. The sharp increase in activity in July was due to the initial impact of the investigative work and therefore the July activity reported in the table above not only reflects July activity but also some activity relating to previous months. This is also true, but to a lesser extent, of the activity quoted for August to November and February to March. The delays in updating the activity database has masked the overall reducing trend in the number of nursing placements throughout 2015-16, as reflected by the reduction in client numbers since the end of 2014-15.
- 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.

3.7 Average gross cost per client week of older people nursing care compared with affordable level:

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr	482.05		491.75	480.83	499.03	502.53
May	482.05		491.75	480.53	499.03	501.86
Jun	482.05	482.37	491.75	484.21	499.03	505.11
Jul	482.05	481.93	491.75	483.04	499.03	505.46
Aug	482.05	482.87	491.75	488.31	499.03	506.79
Sep	482.05	484.55	491.75	487.62	499.03	507.49
Oct	482.05	486.34	491.75	488.50	499.03	509.45
Nov	482.05	487.54	491.75	489.00	499.03	510.10
Dec	482.05	486.72	491.75	490.45	499.03	511.87
Jan	482.05	487.46	491.75	491.06	499.03	511.89
Feb	482.05	487.44	491.75	492.57	499.03	512.03
Mar	482.05	487.05	491.75	493.62	499.03	512.35

From April 2014 there was 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 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.

Page 63



Comments:

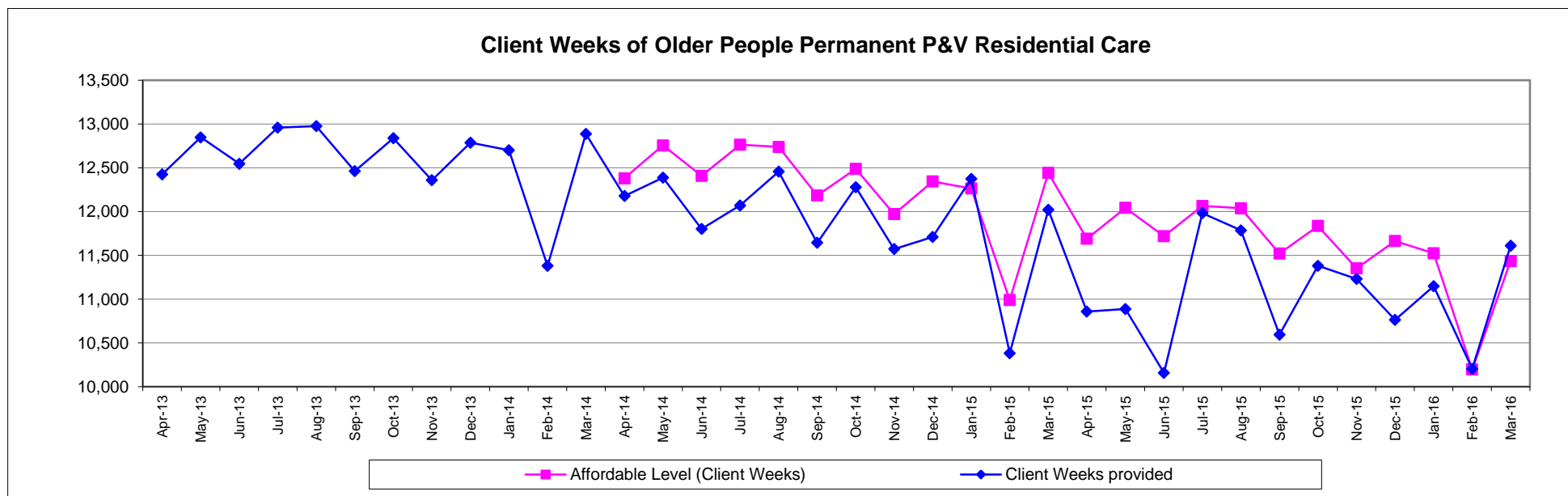
- As with residential care, the unit cost for nursing care will be affected by the increasing proportion of older people with dementia who need more specialist and expensive care, which is why the unit cost can be quite volatile and in recent months this service has seen an increase of older people requiring this more specialist care.
- The outturn unit cost of +£512.35 is higher than the affordable cost of +£499.03 and this difference of +£13.32 increases the outturn position by +£983k when multiplied by the affordable weeks.
- The unit cost for 2015-16 includes the full year effect of the price increase which took effect from October 2014, whereas the unit cost in 2014-15 is an average for the year and therefore only includes a part year effect of this price uplift.

3.8 Number of client weeks of older people permanent P&V residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	12,427	12,381	12,179	11,690	10,858
May	12,849	12,757	12,388	12,043	10,888
Jun	12,547	12,409	11,802	11,720	10,157
Jul	12,959	12,764	12,071	12,065	11,983
Aug	12,978	12,739	12,456	12,038	11,787
Sep	12,463	12,184	11,644	11,521	10,594
Oct	12,839	12,490	12,279	11,836	11,382
Nov	12,360	11,972	11,573	11,353	11,231
Dec	12,787	12,345	11,712	11,664	10,764
Jan	12,701	12,264	12,373	11,524	11,147
Feb	11,380	10,991	10,381	10,197	10,205
Mar	12,887	12,443	12,022	11,436	11,611
	151,177	147,739	142,880	139,087	132,606

From April 2014 there was 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 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.

Page 65



Comments:

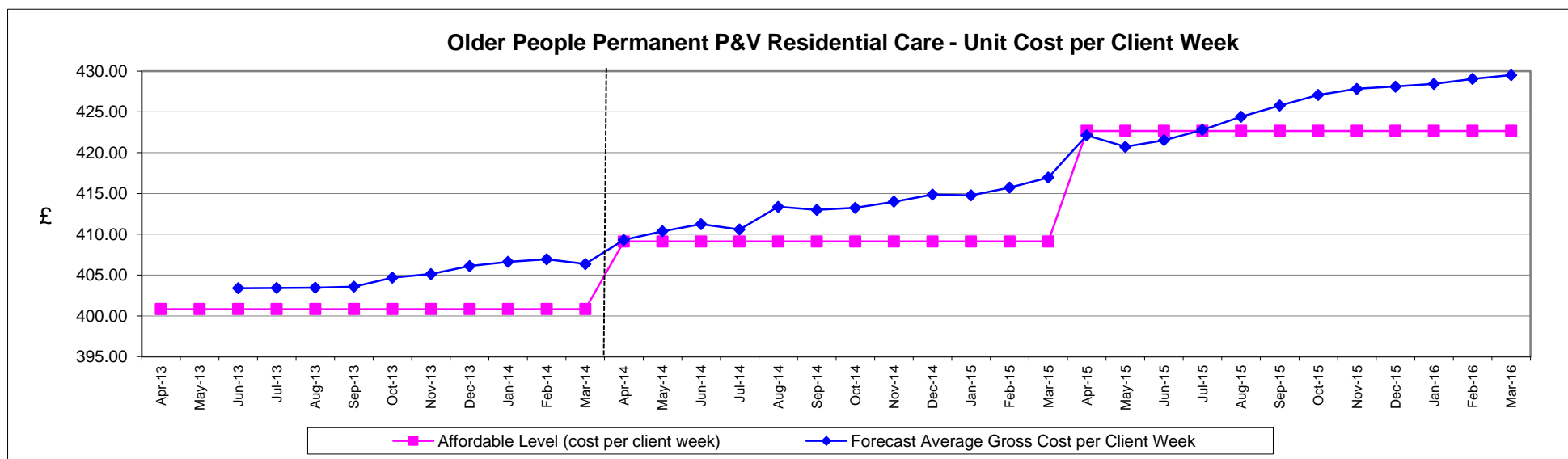
- The above graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in older people permanent P&V residential care at the end of 2013-14 was 2,704, at the end of 2014-15 it was 2,480 and at the end of March 2016 it was 2,413. 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 outturn activity is 132,606 weeks of care against an affordable level of 139,087, a difference of -6,481 weeks. Using the outturn unit cost of £429.52, this lower level of activity reduces the outturn by -£2,784k.
- Throughout 2015-16 it has been reported that the year to date activity has been understated due to delays in updating the activity database. The sharp increase in activity in July was due to the initial impact of the investigative work and therefore the July activity reported in the table above not only reflects July activity but also some activity relating to previous months. This is also true, but to a lesser extent, of the activity quoted for August to November and February to March. The delays in updating the activity database has masked the overall reducing trend in the number of residential placements throughout 2015-16, as reflected by the reduction in client numbers since the end of 2014-15.
- 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.

3.9 Average gross cost per client week of older people permanent P&V residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr	400.83		409.12	409.31	422.68	422.12
May	400.83		409.12	410.36	422.68	420.72
Jun	400.83	403.38	409.12	411.25	422.68	421.54
Jul	400.83	403.43	409.12	410.59	422.68	422.80
Aug	400.83	403.46	409.12	413.36	422.68	424.41
Sep	400.83	403.59	409.12	413.00	422.68	425.79
Oct	400.83	404.67	409.12	413.25	422.68	427.07
Nov	400.83	405.12	409.12	413.99	422.68	427.83
Dec	400.83	406.10	409.12	414.86	422.68	428.11
Jan	400.83	406.62	409.12	414.76	422.68	428.44
Feb	400.83	406.94	409.12	415.73	422.68	429.04
Mar	400.83	406.35	409.12	416.97	422.68	429.52

From April 2014 there was 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 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.

Page 67



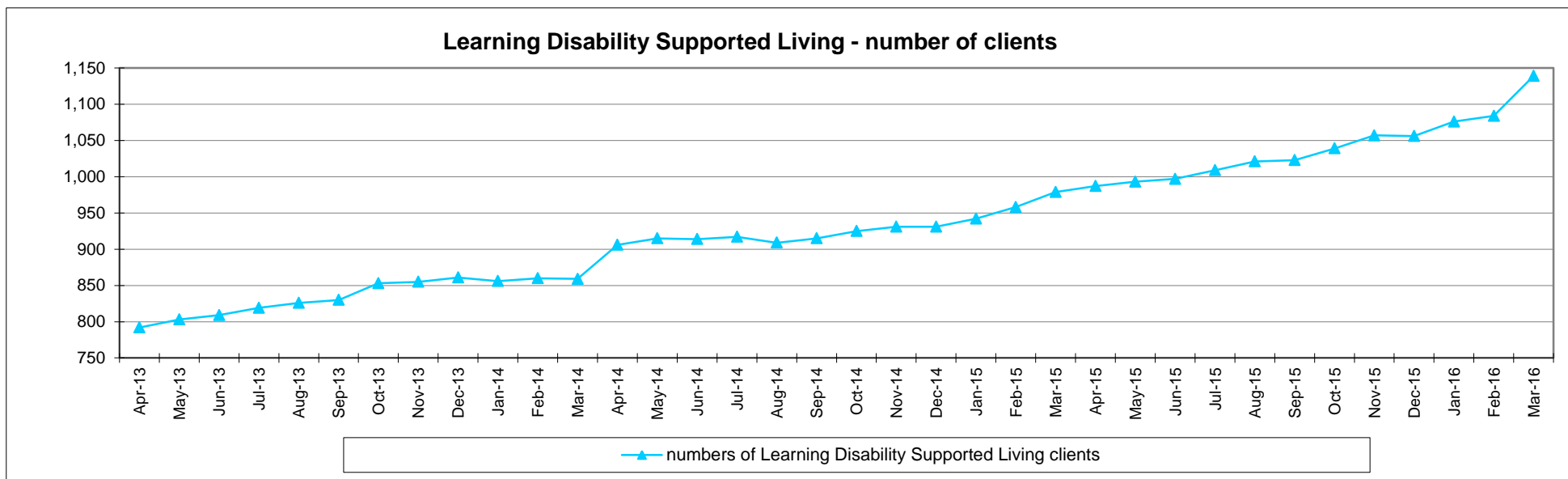
Comments:

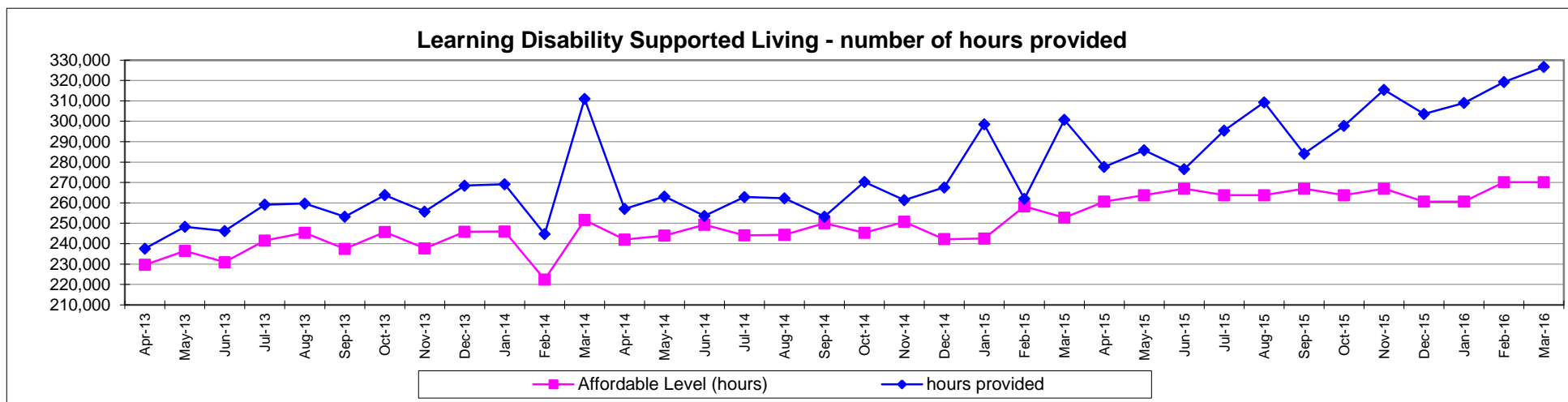
- The outturn unit cost of +£429.52 is higher than the affordable cost of +£422.68 and this difference of +£6.84 adds +£951k to the outturn position when multiplied by the affordable weeks.
- This general increasing trend in average unit cost is likely to be due to the higher proportion of clients with 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.

3.10 Learning Disability Supported Living – numbers of clients and hours provided in the independent sector

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	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	229,595	237,586	792	242,016	257,102	906	260,593	277,711	987
May	236,463	248,239	803	243,920	263,101	915	263,771	285,786	993
Jun	230,924	246,245	809	249,306	253,552	914	266,949	276,507	997
Jul	241,526	259,125	819	244,064	262,906	917	263,771	295,434	1,009
Aug	245,366	259,688	826	244,360	262,245	909	263,771	309,295	1,021
Sep	237,459	253,230	830	250,030	253,263	915	266,949	284,119	1,023
Oct	245,710	263,849	853	245,304	270,298	925	263,771	297,797	1,039
Nov	237,732	255,747	855	250,730	261,412	931	266,949	315,436	1,057
Dec	245,833	268,439	861	242,207	267,598	931	260,593	303,594	1,056
Jan	245,925	269,112	856	242,547	298,520	942	260,593	309,019	1,076
Feb	222,397	244,716	860	258,264	262,038	958	270,124	319,228	1,084
Mar	251,616	310,965	859	252,712	300,749	979	270,127	326,609	1,139
	2,870,543	3,116,941		2,965,460	3,212,783		3,177,961	3,600,535	

Page 69





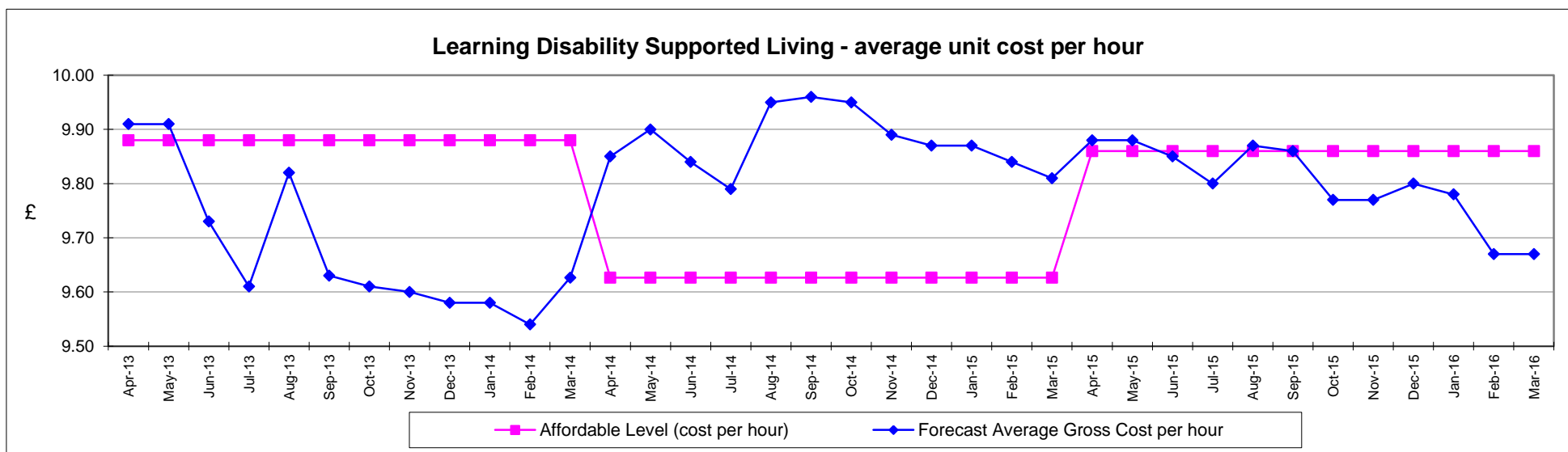
Comments:

- This indicator has changed for 2015-16 and now excludes activity relating the adult placement scheme as this is now reported within a separate budget line. This measure continues to incorporate 2 different supported living arrangements; supported accommodation (mainly S256 clients) and Supporting Independence Service. Services for individual clients are commissioned in either sessions or hours, however for the purposes of this report, sessions are converted into hours on a standard basis. In addition, the details of the number of clients in receipt of these services is given on a monthly basis. Activity for 2013-14 and 2014-15 has also been restated to exclude the adult placement scheme to ensure data is directly comparable.
- The outturn activity is 3,600,535 hours of care against an affordable level of 3,177,961, a difference of +422,574 hours. Using the outturn unit cost of £9.67, this higher level of activity increases the outturn by +£4,086k.
- The affordable level was updated in the quarter 3 monitoring report, presented to Cabinet in March, to reflect the transfer of responsibilities for former independent living fund clients, along with the outcome of the prices review (referred to at the start of section 2 of this annex).

3.11 Average gross cost per hour of Supported Living service compared with affordable level:

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	9.88	9.91	9.63	9.85	9.86	9.88
May	9.88	9.91	9.63	9.90	9.86	9.88
Jun	9.88	9.73	9.63	9.84	9.86	9.85
Jul	9.88	9.61	9.63	9.79	9.86	9.80
Aug	9.88	9.82	9.63	9.95	9.86	9.87
Sep	9.88	9.63	9.63	9.96	9.86	9.86
Oct	9.88	9.61	9.63	9.95	9.86	9.77
Nov	9.88	9.60	9.63	9.89	9.86	9.77
Dec	9.88	9.58	9.63	9.87	9.86	9.80
Jan	9.88	9.58	9.63	9.87	9.86	9.78
Feb	9.88	9.54	9.63	9.84	9.86	9.67
Mar	9.88	9.63	9.63	9.81	9.86	9.67

Page 71



Comments:

- This measure comprises 2 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 outturn unit cost of +£9.67 is lower than the affordable cost of +£9.86 and this difference of -£0.19 reduces the outturn position by -£604k when multiplied by the affordable hours.
- The reductions in the forecast unit cost in October and February partially reflects the outcome of the prices review whereby the actual price uplift applied was less than anticipated in previous monitoring reports.

3.12 SOCIAL CARE DEBT MONITORING

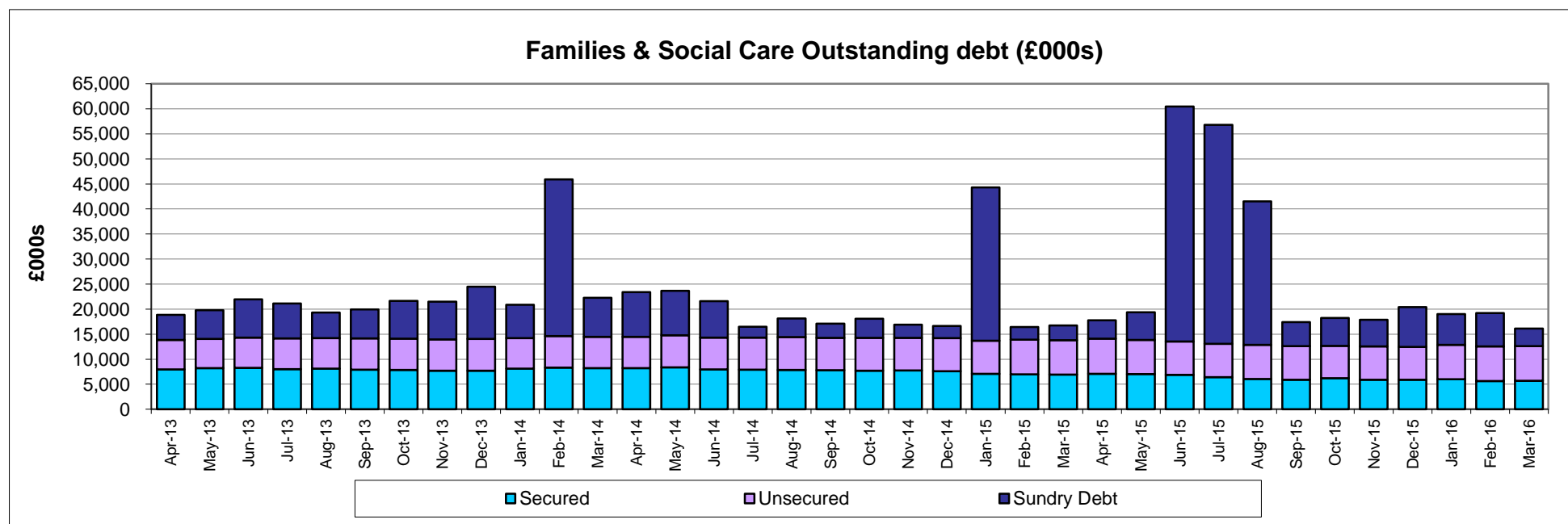
The outstanding debt as at the end of March was £16.096m compared with February's figure of £19.213m excluding any amounts not yet due for payment (as they are still within the 28 day payment term allowed). Within this figure is £3.498m of sundry debt compared to £6.668m in February. It is not unusual for sundry debt to fluctuate for large invoices to Health. As previously reported, in June invoices were raised across the East Kent Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) for the Better Care Fund (BCF) totalling £43m. There is minimal risk around this debt as it is secured by a signed Section 75 agreement, meaning that the CCGs are legally obliged to pay. Payments are being received monthly. From September, the remaining BCF debt moved onto a payment plan to reflect the agreed monthly profile of anticipated income receipts and will only show as outstanding debt in the table below if an instalment is not received on time.

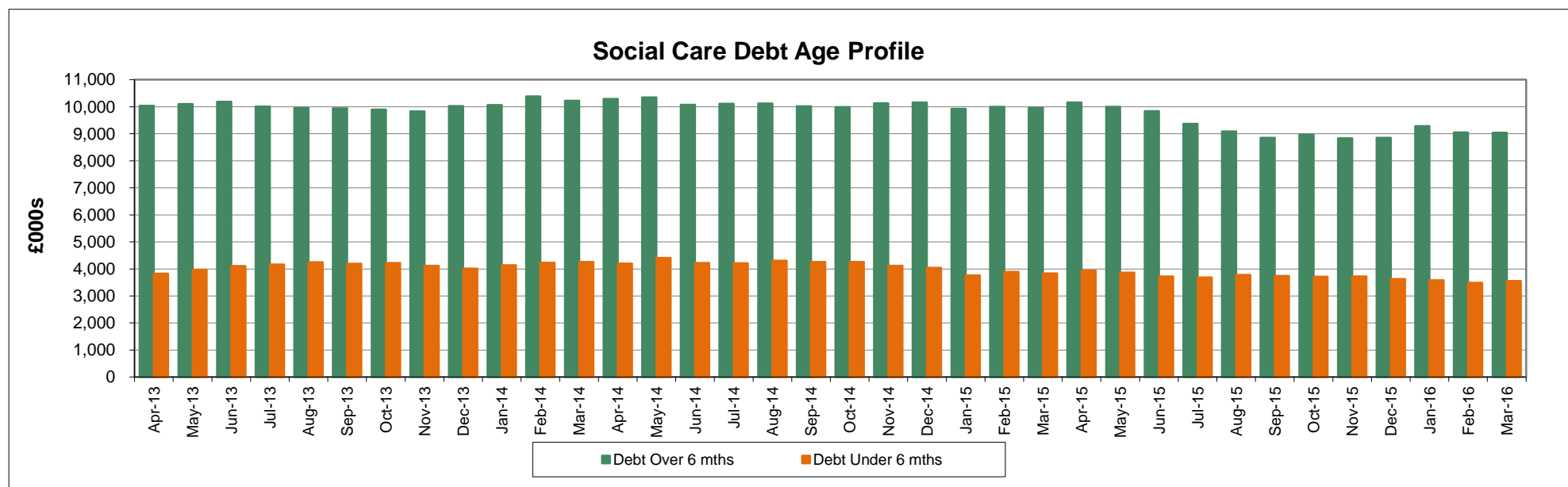
Also within the outstanding debt is £12.598m relating to Social Care (client) debt which is a small increase of £0.053m from the February position. The following table shows how this breaks down in terms of age and also whether it is secured (i.e. by a legal charge on the client's property) or unsecured, 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.

	Total Due Debt (Social Care & Sundry Debt) £000s	Sundry Debt £000s	Social Care Debt				
			Total Social Care Due Debt £000s	Debt Over 6 months £000s	Debt Under 6 months £000s	Secured £000s	Unsecured £000s
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
Sep-14	17,119	2,849	14,270	10,015	4,255	7,805	6,465
Oct-14	18,060	3,808	14,252	9,992	4,260	7,709	6,543
Nov-14	16,907	2,658	14,249	10,131	4,118	7,777	6,472
Dec-14	16,612	2,406	14,206	10,160	4,046	7,624	6,582
Jan-15	44,315	30,632	13,683	9,926	3,757	7,079	6,604
Feb-15	16,425	2,538	13,887	9,996	3,891	6,973	6,914
Mar-15	16,757	2,955	13,802	9,962	3,840	6,915	6,887
Apr-15	17,764	3,669	14,095	10,155	3,940	7,069	7,026

	Social Care Debt						
	Total Due Debt (Social Care & Sundry Debt)	Sundry Debt	Total Social Care Due Debt	Debt Over 6 months	Debt Under 6 months	Secured	Unsecured
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
May-15	19,391	5,534	13,857	9,994	3,863	7,009	6,848
Jun-15	60,443	* 46,885	13,558	9,837	3,721	6,885	6,673
Jul-15	56,795	* 43,741	13,054	9,366	3,688	6,417	6,637
Aug-15	41,514	* 28,648	12,866	9,090	3,776	6,075	6,791
Sep-15	17,391	4,794	12,597	8,854	3,743	5,913	6,684
Oct-15	18,214	5,532	12,682	8,969	3,713	6,231	6,451
Nov-15	17,848	5,298	12,550	8,831	3,719	5,905	6,645
Dec-15	20,408	7,934	12,474	8,849	3,625	5,888	6,586
Jan-16	19,003	6,138	12,865	9,281	3,584	6,012	6,853
Feb-16	19,213	6,668	12,545	9,052	3,493	5,631	6,914
Mar-16	16,096	3,498	12,598	9,042	3,556	5,707	6,891

* incl. BCF debt of £42,867k
 * incl. BCF debt of £39,295k
 * incl. BCF debt of £25,006k
 From Sept 15, the remaining BCF debt has been moved onto a payment plan and will only show in these figures if a monthly instalment is not received on time.





With regard to Social Care debt, the tables below show the current breakdown and movement since last month of secured, unsecured and health debt, together with a breakdown of unsecured debt by client group.

Social Care debt by Customer Credit Status	February £000s	March £000s	Movement £000s
Secured	5,631	5,707	76
Unsecured - Deceased/Terminated Service	2,092	2,061	-31
Unsecured - Ongoing	4,799	4,807	8
Caution/Restriction (Unsecured)	23	23	0
Health (Unsecured)	0	0	0
TOTAL	12,545	12,598	53

Unsecured debt by Client Group	February £000s	March £000s	Movement £000s
Older People/Physical Disability	6,369	6,328	-41
Learning Disability	392	410	18
Mental Health	153	153	0
TOTAL	6,914	6,891	-23

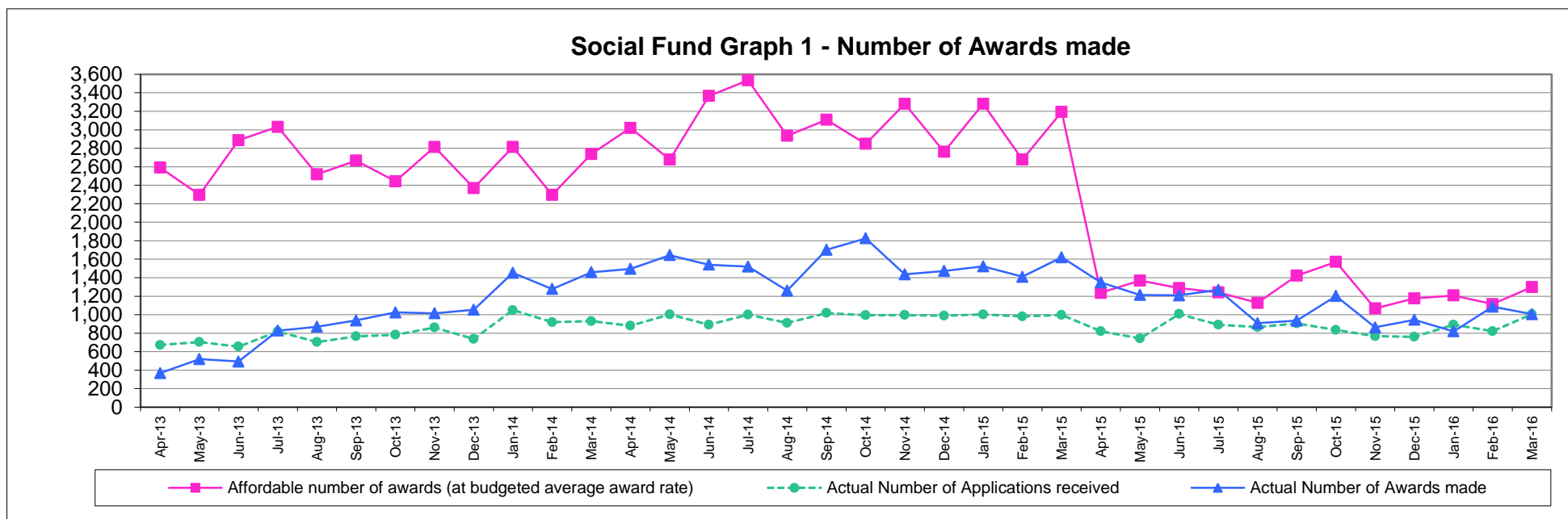
3.13 Number and Value of Social Fund awards made

		(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
		31,462	9,600	11,303	2,863,000	1,410,231	91	125
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	911	1,261	366,900	132,206	125	105
	Sep	3,108	1,018	1,701	388,500	166,819	125	98
	Oct	2,848	994	1,826	356,000	184,200	125	101
	Nov	3,280	996	1,436	410,000	125,165	125	87
	Dec	2,762	988	1,474	345,300	137,907	125	94
	Jan	3,280	1,004	1,523	410,000	141,708	125	93
	Feb	2,677	981	1,410	334,600	130,743	125	93
	Mar	3,194	997	1,622	399,300	152,114	125	94
			36,682	11,664	18,454	4,585,200	1,773,358	125

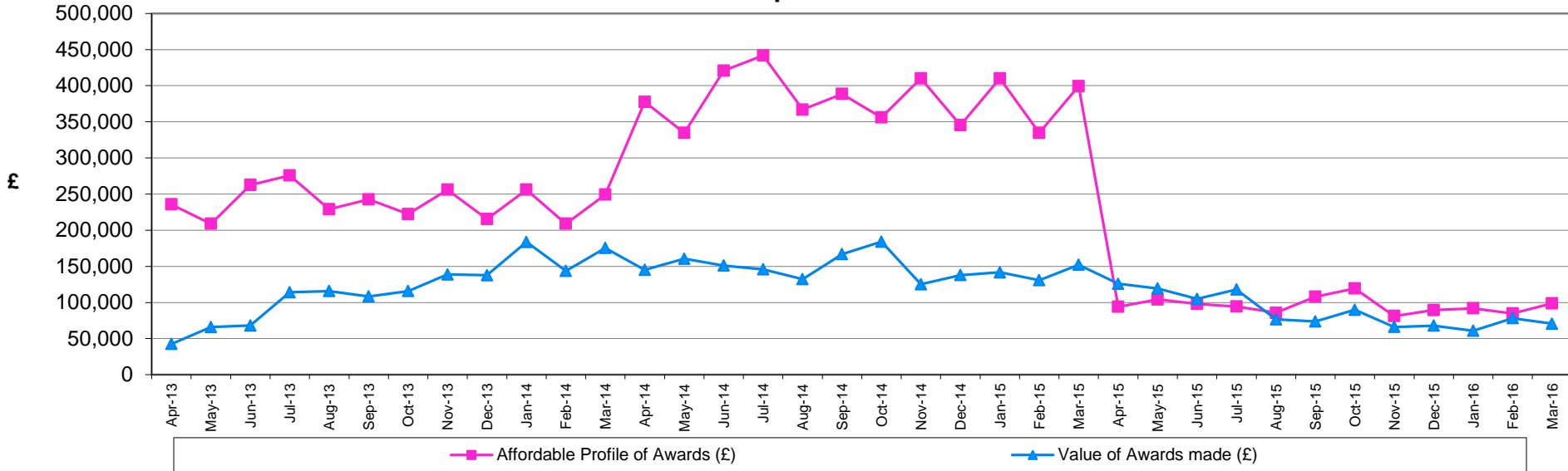
* Columns (a) and (d) are based on available funding which has been profiled by month and type of award (excluding cash awards) in the same ratio as the previous DWP scheme. As the criteria and awards for the scheme differ to the DWP scheme, this does not represent the anticipated demand for the scheme, but represents the maximum affordable level should sufficient applications be received which meet the criteria. *Please note as the data for 2013-14, the first year of our pilot scheme, includes increasing levels of activity as the service commenced, it is not considered to represent a typical year.*

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).

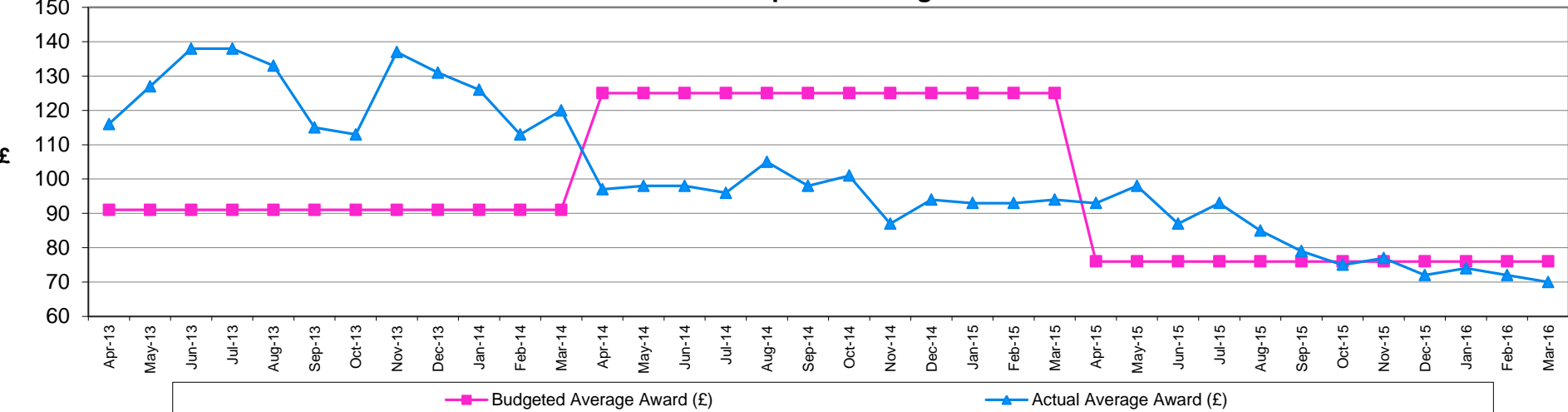
	(a) *	(b)	(c)	(d) *	(e)	(d) / (a)	(e) / (c)	
	Affordable number of awards (at budgeted average award rate)	Actual number of applications received	Actual number of awards made	Affordable profile of awards (£)	Value of awards made (£)	Budgeted average award (£)	Actual average award (£)	
2015-16	Apr	1,237	821	1,350	94,000	125,979	76	93
	May	1,370	742	1,214	104,100	119,356	76	98
	Jun	1,288	1,007	1,210	97,900	104,865	76	87
	Jul	1,242	891	1,269	94,400	117,923	76	93
	Aug	1,128	865	907	85,700	76,786	76	85
	Sep	1,422	905	936	108,100	73,593	76	79
	Oct	1,571	835	1,202	119,400	89,806	76	75
	Nov	1,067	768	863	81,100	66,164	76	77
	Dec	1,176	761	945	89,400	67,964	76	72
	Jan	1,208	891	820	91,800	60,900	76	74
	Feb	1,114	821	1,087	84,700	78,238	76	72
	Mar	1,299	1,005	1,005	98,700	70,651	76	70
		15,122	10,312	12,808	1,149,300	1,052,225	76	82



Social Fund Graph 2 - Total Value of Awards made



Social Fund Graph 3 - Average Value of Awards



Comments:

- The pilot scheme commenced in Kent on 1 April 2013 and differed from the previous cash-based Social Fund scheme, previously administered by DWP. The Kent Local Welfare Scheme offers emergency help to those experiencing a crisis; a disaster; or who are in need of help to make the transition into or remain within the local community. This scheme offers 4 types of award including food & clothing, furniture & white goods, energy vouchers and advice & guidance. In addition, all applicants, regardless of whether they receive an award or not, are signposted to the appropriate service to address any causal or underlying needs. This is an emergency fund and is targeted towards 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.
- All applications are immediately prioritised with the intention that high priority applications should receive the award within 24 hours. Medium and low priority applications are assessed within a longer timeframe e.g. applications for furniture from low risk households. 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.
- From April 2013 to March 2015, the scheme was funded from a Government grant. Due to 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 and this roll forward is reflected in the 2014-15 affordable level as shown in the table above. Following the Government announcement to incorporate the Local Welfare Assistance Grant within the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) from 2015-16, the budget for this service in 2015-16 was £1,481.5k, in line with the amount identified by Government as being included within our RSG for welfare provision. Within this, £332.2k was the cost of administering the scheme, including signposting applicants to alternative appropriate services, and £1,149.3k was available to award where appropriate (column d in the table 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 the Kent Local Welfare 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 a greater proportion of relevant applications are being received along with some applications resulting in more than one award e.g. an award for food and clothing and an award for energy vouchers.
- **Graph 2** represents the value of awards made against the maximum profiled funding available. In the first four months of the year, the value of the awards made was higher than the affordable level, as the service adjusted to the reduction in budget. However during the remainder of the year this trend reversed, and is likely to be in part due to the recently agreed changes to the scheme aimed at reducing the overall value of individual awards. The graph illustrates the rise in total monthly award values as the scheme matured during the first year and as the service has successfully signposted applicants to support and advice in their own communities. Changes to welfare reform may impact on the number and overall value of awards in future months.

The number and value of awards shown in the table above represents the number and value of awards approved. Although awards are approved for individuals in dire need, not all approved awards are taken up for a variety of reasons. The financial outturn will reflect the value of awards actually paid, therefore does not necessarily match the value of awards approved as shown in the table above. The table above shows awards of £1,052.2k (an underspend of £97.1k), but the value of awards actually taken up was £974.6k (an underspend of £174.7k)

- **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 scheme 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 reflected a higher than expected number of awards in 2013-14 for furniture & equipment which have a higher award value. In line with the revised funding arrangement from 2015-16 the overall cash limit for awards was reduced to £1,149.3k. Accordingly, the affordable average award value reduced to £76 (from the previously reported figure of £96 included in the 2014-15 Outturn report presented to Cabinet in July 2015) to reflect recently agreed changes to the scheme aimed at reducing the overall value of individual awards.

In 2015-16, 40% of the number of awards were for food & clothing representing 39% of the value of awards (the percentages were 36% and 32% respectively in 2014-15). Whilst, Furniture & equipment (incl white goods) accounted for 35% of the number of awards but 49% of the value of awards (the percentages were 39% and 57% respectively in 2014-15). The reduction in the percentage of total value of awards for higher cost items, such as white goods and furniture is also reflected in the reduction of the average award value, from £93 in July 2015 to £70 in March 2016, resulting from the agreed changes to the scheme in 2015-16.

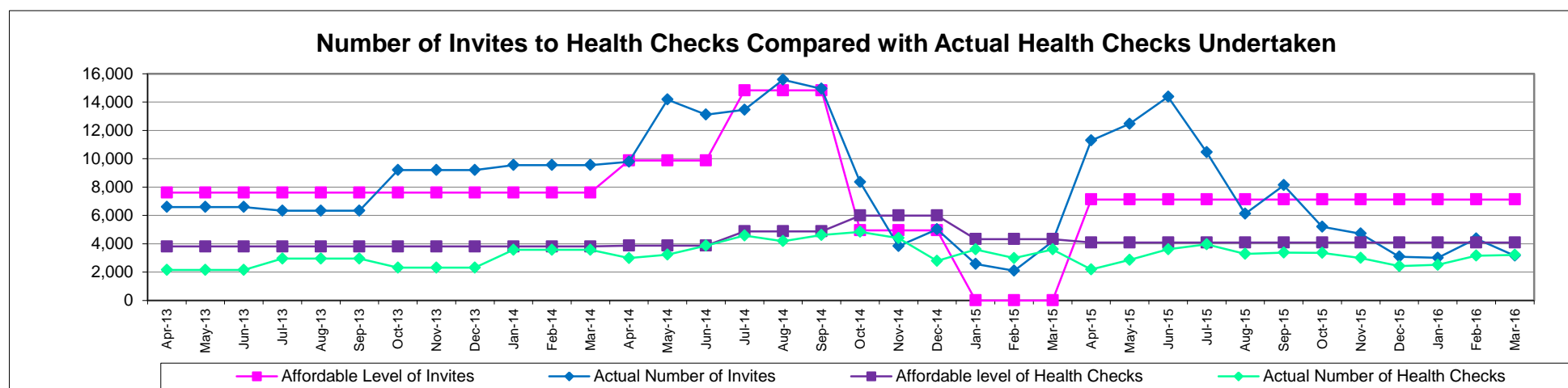
The awards figures across the Christmas periods include the impact of both energy and food awards being issued for 14 days rather than the normal 7 days to ensure continuity of provision. The scheme has also responded to peaks in demand from civil emergencies such as the floods in December 2013 and the Canterbury fire in July 2015.

4. SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE - PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

4.1 Number of Health Check invites compared to number of Health Checks undertaken

	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	Invites		Checks		Invites		Checks		Invites		Checks	
	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual
Apr					9,877	9,776	3,860	2,984	7,121	11,287	4,074	2,189
May	22,810	19,761	11,405	6,455	9,877	14,169	3,860	3,225	7,120	12,464	4,075	2,855
Jun					9,878	13,108	3,862	3,865	7,120	14,363	4,074	3,601
Jul					14,816	13,457	4,874	4,572	7,120	10,463	4,075	3,948
Aug	22,810	18,996	11,405	8,836	14,816	15,577	4,875	4,179	7,120	6,117	4,074	3,279
Sep					14,816	14,933	4,876	4,613	7,120	8,127	4,075	3,372
Oct					4,939	8,345	5,987	4,837	7,120	5,198	4,074	3,343
Nov	22,810	27,608	11,405	6,924	4,939	3,831	5,988	4,389	7,120	4,708	4,075	2,994
Dec					4,938	5,014	5,989	2,782	7,120	3,079	4,074	2,421
Jan					0	2,568	4,324	3,594	7,120	3,000	4,075	2,506
Feb	22,811	28,639	11,406	10,709	0	2,099	4,325	2,988	7,120	4,362	4,074	3,159
Mar					0	4,153	4,325	3,595	7,120	3,157	4,074	3,202
TOTAL	91,241	95,004	45,621	88,896	88,896	107,030	57,145	45,623	85,441	86,325	48,893	36,869

Page 81



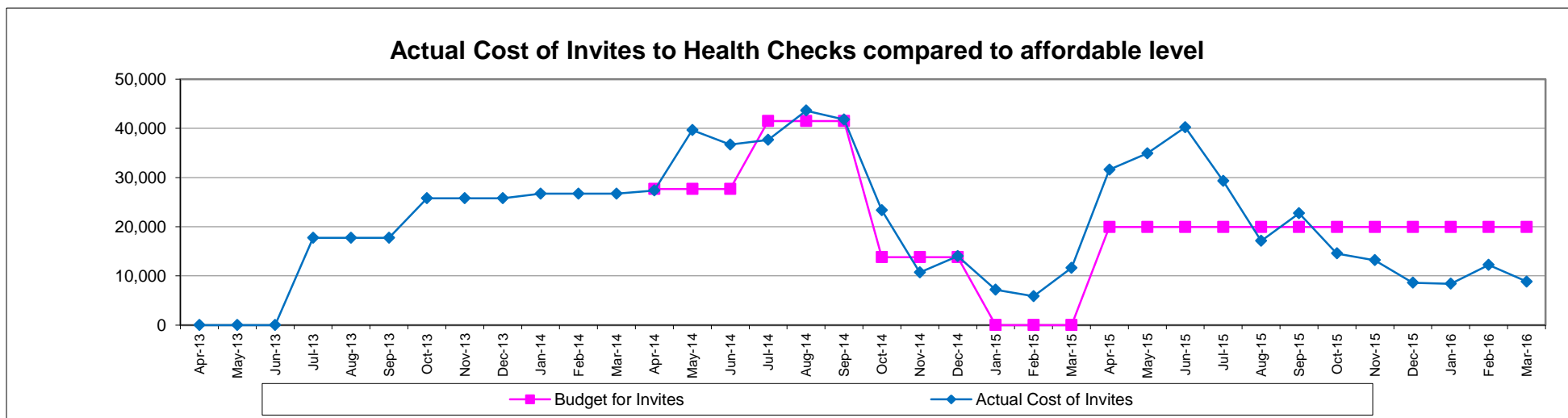
Comments:

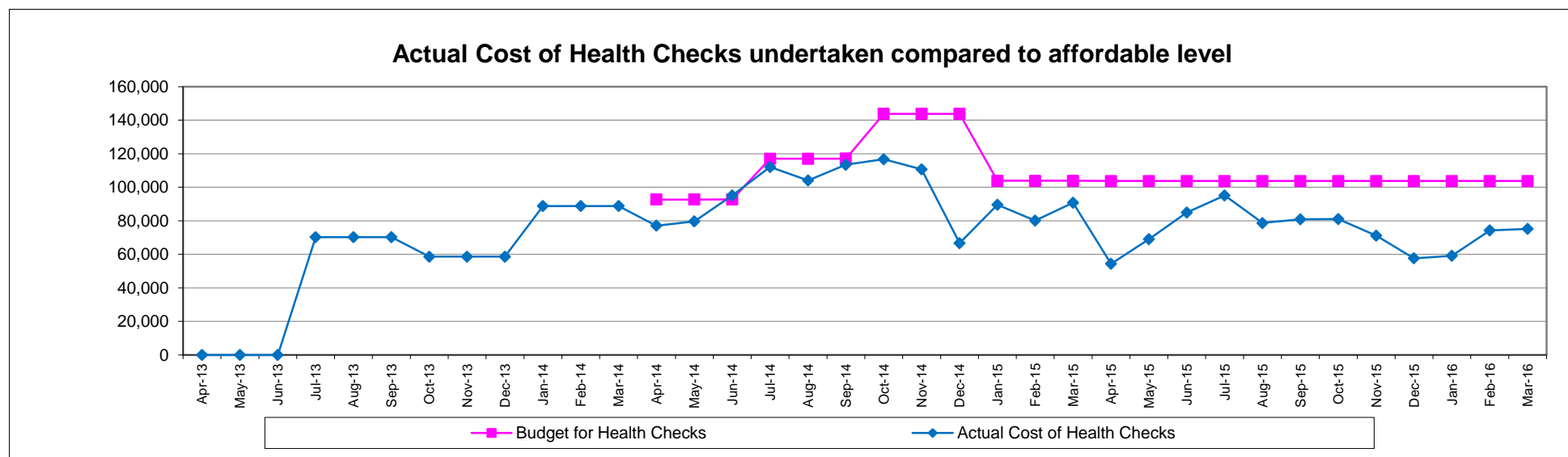
- As can be seen from the difference in total budgeted activity for invites and checks, not all people invited for a health check attend a check and there is often a delay between the invite and the health check taking place.
- In 2014-15, the invites planned activity was weighted towards the early part of the year to give time for the follow-up process to maximise the number of people attending a health check.
- The planned number of invites for 2014-15 was based on 20% of eligible population (as it is a 5 year programme) and was based on DoH estimates, but more recent GP data showed an increase in the eligible population. In 2014-15, this activity was therefore above budget for the year by 18,134 invites, as shown in the table above.
- For 2015-16 the budgeted level of invites and checks was profiled equally across the months to give a more consistent approach and to reflect that this is a rolling programme across financial years, therefore invites sent out in March may result in checks being taken up in the following financial year. This revised approach has also enabled the service to more accurately track progress against targets.
- The planned number of invites is lower than 2014-15 (and lower than the 91,000 invites stated in the 2015-16 budget book) because the eligible population based on the GP registered population is lower this year than last. The population can fluctuate because although everyone between the ages of 40 and 74 will be invited (once every five years) to have a check to assess their risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney disease and diabetes, individuals already diagnosed with any of these conditions become ineligible for a general invite. Also some residents are screened outside of their expected year due to targeted outreach programmes and therefore are removed from the invite list in their year.
- The affordable checks increased from the figure of 45,000 in the budget book because some standard checks were carried out by Kent Community Health NHS Foundation Trust staff, rather than through GPs/Pharmacies, who are able to provide this service cheaper than GPs/Pharmacies.
- As expected the activity tailed off in the latter months of the year with the final number of invites being 884 above the budgeted level for the year as a whole. The small resultant overspend is more than offset by the actual number of health checks being well below the budgeted level by 12,024 checks. Overall, this is reflected in the financial outturn as an underspend of -£285k for checks & invites activity.

4.2 Cost of Health Check invites and Health Checks undertaken compared to budget

	2013-14 *		2014-15				2015-16			
	Invites	Checks	Invites		Checks		Invites		Checks	
	actual cost (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)
Apr			27,656	27,373	92,700	77,081	19,939	31,604	103,720	54,397
May	0	0	27,656	39,673	92,700	79,696	19,936	34,899	103,745	69,061
Jun			27,658	36,702	92,748	95,130	19,936	40,216	103,720	84,985
Jul			41,485	37,680	117,052	112,119	19,936	29,296	103,745	95,124
Aug	53,189	210,746	41,485	43,616	117,076	104,137	19,936	17,128	103,720	78,668
Sep			41,485	41,812	117,100	113,424	19,936	22,756	103,745	80,851
Oct			13,829	23,366	143,781	116,768	19,936	14,554	103,720	81,003
Nov	77,302	175,920	13,829	10,727	143,805	110,779	19,936	13,182	103,745	71,162
Dec			13,826	14,039	143,829	66,666	19,936	8,621	103,720	57,655
Jan			0	7,190	103,843	89,540	19,936	8,400	103,745	59,130
Feb	80,189	266,524	0	5,877	103,869	80,140	19,936	12,214	103,720	74,241
Mar			0	11,628	103,869	90,829	19,936	8,840	103,720	75,140
TOTAL	210,680	653,190	248,909	299,683	1,372,372	1,136,309	239,235	241,710	1,244,765	881,417

Page 83



**Comments:**

- * 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.
- The 2014-15 budget for Health Checks was 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 was higher in 2014-15 than 2013-14 as the provider was expected to make up for the underperformance in the previous year. The number of health check invites was greater than budgeted in 2014-15 due to an increase in eligible population. The resulting pressure of £50,774 was more than offset by a saving on checks of £236,063 leaving an underspend of £185,289 within the Targeting Health Inequalities budget in 2014-15.
- The 2015-16 budget for Health Checks was made up of a fixed cost element £456,912 and a performance element £1,484,000. The performance element is shown in the activity data above, with a budget of £239,235 for invites and £1,244,765 for health checks (totalling £1,484,000).
- The overall position is an underspend of -£361k by the end of the financial year on the combined invites and checks activity; this comprises -£285k resulting from reduced activity and also -£76k as the average cost per check is below the budgeted level.

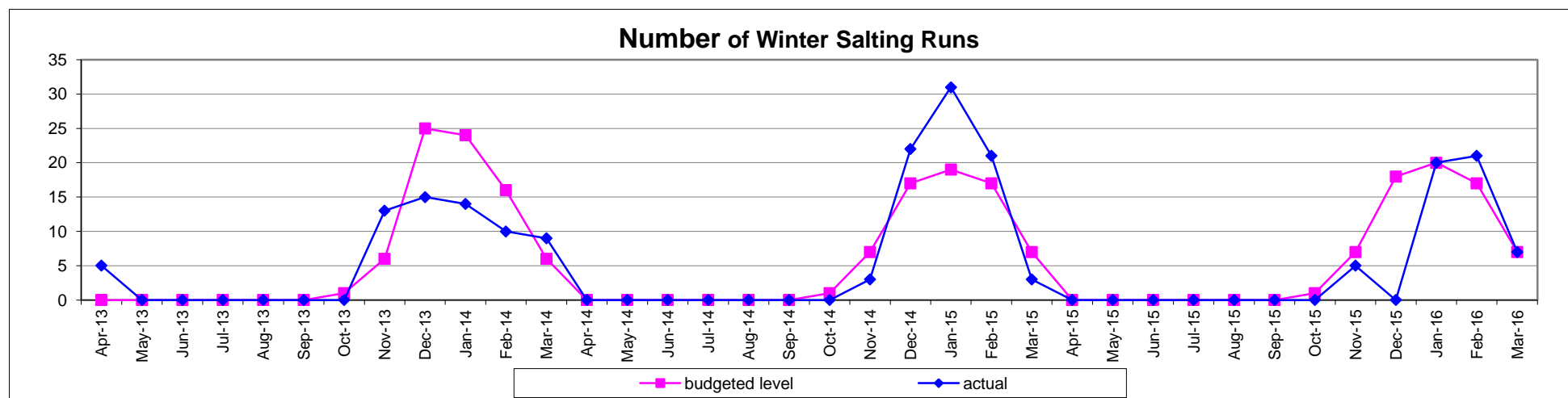
5. GROWTH, ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

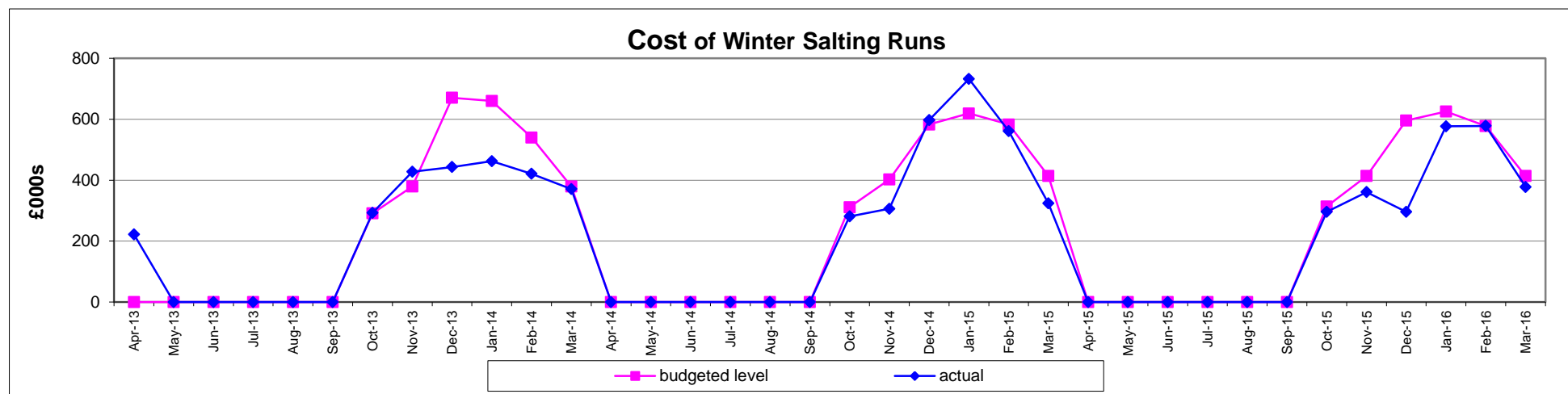
5.1 Number and Cost of winter salting runs

	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	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	-	5	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	1	-	291	293	1	-	311	281	1	-	314	296
Nov	6	13	379	428	7	3	402	306	7	5	413	361
Dec	25	15	670	443	17	22	583	597	18	-	595	296
Jan	24	14	660	462	19	31	619	732	20	20	625	577
Feb	16	10	540	421	17	21	583	561	17	21	578	578
Mar	6	9	379	371	7	3	414	324	7	7	413	378
	78	66	2,919	2,640	68	80	2,911	2,801	70	53	2,938	2,486

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.

Page 85





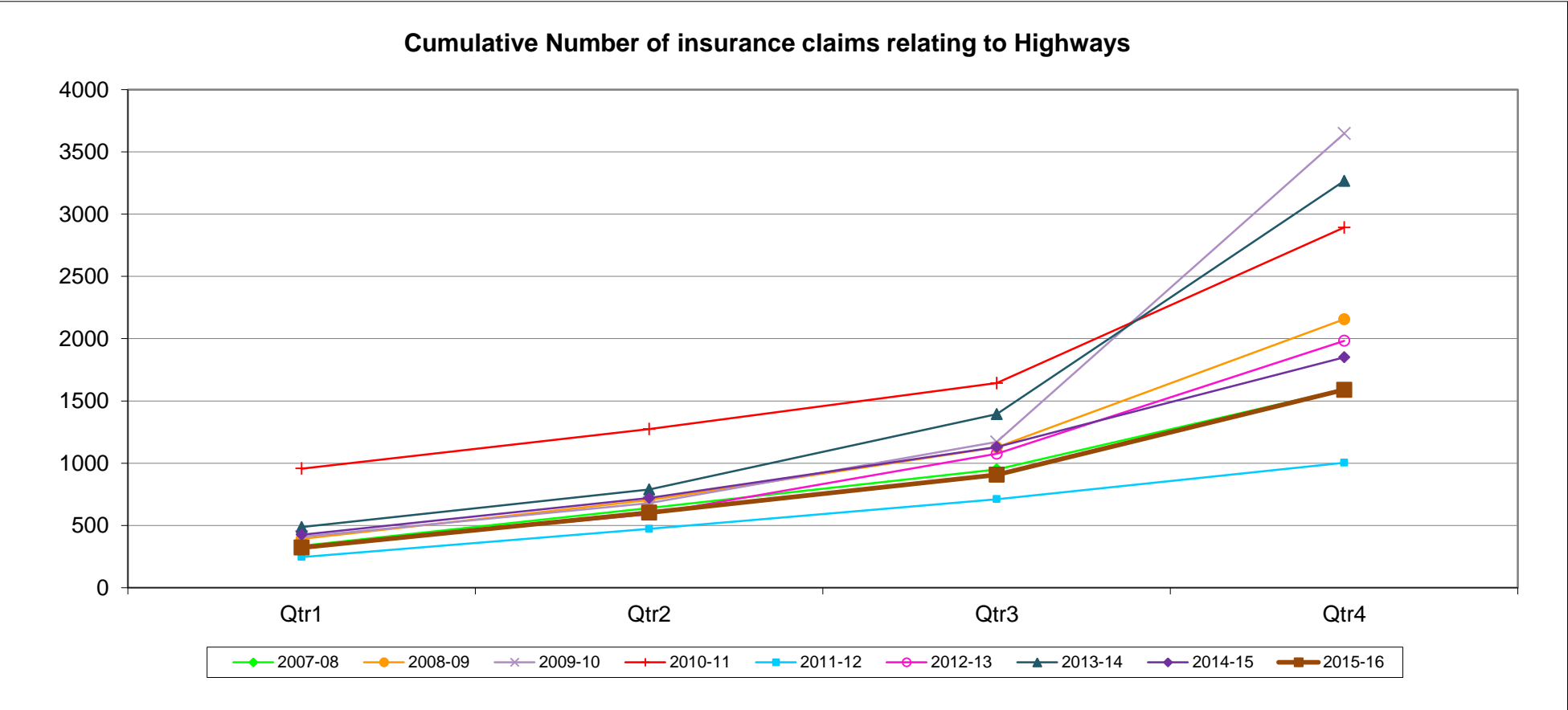
Comments:

- As a result of the prolonged hard winter in 2012-13 which extended into April 2013, unbudgeted salting runs were required at the start of 2013-14 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 on other costs associated with adverse weather, not directly attributed to salting runs. The 2014-15 and 2015-16 budgeted number of salting runs look low in comparison with the 2013-14 budgeted level, despite the budgeted costs being similar; this is due to a greater proportion of fixed cost to the total cost per run, which results in fewer overall runs being affordable.
- The final activity for 2014-15 was 12 salting runs above the affordable level but £110k below budget. Many of the runs required a lower spread of salt than assumed in the budget and also on a number of occasions the whole county had not been treated, which again resulted in reduced costs. Together, this resulted in the costs of salting runs not being as high as the number of runs may suggest. Overall there was a net underspend of -£309k on the adverse weather budget in 2014-15 due to an underspend on salting runs of £110k, as reflected in the activity table above, together with an underspend of £199k on other costs associated with adverse weather, not directly attributed to salting runs, such as supply and maintenance of salt bins.
- Due to the generally mild winter the activity for 2015-16 is well below the budgeted level, with only 53 runs being required against a budget for 70 runs, none of which required a secondary run. This has resulted in an underspend of -£452k with a further underspend of -£101k against the adverse weather budget, not directly related to salting runs such as weather forecasting, ice prediction and supply and maintenance of salt bins.

5.2 Number of insurance claims arising related to Highways

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	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	Cumulative no. of claims
Apr to Jun	337	393	408	956	245	328	487	426	322
Jul to Sep	640	704	680	1,273	473	591	788	720	603
Oct to Dec	950	1,128	1,170	1,643	710	1,075	1,393	1,130	906
Jan to Mar	1,595	2,155	3,647	2,893	1,003	1,983	3,266	1,850	1,589

Page 87



Comments:

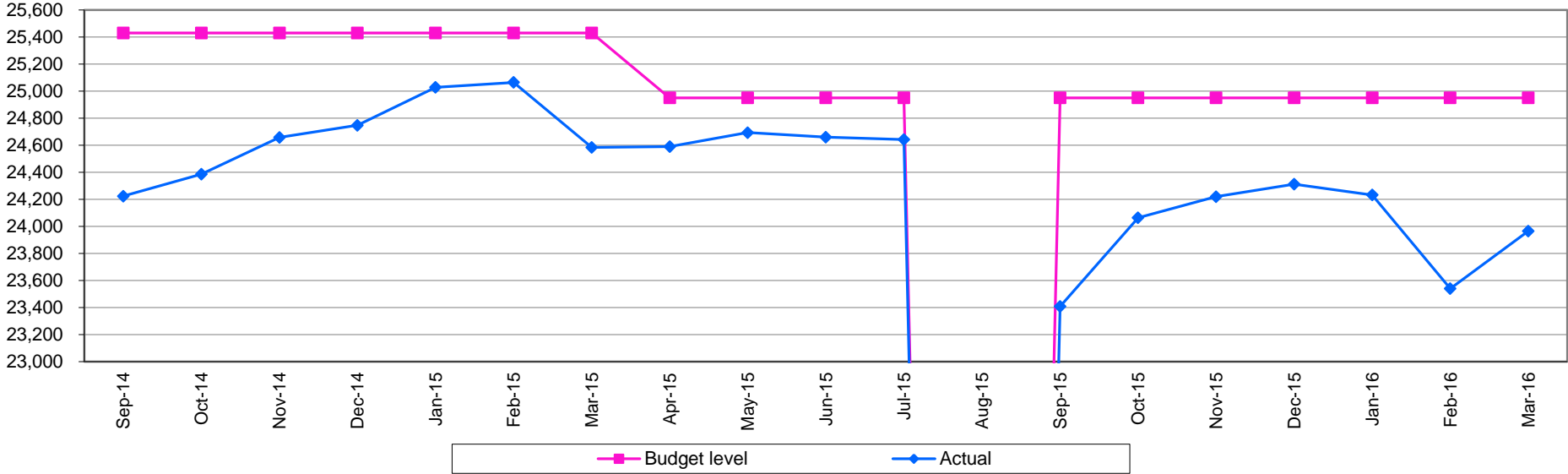
- Numbers of claims will continually change as new claims are received relating to incidents occurring in previous quarters. Claimants have three years to pursue an injury claim and six years for damage claims. The data previously reported has been updated to reflect claims logged with Insurance as at 31 March 2016.
- 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. Claim numbers for 2009-10 and 2010-11 could still increase further if 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. Additional funding was made available from the severe weather recovery funding to address this.
- Claims were lower again in 2014-15, probably due to the reasonably mild winter and a continuation of the find and fix programmes of repair and repairs to the highway funded from the severe weather recovery funding referred to above, although claims continue to be received relating to this period. Numbers have remained at a lower level through 2015-16 to date, although they have recently shown signs of increasing in the last quarter due to some prolonged periods of rainfall.
- 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 about 89%.

5.3 Young Person's Travel Pass - Number of Passes in Issue

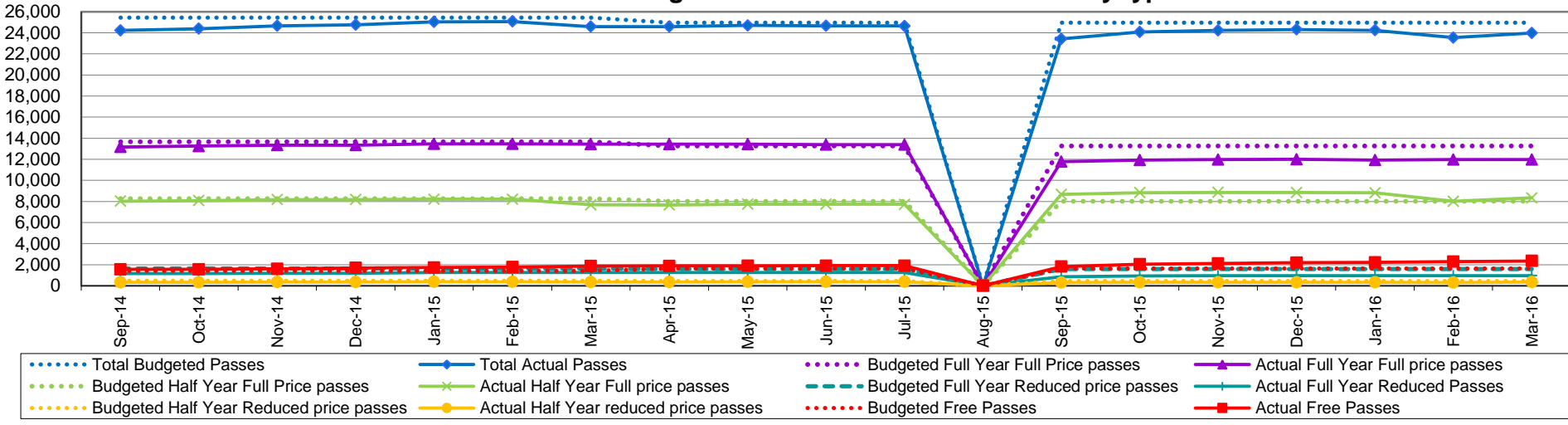
		Full Year, Full price passes		Half Year, Full price passes		Full Year, Reduced price passes		Half Year, Reduced price passes		Free passes		TOTAL passes	
		Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
2014-15	Sept	13,662	13,159	8,268	8,023	1,630	1,159	470	333	1,400	1,549	25,430	24,223
	Oct	13,662	13,248	8,268	8,077	1,630	1,167	470	335	1,400	1,559	25,430	24,386
	Nov	13,662	13,336	8,268	8,175	1,630	1,194	470	352	1,400	1,601	25,430	24,658
	Dec	13,662	13,336	8,268	8,175	1,630	1,194	470	352	1,400	1,690	25,430	24,747
	Jan	13,662	13,454	8,268	8,214	1,630	1,263	470	368	1,400	1,728	25,430	25,027
	Feb	13,662	13,457	8,268	8,208	1,630	1,267	470	366	1,400	1,766	25,430	25,064
	Mar	13,662	13,438	8,268	7,675	1,630	1,263	470	346	1,400	1,861	25,430	24,583
2015-16	Apr	13,262	13,434	8,025	7,657	1,578	1,263	455	356	1,630	1,879	24,950	24,589
	May	13,262	13,430	8,025	7,737	1,578	1,263	455	366	1,630	1,897	24,950	24,693
	Jun	13,262	13,391	8,025	7,730	1,578	1,259	455	374	1,630	1,906	24,950	24,660
	Jul	13,262	13,382	8,025	7,725	1,578	1,257	455	374	1,630	1,904	24,950	24,642
	Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sept	13,262	11,771	8,025	8,666	1,578	863	455	296	1,630	1,812	24,950	23,408
	Oct	13,262	11,930	8,025	8,831	1,578	942	455	318	1,630	2,043	24,950	24,064
	Nov	13,262	11,967	8,025	8,853	1,578	956	455	324	1,630	2,120	24,950	24,220
	Dec	13,262	11,992	8,025	8,847	1,578	963	455	327	1,630	2,183	24,950	24,312
	Jan	13,262	11,914	8,025	8,817	1,578	965	455	327	1,630	2,209	24,950	24,232
Feb	13,262	11,973	8,025	8,015	1,578	962	455	298	1,630	2,292	24,950	23,540	
Mar	13,262	11,969	8,025	8,330	1,578	962	455	349	1,630	2,355	24,950	23,965	

- Pass numbers are shown on a monthly basis from September 2014 when the new Young Person's Travel Pass (YPTP) scheme was introduced.
- As the academic year runs from September to July and passes are no longer valid during the school summer holidays, no passes are recorded for August.
- 2014-15:** YPTP pass numbers remained short of budgeted levels: 24,223 new passes were issued as at 30 September 2014 for the 2014-15 academic year; this increased to 24,747 as at 31 December 2014, but the figure as at 31 March 2015 reduced to 24,583. This reduction was as a result of a number of half year passes not being renewed for the second half of the academic year.
- 2015-16:** As with 2014-15, pass numbers remained below budgeted levels with only 23,965 passes in issue at the end of March 2016 compared with an affordable level of 24,950. 24,642 passes were in issue at the end of the last academic year (July). The general reduction in passes since then is likely to be in part due to the impact of the price increase from September 2015 from £200 to £250.

Total Number of Young Person's Travel Passes in issue



Number of Young Person's Travel Passes in issue by type



Comments:

- Passes can either be purchased for the academic year (£250 September 2015 to July 2016) or half yearly (£125 for terms 1-3 or 4-6). Reduced price passes for young people in receipt of free school meals are available (£100 for the full year or £50 for terms 1-3 or 4-6). Passes are free for young carers, young people in care or care leavers. Additional passes are also free for households applying for more than two full cost passes.

- The cost per pass in calculating the 2014-15 affordable level was £537, the fee for a pass was £200, meaning that on average KCC was subsidising the cost of each pass by £337.
The 2015-16 budgeted number of passes of 22,900, as reported to Cabinet in July, was originally based on the number that could be afforded within the budget at the latest cost to KCC per pass of £581 (a subsidy per pass of £381). However, on 1 June 2015 Cabinet approved a reduction in subsidy of £50, raising the price of a standard pass to the user by £50, from £200 to £250, with effect from September 2015. As a result of this additional income, the affordable number of passes increased to a level more in line with actual demand and this is reflected in the table above. Gross and income cash limits were realigned to reflect this increased charge.

- The above figures show that the number of passes in issue remained below the budgeted number. However, section 5.4 below illustrates that journeys travelled over the course of the year were above the budgeted level. Overall there was a net underspend of -£454k for YPTP reflecting that the saving from the reduced number of passes in circulation more than offsets the pressure from higher than budgeted journey numbers.

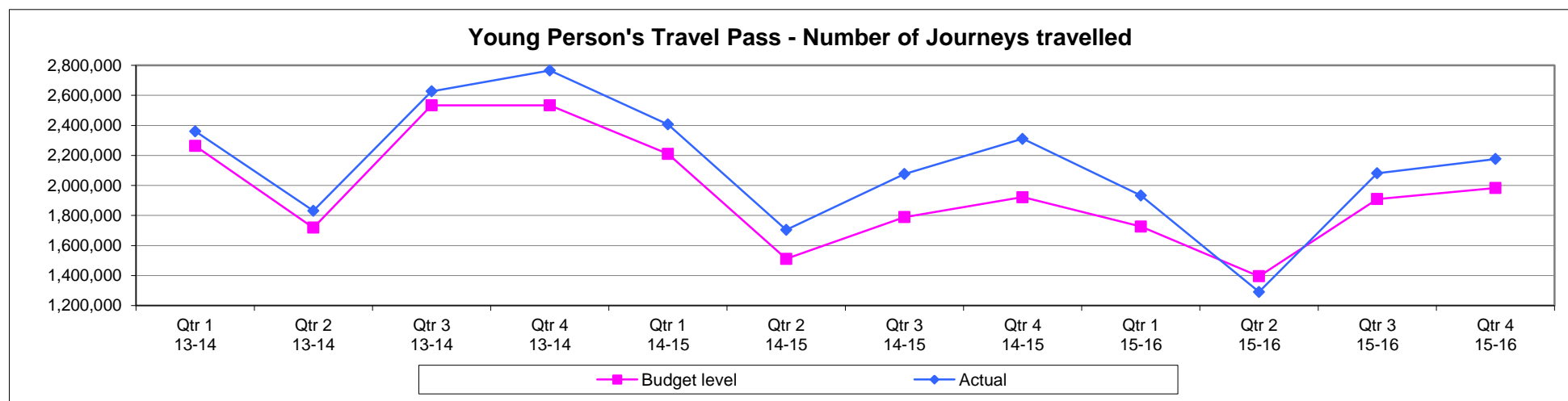
5.4 Young Person's Travel Pass (formerly Freedom Pass until September 2014) - Number of Journeys Travelled

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)
Qtr 1	2,263	2,361	2,210	2,407	1,726	1,933
Qtr 2	1,719	1,832	1,512	1,705	1,395	1,291
Qtr 3	2,534	2,627	1,789	2,076	1,910	2,082
Qtr 4	2,534	2,765	1,922	2,311	1,983	2,176
	9,050	9,585	7,433	8,499	7,014	7,482

The data for this activity indicator is only provided on a quarterly basis by our external provider MCL Transport Services once they have reconciled data from the bus operators.

The figures for actual journeys travelled are reviewed quarterly and updated as further information is received from the bus companies, so may be subject to change.

Budgeted journey numbers are lower in quarter 2 of 2015-16 as, since September 2014, the pass is no longer valid during the school summer holidays.



Comments:

- The reduction in the budgeted number of journeys for 2014-15 was as a result of the introduction of the Young Persons Travel Pass, agreed by County Council in February 2014, restricting 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.
- The additional funding resulting from the increase in income from September 2015 referred to in section 5.3 above resulted in the affordable number of journeys increasing from 6,569,000 to 7,014,000.
- Journey numbers in 2015-16 were in excess of the budgeted level but any variance was offset as the number of passes in issue was below the budgeted level.
- This data does 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.

5.5 Concessionary Fares (English National Concessionary Travel Scheme - ENCTS) - Number of Passes in Issue

		Senior Citizen's bus passes	Disabled person's bus passes	Disabled Person Companion bus passes	TOTAL passes
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
2014-15	April	258,342	17,961	3,849	280,152
	May	259,299	18,102	3,978	281,379
	June	259,623	18,212	4,055	281,890
	July	260,263	18,352	4,084	282,699
	Aug	260,558	18,438	4,164	283,160
	Sept	261,284	18,586	4,248	284,118
	Oct	261,352	18,701	4,313	284,366
	Nov	261,826	18,800	4,387	285,013
	Dec	261,879	18,868	4,427	285,174
	Jan	262,434	18,964	4,490	285,888
	Feb	263,062	19,176	4,564	286,802
	Mar	264,108	19,341	4,645	288,094
2015-16	April	264,314	19,459	4,692	288,465
	May	264,856	19,594	4,792	289,242
	June	265,180	19,715	4,894	289,789
	July	266,023	20,020	5,028	291,071
	Aug	266,078	20,134	5,069	291,281
	Sept	266,949	20,312	5,133	292,394
	Oct	267,257	20,452	5,204	292,913
	Nov	267,794	20,538	5,273	293,605
	Dec	267,792	20,601	5,296	293,689
	Jan	268,380	20,730	5,385	294,495
	Feb	268,857	20,845	5,428	295,130
	Mar	269,538	20,977	5,534	296,049

- The number of affordable passes is not calculated because the primary driver of cost is the number of journeys people travel.
- Also a passholder in England and Wales can use the pass anywhere in those two countries. The Transport Co-ordinating Authority for that area picks up the cost of any ENCTS pass used for boarding a bus, within its area. Therefore KCC will not only be reimbursing passes for Kent residents but also any Medway holders boarding in Kent or in fact any ENCTS visitor to Kent using a bus.

There are three types of passes available to Kent residents:

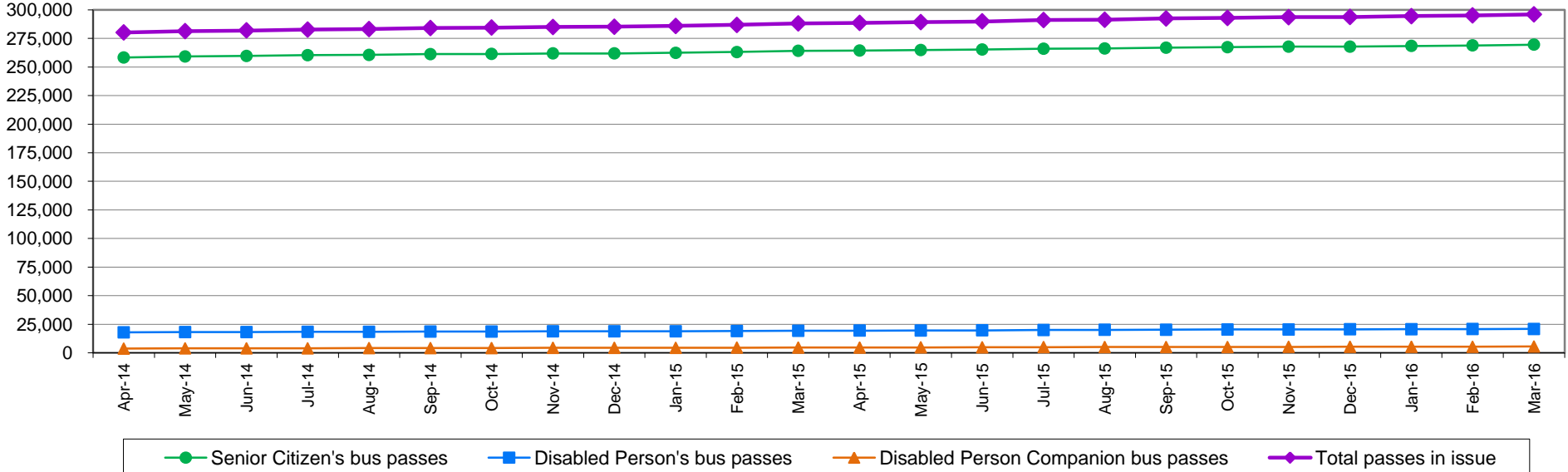
- A Senior Citizen's bus pass if you are of state pension age or older.
- A Disabled Person's bus pass for people with certain disabilities, for example for people who are blind or partially sighted, profoundly or severely deaf, or have a learning disability. There is no age restriction for the disabled person's bus pass.
- A Disabled Person Companion bus pass is available in cases where a Disabled Person bus pass user is unable to travel alone.

Total Number of Concessionary Bus Passes in issue



Page 94

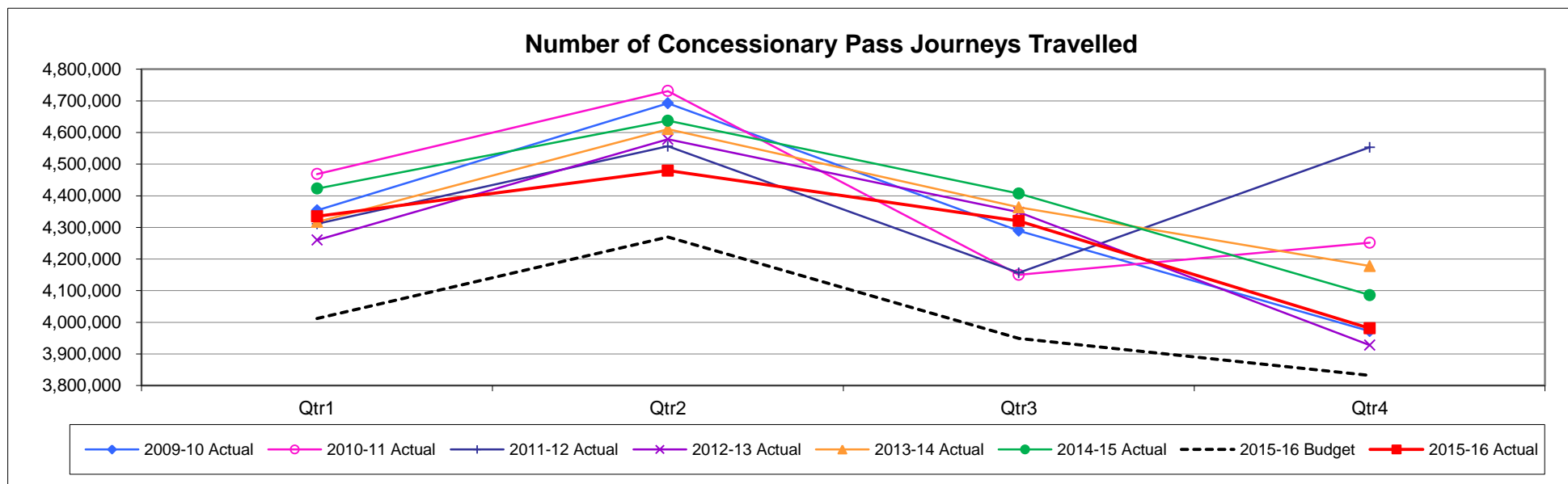
Number of Concessionary Bus Passes in issue by type



5.6 Concessionary Fares (English National Concessionary Travel Scheme - ENCTS) - Number of Journeys Travelled

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
	Actual (000's)	Actual (000's)	Actual (000's)	Actual (000's)	Actual (000's)	Actual (000's)	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)
Qtr 1	4,354	4,469	4,311	4,260	4,317	4,423	4,012	4,335
Qtr 2	4,693	4,731	4,557	4,578	4,611	4,637	4,270	4,479
Qtr 3	4,289	4,150	4,157	4,348	4,364	4,407	3,949	4,321
Qtr 4	3,972	4,251	4,553	3,928	4,178	4,086	3,833	3,981
	17,308	17,601	17,578	17,114	17,470	17,553	16,064	17,116

The data for this activity indicator is only provided on a quarterly basis by our external provider MCL Transport Services once they have reconciled data from the bus operators.



Page 95

- As with the Young Persons Travel Pass the figures for actual concessionary journeys travelled are reviewed quarterly and updated as further information is received from the bus companies or our concessionary travel consultant, MCL Transport Services, so may be subject to change.
- Journey numbers during 2015-16 were in excess of the budgeted level and as a result there was a financial overspend of +£678k.

2.7 Waste Tonnage

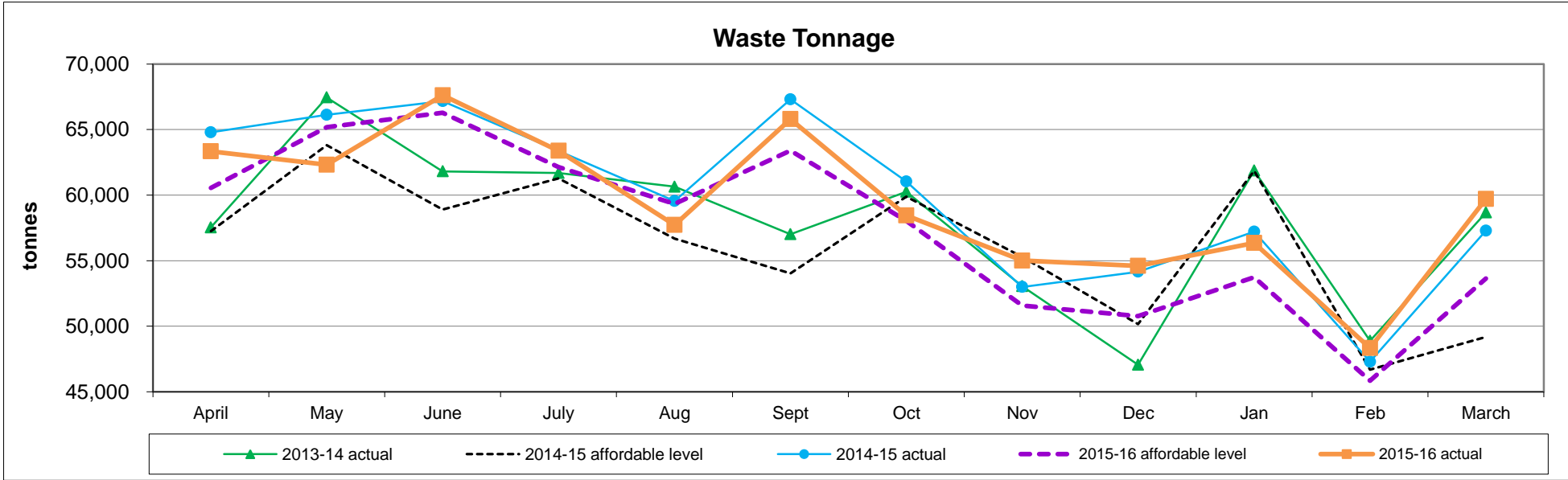
	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
	Waste Tonnage	Affordable Level	Waste Tonnage	Affordable Level	* Waste Tonnage
Apr	57,538	57,246	64,792	60,559	63,335
May	67,448	63,802	66,119	65,181	62,317
Jun	61,813	58,899	67,164	66,290	67,618
Jul	61,687	61,282	63,374	62,147	63,381
Aug	60,643	56,684	59,554	59,324	57,717
Sep	57,013	54,032	67,300	63,391	65,796
Oct	60,264	59,881	61,043	58,037	58,450
Nov	53,050	55,294	53,000	51,585	55,008
Dec	47,063	50,167	54,159	50,768	54,605
Jan	61,869	61,844	57,212	53,742	56,344
Feb	48,892	46,682	47,292	45,841	48,333
Mar	58,672	49,187	57,287	53,635	59,710
	695,952	675,000	718,296	690,500	712,614

* Note: waste tonnages are subject to slight variations between reports as figures are refined and confirmed with Districts.

These waste tonnage figures include recycled waste, composting and residual waste processed either through Allington Waste to Energy plant or landfill.

Waste tonnages were restated in the quarter 2 report to include Trade Waste activity, which was previously excluded in error.

Page 96



Comments:

General

- 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. The data has also been restated to include Trade Waste activity.

2013-14

- The overall volume of waste managed in 2013-14 was 695,952 tonnes, which was 19,048 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 695,952 tonnes was far higher than the forecast figure of 676,900 tonnes based on actuals to January and reported to Cabinet in April 2014. This unexpected increase in volume in the final quarter of 2013-14 continued into 2014-15, with actual tonnage for 2014-15 ending up at 43,296 tonnes more than the affordable level for the year, as the 2014-15 affordable level was based on the actual activity for the first three quarters of 2013-14. These increased volumes also continued into 2015-16.

2014-15

- The actual waste tonnage in 2014-15 of 718,296 tonnes was 43,296 tonnes above the affordable level and equated to a pressure of £2.972m. However with the advent of the new contracts, some of the tonnage, primarily soil and hardcore, does not attract an incremental cost as it is processed as part of a fixed management fee irrespective of the volume of waste, therefore an increase in waste tonnage may not always result in an increased pressure on the waste budget. The pressure on waste volumes was largely offset by other savings within the service giving an overall net pressure against the waste management budget for 2014-15 of +£0.543m. The service believes that the increase in waste tonnage experienced over much of 2014 can be mostly explained by two separate issues. Firstly, climatic: the extraordinarily mild and moist winter of 2013-14 and spring 2014, as well as a markedly high water table, which led to a very favourable and advanced growing season, resulting in high levels of organic waste. In addition, large volumes of broken fence panels etc were evident in the early part of the financial year as a result of repairs to winter storm damage. Secondly, the growth in the UK economy 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 overall volume of waste was 3.2% higher in 2014-15 than 2013-14.

2015-16

- The actual waste tonnage in 2015-16 of 712,614 tonnes was 22,114 tonnes above the affordable level and equated to a pressure of £2.581m. The vast majority (c.£2.543m) of this results from residual waste that cannot be recycled and ends up in landfill or burned to generate electricity at the Allington Waste to Energy plant. This pressure on waste volumes was largely offset by favourable price variances and other savings within the service, giving an overall pressure against the waste management budget of £0.221m.
- The overall volume of waste is 0.8% lower in 2015-16 than 2014-15.
- Waste volumes, both in Kent and nationally, are impacted upon by changes in the economy and the improving economic climate continues to result in higher levels of waste.

2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

2.1 Capital Receipts

The total receipts received during 2015-16 is £6.125m. These will go towards funding the capital programme.

2.2 Capital Receipts Funding Capital Programme

	2015-16
	£'000
Banked capital receipts as at 31.03.15	21,974
Receipts achieved for 2015-16	6,125
Capital receipt funding required for capital programme in 2015-16	<u>14,706</u>
Potential Surplus / (Deficit) of Useable Capital Receipts	13,393

2.2.1 The total capital receipt funding required to fund projects in the capital programme for 2015-16 totals **£14.7m**.

2.2.2 Receipts achieved during 2015-16 for use against schemes in the capital programme total £6.125m, which leaves a surplus on capital receipt funding in the usable capital receipts reserve of £13.393m. The 2016-19 published capital programme is reliant on £71m of capital receipt funding, before accounting for any roll forwards, therefore all the receipts in the reserve will be needed to fund projects in the future years.

2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

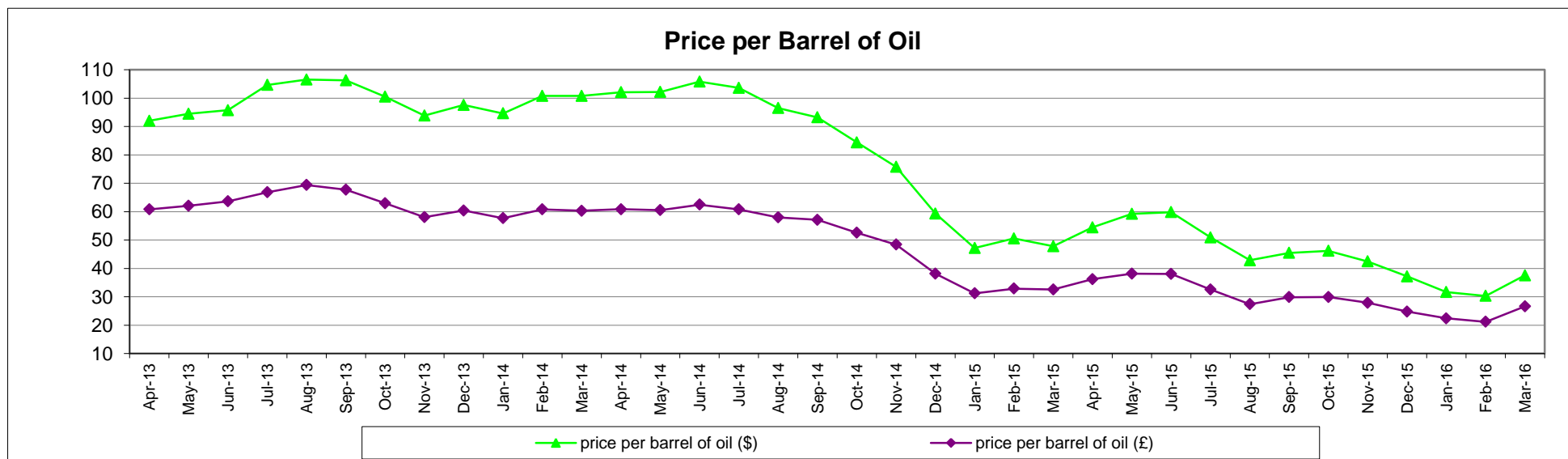
2.1 Price per Barrel of Oil - average monthly price in dollars:

	Price per Barrel of Oil		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	\$	\$	\$
Apr	92.02	102.07	54.45
May	94.51	102.18	59.26
Jun	95.77	105.79	59.82
Jul	104.67	103.59	50.90
Aug	106.57	96.54	42.87
Sep	106.29	93.21	45.48
Oct	100.54	84.40	46.22
Nov	93.86	75.79	42.44
Dec	97.63	59.29	37.19
Jan	94.62	47.22	31.68
Feb	100.82	50.58	30.32
Mar	100.80	47.82	37.55

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.

Page 100



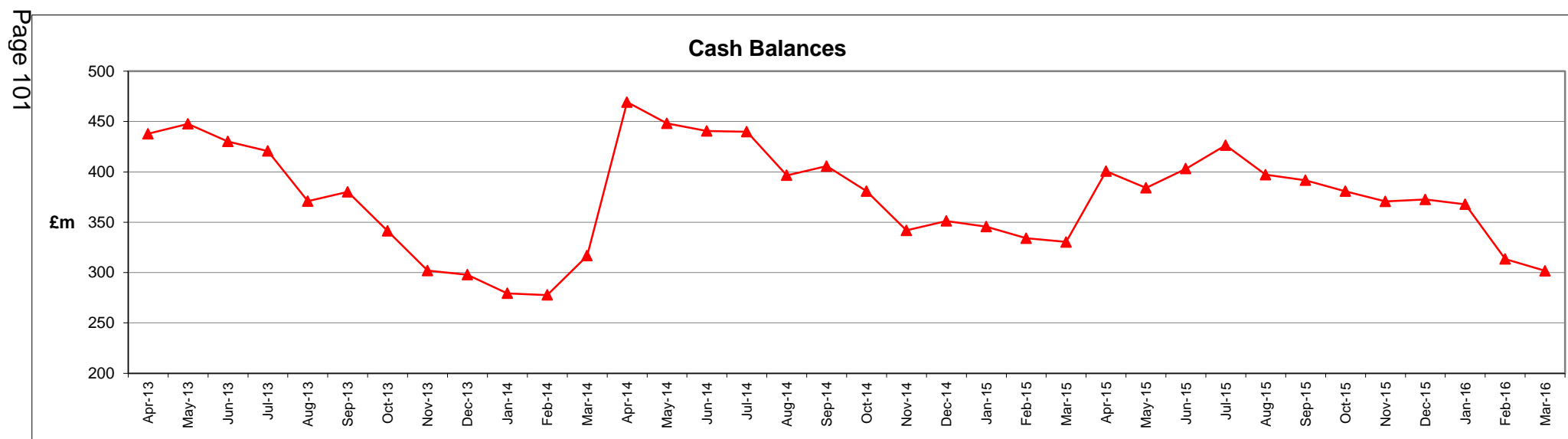
FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

1. CASH BALANCES

The following graph represents the total cash balances under internal management by KCC at the end of each month in £m. This includes principal amounts currently at risk in Icelandic bank deposits (£3.785m), balances of schools in the corporate scheme (£46.18m), other reserves, and funds held in trust. KCC will have to honour calls on all held balances such as these, on demand. The remaining deposit balance represents KCC working capital created by differences in income and expenditure profiles.

Central Government Departments (particularly DCLG) are following a similar pattern to the last two years of front loading revenue grants for 2015-16, though less so than last year, where receipts have been weighted towards the beginning of the year (33%) leading to an early peak in managed cash levels. These cash levels are forecast to decline over the course of the year as grant income reduces.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2013-14	437.8	447.6	430.1	420.7	371.0	380.1	341.3	301.9	297.9	279.3	277.7	316.7
2014-15	469.3	448.2	440.7	439.9	396.6	405.7	380.9	341.9	351.2	345.7	334.1	330.4
2015-16	400.8	384.1	403.2	426.5	397.2	391.7	380.8	370.7	372.6	367.8	313.5	301.6



2. LONG TERM MATURITY

The following graph represents the total external debt managed by KCC, and the year in which this is due to mature. This includes £38.41m pre-Local Government Review debt managed on behalf of Medway Council. Also included is pre-1990 debt managed on behalf of the Further Education Funding council (£1.76m) and Magistrates Courts (£0.556m). These bodies make regular payments of principal and interest to KCC to service this debt.

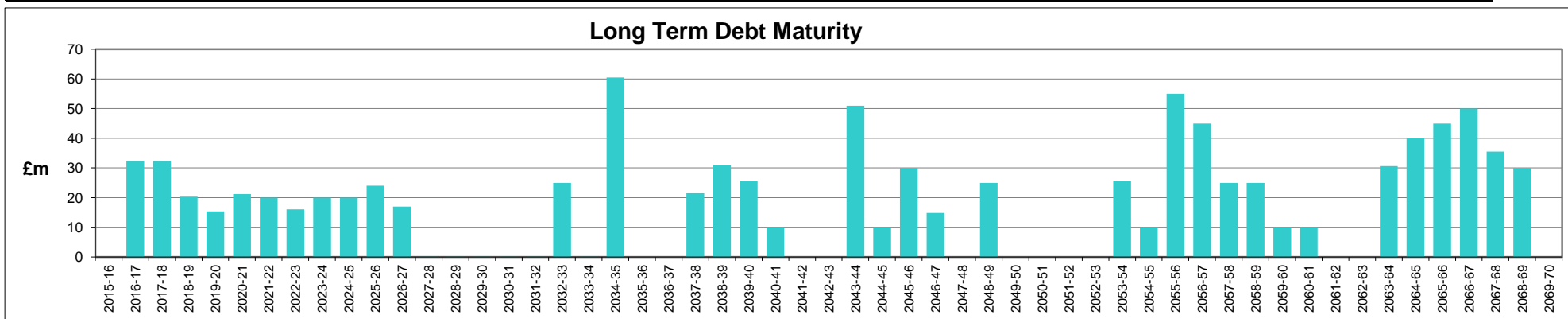
The graph shows total principal repayments due in each financial year. Small maturities indicate repayment of principal for annuity or equal instalment of principal (EIP) loans, where principal repayments are made at regular intervals over the life of the loan. The majority of loans have been taken on a maturity basis so that principal repayments are only made at the end of the life of the loan. These principal repayments will need to be funded using available cash balances (i.e. internalising the debt), by taking new external loans or by a combination of the available options.

The total debt principal repaid in 2015-16 was £31.001m, relating to £29m of maturity loans, (£14m was repaid in August and £15m in February), and £2.001m of EIP loans (mainly relating to £1m which was repaid in September and £1m repaid in March).

A £25m PWLB maturity loan was borrowed at 3.16%, advanced on 29 April 2015, which matures on 10 August 2055. A new EIP loan of £1.5m was advanced from Salix Finance in March to be repaid over the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.

	£m	Year	£m	Year	£m	Year	£m	Year	£m	Year	£m
2015-16	0.000	2025-26	24.001	2035-36	0.000	2045-46	30.000	2055-56	55.000	2065-66	45.000
2016-17	32.335	2026-27	17.001	2036-37	0.000	2046-47	14.800	2056-57	45.000	2066-67	50.000
2017-18	32.335	2027-28	0.001	2037-38	21.500	2047-48	0.000	2057-58	25.000	2067-68	35.500
2018-19	20.335	2028-29	0.001	2038-39	31.000	2048-49	25.000	2058-59	25.000	2068-69	30.000
2019-20	15.335	2029-30	0.001	2039-40	25.500	2049-50	0.000	2059-60	10.000	2069-70	0.000
2020-21	21.168	2030-31	0.001	2040-41	10.000	2050-51	0.000	2060-61	10.000		
2021-22	20.001	2031-32	0.000	2041-42	0.000	2051-52	0.000	2061-62	0.000		
2022-23	16.001	2032-33	25.000	2042-43	0.000	2052-53	0.000	2062-63	0.000		
2023-24	20.001	2033-34	0.000	2043-44	51.000	2053-54	25.700	2063-64	30.600		
2024-25	20.001	2034-35	60.470	2044-45	10.000	2054-55	10.000	2064-65	40.000	TOTAL	979.583

Page 102



3. OUTSTANDING DEBT OWED TO KCC

The following graph represents the level of outstanding debt due to the authority, which has exceeded its payment term of 30 days. The main element of this relates to Adult Social Services and this is also identified separately, together with a split of how much of the Social Care debt is secured (i.e. by a legal charge on the clients' property) and how much is unsecured. The significant increase in SCH&W Directorate sundry debt in June 2015 predominately relates to a number of invoices raised early in this financial year across the East Kent Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) for the Better Care Fund (BCF) totalling £43m. **There is minimal risk around this £43m debt** as it is secured by a signed Section 75 agreement meaning that the CCGs are legally obliged to pay. Payments are being received monthly, so this debt has reduced each month. From September, the remaining BCF debt moved onto a payment plan and now only shows in the table below if a monthly instalment is not received on time.

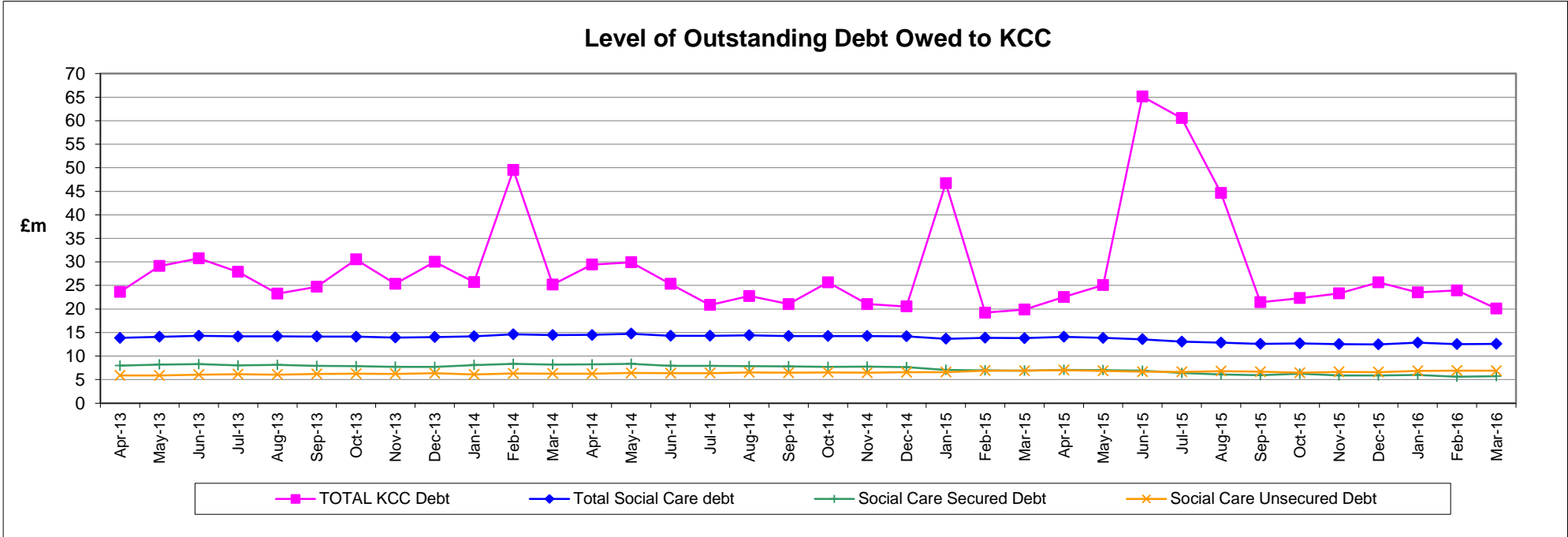
	Social Care Secured Debt £m	Social Care Unsecured Debt £m	Total Social Care Debt £m	SCH&W Sundry Debt £m	TOTAL SCH&W Debt £m	All other Directorates Debt £m	TOTAL KCC Debt £m
Apr 14	8.220	6.270	14.490	8.884	23.374	6.060	29.434
May 14	8.353	6.402	14.755	8.899	23.654	6.276	29.930
Jun 14	7.944	6.346	14.290	7.289	21.579	3.733	25.312
Jul 14	7.927	6.389	14.316	2.187	16.503	4.337	20.840
Aug 14	7.882	6.549	14.431	3.707	18.138	4.616	22.754
Sep 14	7.805	6.465	14.270	2.849	17.119	3.919	21.038
Oct 14	7.709	6.543	14.252	3.808	18.060	7.614	25.674
Nov 14	7.777	6.472	14.249	2.658	16.907	4.132	21.039
Dec 14	7.624	6.582	14.206	2.406	16.612	3.927	20.539
Jan 15	7.079	6.604	13.683	30.632	44.315	2.395	46.710
Feb 15	6.973	6.914	13.887	2.538	16.425	2.792	19.217
Mar 15	6.915	6.887	13.802	2.955	16.757	3.136	19.893
Apr 15	7.069	7.026	14.095	3.669	17.764	4.782	22.546
May 15	7.009	6.848	13.857	5.534	19.391	5.675	25.066
Jun 15	6.885	6.673	13.558	* 46.885	60.443	4.694	65.137
Jul 15	6.417	6.637	13.054	* 43.741	56.795	3.755	60.550
Aug 15	6.075	6.791	12.866	* 28.648	41.514	3.115	44.629
Sep 15	5.913	6.684	12.597	4.794	17.391	4.022	21.413
Oct 15	6.231	6.451	12.682	5.532	18.214	4.096	22.310
Nov 15	5.905	6.645	12.550	5.298	17.848	5.473	23.321
Dec 15	5.888	6.586	12.474	7.934	20.408	5.249	25.657
Jan 16	6.012	6.853	12.865	6.138	19.003	4.507	23.510
Feb 16	5.631	6.914	12.545	6.668	19.213	4.722	23.935
Mar 16	5.707	6.891	12.598	3.498	16.096	4.011	20.107

* incl. BCF debt of £42.867m

* incl. BCF debt of £39.295m

* incl. BCF debt of £25.006m

From Sept 15, the remaining BCF debt has been moved onto a payment plan and will only show in these figures if a monthly instalment is not received on time.



4. PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENTS MADE WITHIN THE PAYMENT TERMS

The following graph represents the percentage of payments made within the payments terms – the national target for this is 30 days, however from January 2009, we have set a local target of 20 days in order to help assist the cash flow of local businesses during the current tough economic conditions. We focus on paying local and small firms as a priority. The table below shows our performance against this 20 day payment target.

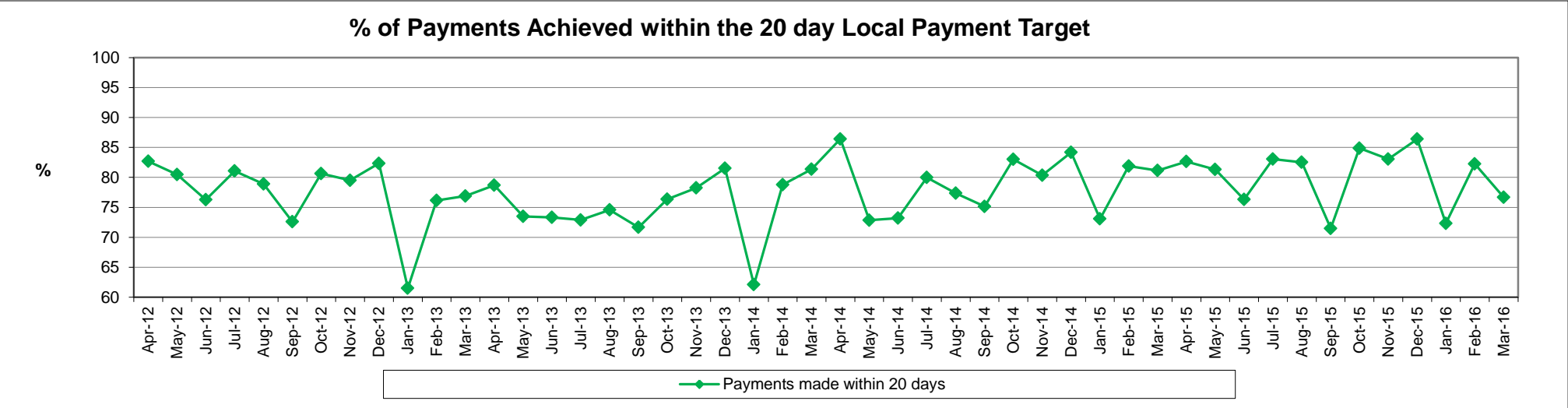
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	%	%	%	%
Apr	82.7	78.7	86.4	82.7
May	80.5	73.5	72.9 *	81.3
Jun	76.3	73.3	73.2 *	76.3
Jul	81.1	72.9	80.0	83.1
Aug	78.9	74.6	77.3	82.5
Sep	72.6	71.7	75.1	71.5
Oct	80.6	76.4	83.0	84.9
Nov	79.5	78.2	80.3	83.0
Dec	82.3	81.5	84.2	86.4
Jan	61.5	62.1	73.1	72.3
Feb	76.1	78.8	81.9	82.2
Mar	76.9	81.4	81.2	76.7

The percentages achieved for January each year are consistently lower than other months due to the Christmas/New Year break. This position was exacerbated in 2012-13 due to snow. The 2015-16 figure for invoices paid within 20 days is 80.2%. This compares to overall performance in previous years as follows:

	20 days %
2012-13	77.3
2013-14	75.3
2014-15	79.2
2015-16	80.2

Page 105

* The lower percentages in May/June 2014 were due to invoices arriving late into the payments team, impacting on their ability to pay to terms.



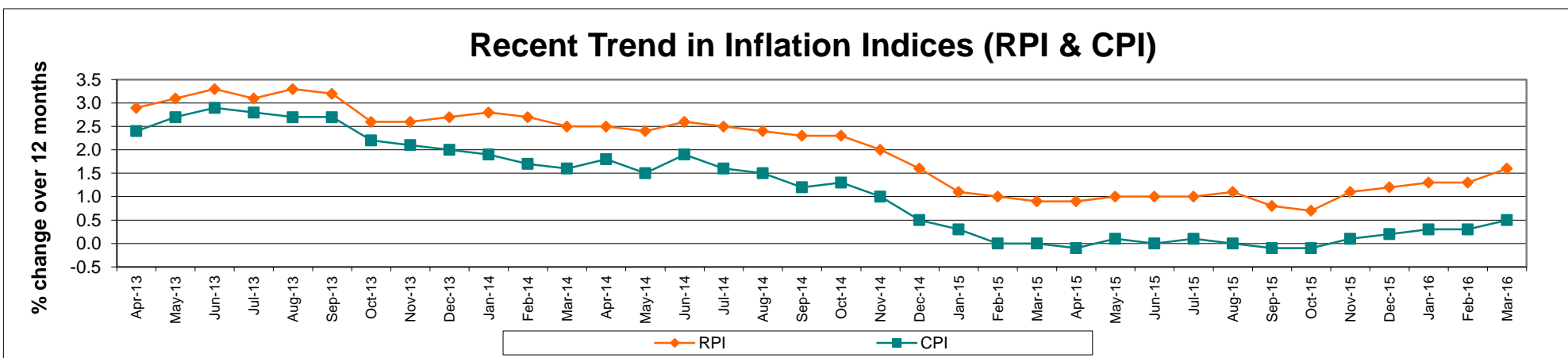
5. RECENT TREND IN INFLATION INDICIES (RPI & CPI)

In the UK, there are two main measures of inflation – the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The Government’s inflation target is based on the CPI. The RPI is the more familiar measure of inflation, which includes mortgage interest payments, but is now not deemed to be a formal measure. The CPI measures a wide range of prices. The indices represent the average change in prices across a wide range of consumer purchases. This is achieved by carefully recording the prices of a typical selection of products from month to month using a large sample of shops and other outlets throughout the UK. The recent trend in inflation indices is shown in the table and graph below.

Percentage Change over 12 months

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	RPI %	CPI %	RPI %	CPI %	RPI %	CPI %
Apr	2.9	2.4	2.5	1.8	0.9	-0.1
May	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.1
Jun	3.3	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.0	0.0
Jul	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.1
Aug	3.3	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.0
Sep	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	-0.1
Oct	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	0.7	-0.1
Nov	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.1
Dec	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.2
Jan	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.3
Feb	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.3
Mar	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.5

Page 106



2015-16 FINAL MONITORING OF PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Estimate of Capital Expenditure (excluding PFI)

Actuals 2014-15	£205.979m
Original estimate 2015-16	£289.838m
Revised estimate 2015-16	£234.911m

2. Estimate of capital financing requirement (underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose)

	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16
	Actual	Original Estimate	Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Capital Financing requirement	1,382.856	1,382.620	1,348.259
Annual increase/reduction in underlying need to borrow	-52.407	-9.053	-34.597

In the light of current commitments and planned expenditure, forecast net borrowing by the Council will not exceed the Capital Financing Requirement.

3. Estimate of ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

Actuals 2014-15	14.19%
Original estimate 2015-16	13.17%
Revised estimate 2015-16	13.90%

4. Operational Boundary for External Debt

The operational boundary for debt is determined having regard to actual levels of debt, borrowing anticipated in the capital plan, the requirements of treasury strategy and prudent requirements in relation to day to day cash flow management. The operational boundary for debt will not be exceeded in 2015-16.

a) Operational boundary for debt relating to KCC assets and activities

	Prudential Indicator	Position as at 31.03.16
	£m	£m
Borrowing	983	941
Other Long Term Liabilities	254	245
	<u>1,237</u>	<u>1,186</u>

b) Operational boundary for total debt managed by KCC including that relating to Medway Council etc (pre Local Government Reorganisation)

	Prudential Indicator	Position as at 31.03.16
	£m	£m
Borrowing	1,024	980
Other Long Term Liabilities	254	245
	<u>1,278</u>	<u>1,225</u>

Page 108

5. Authorised Limit for External Debt

The authorised limit includes additional allowance, over and above the operational boundary to provide for unusual cash movements. It is a statutory limit set and revised by the Council. The revised limits for 2015-16 are:

	Authorised limit for debt relating to KCC assets and activities	Position as at 31.03.16	Authorised limit for total debt managed by KCC	Position as at 31.03.16
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Borrowing	1,023	941	1,064	980
Other long term liabilities	254	245	254	245
	<u>1,277</u>	<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>1,225</u>

6. Compliance with CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector

The Council has adopted the Code of Practice on Treasury Management and has adopted a Treasury Management Policy Statement. Compliance has been tested and validated by our independent professional treasury advisers.

7. Upper limits of fixed interest rate and variable rate exposures

The Council has determined the following upper limits for 2015-16

Fixed interest rate exposure	100%
Variable rate exposure	40%

These limits have been complied with in 2015-16

8. Upper limits for maturity structure of borrowings

Page 109

	Upper limit	Lower limit	As at 31.03.16
	%	%	%
Upper 12 months	10	0	0.00
12 months and within 24 months	10	0	3.30
24 months and within 5 years	15	0	9.00
5 years and within 10 years	15	0	10.20
10 years and within 20 years	20	5	10.50
20 years and within 30 years	20	5	18.30
30 years and within 40 years	25	10	13.30
40 years and within 50 years	25	10	23.60
50 years and within 60 years	30	10	11.80

9. Upper limit for principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days

Indicator	£175m
Actual	£130m

This page is intentionally left blank

From: Paul Carter – Leader and Cabinet Member for Business Strategy, Audit & Transformation, and Commercial & Traded Services
 David Cockburn – Corporate Director, Strategic and Corporate Services

To: Cabinet – 27 June 2016

Decision No: N/a

Subject: **Quarterly Performance Report, Quarter 4, 2015/16**

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary: The purpose of the Quarterly Performance Report is to inform Cabinet about the key areas of performance for the authority.

Recommendation(s):

Cabinet is asked to Note the Quarter 4, 2015/16 Performance Report.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The draft KCC Quarterly Performance Report for Quarter 4, 2015/16 is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.2. The Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) is a key mechanism within the Performance Management Framework for the Council.
- 1.3. The QPR includes 39 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) where results are assessed against Targets set out in Directorate Business Plans at the start of the year.

2. Quarter 4 Performance

- 2.1. Results against Target for KPIs are assessed using a Red/Amber/Green (RAG) status.
- 2.2. Of the 39 Key Performance Indicators included in the report, the latest RAG status are as follows:
 - 24 are rated Green - target achieved or exceeded,
 - 14 are rated Amber – acceptable results, often ahead of last year or above national average,
 - One is rated Red – result is below the floor standard.
- 2.3. There were seven changes of RAG status, four of which were positive movements from Amber to Green. Three were negative, with two moving from Green to Amber, and one from Green to Red.

2.4. Net Direction of Travel was positive with 20 indicators improving, 16 showing a fall in performance, and three with no change.

3. Recommendation(s)

Recommendation(s):

Corporate Board is asked to note the Quarter 4 Performance Report.

4. Contact details

Report Author: Richard Fitzgerald
Business Intelligence Manager - Performance
Strategic Business Development & Intelligence
03000 416091
Richard.Fitzgerald@kent.gov.uk

Relevant Director: Emma Mitchell
Director of Strategic Business Development & Intelligence
03000 421995
Emma.Mitchell@kent.gov.uk

Kent County Council

Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 4

2015/16

Produced by: KCC Strategic Development and Business Intelligence
E-mail: performance@kent.gov.uk
Phone: 03000 416091



Table of Contents

Key	2
Executive Summary	3
Customer Services	8
Economic Development	15
Highways and Transportation	20
Waste Management	25
Environment, Planning and Enforcement	28
Libraries, Registration and Archives	32
Education, Quality and Standards	34
Education, Planning and Access	39
Early Help and Preventative Services	42
Children’s Safeguarding	46
Corporate Parenting	50
Adult Social Care	56
Public Health	64
Corporate Risk Register	68
Organisational Development	73

Key to KPI Ratings used

This report includes 39 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), where progress is assessed against Targets which are set at the start of the financial year through the Council's Directorate Business Plans. Progress against Target is assessed by RAG (Red/Amber/Green) ratings. Progress is also assessed in terms of Direction of Travel (DoT) through use of arrows.

GREEN	Target has been achieved or exceeded
AMBER	Performance at acceptable level, below Target but above Floor
RED	Performance is below a pre-defined Floor Standard *
↑	Performance has improved
↓	Performance has worsened
↔	Performance has remained the same
N/A	Not available

* Floor Standards represent the minimum level of acceptable performance.

Key to Activity Indicator Graphs

Alongside the Key Performance Indicators this report includes a number of Activity Indicators which present demand levels for services or other contextual information.

Graphs for activity indicators are shown either with national benchmarks or in many cases with Upper and Lower Thresholds which represent the range we expect activity to fall within. Thresholds are based on past trends and other benchmark information.

If activity falls outside of the Thresholds, this is an indication that demand has risen above or below expectations and this may have consequences for the council in terms of additional or reduced costs.

Activity is closely monitored as part of the overall management information to ensure the council reacts appropriately to changing levels of demand.

Data quality note

All data included in this report for the current financial year is provisional unaudited data and is categorised as management information. All current in-year results may therefore be subject to later revision.

Executive Summary (1)

Customer Services and Contact

KPI Summary	GREEN	AMBER	RED
Customer Services and Contact	3	1	

Performance for the percentage of calls answered by Contact Point (KCC's call centre) remained above target during the quarter. Caller satisfaction with Contact Point advisors also remained at a high level. Performance for complaints handled in timescale achieved target. User satisfaction with the KCC web-site dropped slightly and continues to be below target.

Call volumes handled by Contact Point were 4.5% higher than last quarter, but were at the lower end of expectations for the time of year, being 12.8% lower than the same period last year. Overall call volumes handled in the last 12 months were 6% lower than the previous year. The average call time increased slightly by 9 seconds to 3 minutes 18 seconds, which remains below call time the previous year.

Visits to the KCC web-site increased in the quarter and were at their highest level for two years.

The number of complaints received in the quarter showed a 29% increase on the previous quarter, although the total for the whole year was only 3% higher than the previous year. Most of the increase in the final quarter was a result of a single issue in relation to the proposed closure of the dance studio in Hextable and we have been working to find a solution which allows the facility to continue in use.

Top three Services for calls to Contact Point

Figures in thousands of telephone calls	Yr to Mar 2015	Yr to Mar 2016
Adult Social Care	167	150
Specialist Children's Services	109	105
Highway Services	113	97

Online completions of top three transactions

	Transactions last 12 mths	Online/Digital Jan-Mar 16
Renew a library book (count of books renewed)	781,331	97%
Report a Highways Fault	97,456	39%
Apply for a Concessionary Bus Pass	56,513	3%

Executive Summary (2)

Growth, Environment and Transport

KPI Summary	GREEN	AMBER	RED
Economic Development	1	1	
Highways and Transportation	3	1	
Waste Management	2		
Environment, Planning and Enforcement	1		
TOTAL	7	2	

Economic Development: A total of 2,902 Full Time Equivalent jobs have been created or safeguarded by the Regional Growth Fund loan schemes, which is over 50% of the target to be delivered by 2019. There were 538 long term empty properties returned to use through the No Use Empty programme in the year which was ahead of target. The cumulative total of long term empty properties returned since 2005 stands at 4,445.

Highways and Transportation: Performance was above target for three of the four measures with the percentage of potholes repaired on time having fallen below target to 84%. We expect this to be back on track by the next quarter. Customer demand in the quarter increased due to usual seasonal variation but was at the lower end of seasonal expectations due to the continued kinder winter weather. Work in progress levels rose from 5,645 to 7,818 in the quarter which was within the expected range for the time of the year.

Waste Management: Performance for the diversion of waste from landfill was above target at 94% which was 5% higher than the previous year. Performance for recycling and composting at Household Waste Recycling Centres was above target at 69.4%, although lower than the previous year's performance. Waste tonnage arisings increased to 715,000 tonnes in the 12 months to March 2016, up from 713,000 in the previous year.

Environment, Planning and Enforcement: Progress continues to be made across a broad range of programmes, including the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and the Kent Environment Strategy. Carbon Dioxide emissions from the KCC estate continue to reduce ahead of target.

Libraries, Registration and Archives: There continues to be a focus on transformation to become an internally commissioned service which is more commercially focussed and streamlined. With a greater focus on customer and staff engagement and on local community partnerships we aim to create an environment for innovation and a more dynamic use of the property estate to deliver a service which meets our customers' needs. The service specification against which KCC will hold the service to account was agreed in January and came into effect on 1 April 2016.

Executive Summary (3)

Education and Young People's Services

KPI Summary	GREEN	AMBER	RED
Education Quality and Standards	1	3	
Education Planning and Access		1	
Early Help and Preventative Services	3	1	
TOTAL	4	5	

Education Quality and Standards: The percentage of schools that are Good or Outstanding was 86%, above both the target and the national average. The percentage of Early Years settings which were Good or Outstanding at 91% was ahead of the national average and close to the 92% target. The percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS) at 5.3% was higher than target, although recent data shows that the number of Not Knowns has fallen. The percentage of young people aged 18 to 24 claiming Job Seekers Allowance was 2.5% at the end of March, down considerably from the peak of 7.6% in March 2012.

Education Planning and Access: The percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within the statutory 20 weeks increased to 88% in the quarter. Kent continues to maintain an ambitious pace to achieve all its conversions from Statements to EHCPs earlier than the April 2018 deadline. The Commissioning Plan for Education for 2016-20 has been published and sets out our future plans for Education Provision in Kent across all types and phases. Annual increases in the number of Reception year children continues, with previous increases now feeding into an increased number of Secondary stage pupils. The Plan has kept pace with demand, and all children who need a school place for September 2016 in Primary and Secondary schools are assured of a place.

Early Help and Preventative Services (EHPS): The percentage of Early Help cases closed with a positive outcome increased in the quarter from 79% to 83%. Throughput remains high and is a positive indicator of success for the new ways of working. Staff and managers monitor their caseloads and throughput on a daily or weekly basis to ensure work is appropriately focused and progressing well to avoid case drift, and to ensure the best possible outcomes are achieved. The 'step down' of Children in Need cases to Early Help and Preventative Services at 20%, was below the 22% target. For permanent exclusions, the rolling 12 months total has reduced to 0.04% (86 children) and the target was met. The number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice system has shown further reduction ahead of target. The percentage of the targeted population, those living in the most deprived areas, who are registered at Children's Centres fell to 72%. The improvement plan for Children's Centres will ensure further focused work around engagement with target groups.

Executive Summary (4)

Social Care, Health and Well Being

KPI Summary	GREEN	AMBER	RED
Children's Safeguarding	1	2	
Corporate Parenting	2	1	
Adult Social Care	5	1	1
Public Health	2	2	
TOTAL	10	6	1

Children's Safeguarding: The percentage of social worker posts held by permanent staff at 76% remains below target, with 20% of posts being filled by Agency staff. Children becoming subject to a child protection plan continues to be slightly higher than target. The percentage of case files rated good or outstanding improved and reached the target of 60%. The number of Initial Contacts in the last quarter was similar to the previous quarter, and 2% higher than the same time last year. Both the number of children in need cases and the number of children with child protection plans continue to be lower than last year.

Corporate Parenting: The average number of days for adoption reduced again this quarter, an improvement on last year. Stability of placement for children in care remains above target. The percentage of indigenous children in care who are placed in KCC foster care or with family, at 87% remains above target. The number of indigenous children in care increased slightly in the quarter but remained below the March 2015 position and the number placed with Independent Fostering Agencies also increased slightly. The number of children in care placed in Kent by other Local Authorities continues to be higher than last year and was 1,289 at the end of March 2016.

Adult Social Care: The percentage of contacts resolved at first point of contact decreased but remained on target. The number of new clients referred to enablement increased, and was very close to target with the percentage of clients still independent after enablement being above target. The number of clients receiving a Telecare service continues to increase ahead of target. The number of Promoting Independence Reviews completed increased further ahead of target. The number of Admissions to residential care increased significantly in the quarter, and exceeded the floor standard with pressures from hospital activity having put additional pressure on social care services in the last few months of the financial year. The proportion of delayed discharges from hospital where KCC was responsible reduced in the quarter and performance moved to being ahead of target.

Public Health: The proportion of the eligible population receiving an NHS Health Check fell to 43%, although this is expected to increase next quarter. Access to sexual health services remains consistently high. There was an improvement in the performance of the health visiting service with a higher proportion of children receiving their 2–2½ year check, with performance now ahead of target. There was also a slight decrease in the proportion of opiate clients successfully completing drug treatment.

Executive Summary (5)

Corporate Risks

The table below shows the number of Corporate Risks in each risk level (based on the risk score). The Target risk level is the expected risk level following management action. Those with a current High risk level are outlined below.

	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
Current risk level	0	6	8
Target risk level	3	11	0

Safeguarding – protecting vulnerable children (CRR 2a) and adults (CRR 2b)

This risk includes the wider perspective relating to the prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking and our duties under the Government's 'Prevent' anti-terrorism strategy. The 'impact' rating for the risk has been amended to more accurately reflect the severity of consequences should they occur.

Management of Adult Social Care demand: Adult Social Care services across the country are facing growing pressures, particularly with factors such as increasing numbers of young adults with long-term complex needs, increases in Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards Assessments and likely implications for providers of the adoption of a National Living Wage.

Management of demand on Early Help and Preventative Service and Specialist Children's Services: A programme to deliver integrated Early Help and Preventative Services for 0-25 year olds and their families is being rolled out across the county. A 'threshold document' has been produced for partners to outline the criteria required when making referrals, which will be reinforced by workshops, training and audits.

Future financial and operating environment for local government: This risk reflects the increasingly complex and challenging environment that presents both risks and opportunities for the Council.

Implications of increased numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children: The significant increase in numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) arriving in Kent requiring KCC support presents risks including sufficiency of accommodation and pressures on social work assessment capacity.

Health & Social Care Integration: The level of risk in this area is judged to be high due to significant pressures in the health system having repercussions for social care.

Access to resources to aid economic growth: There is increasing pressure to secure external funding with much reduced resources and limited ability to use funding to support the necessary administration costs to operate schemes.

Customer Services - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Paul Carter
Director	Amanda Beer

Performance for the percentage of calls answered by Contact Point (KCC's call centre) remained above target during the quarter. Caller satisfaction with Contact Point advisors also remained at a high level. Performance for complaints handled in timescale achieved target. User satisfaction with the KCC web-site as measured by the current exit survey method dipped slightly and so continues to be below target.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of phone calls to Contact Point which were answered	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Caller satisfaction with Contact Point advisors	GREEN	GREEN	↔
Percentage of complaints responded to within timescale	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Percentage satisfaction with KCC web-site	AMBER	AMBER	↓

Since 9 December 2015, customer contact through Contact Point and digital channels has been provided by our strategic partnership with Agilisys, and this is the first full quarter reporting under these arrangements.

Call volumes handled by Contact Point were 4.5% higher than last quarter, but were at the low end of expectations for the time of year, being 12.8% lower than the same period last year. Overall call volumes handled in the last 12 months were 6% lower than the previous year.

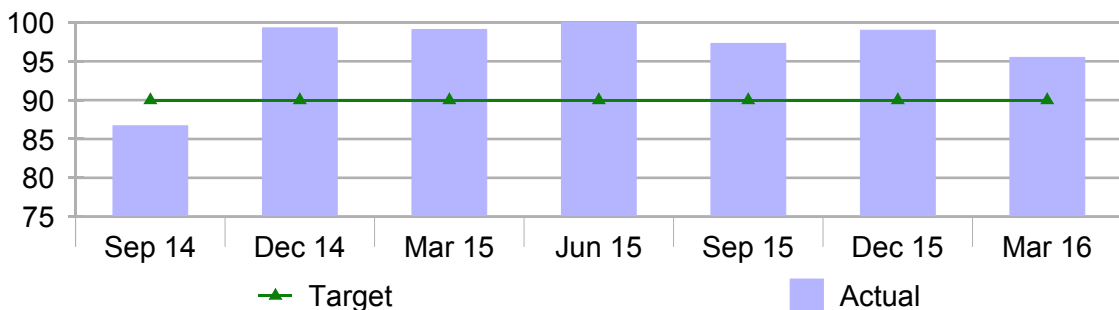
The average call time increased slightly by 9 seconds to 3 minutes 18 seconds, and continues to be much lower than last year.

Visits to the KCC web-site increased in the quarter and were at their highest level for two years.

The number of complaints received in the quarter showed a 29% increase on the previous quarter, and the total for the whole year was 3% higher than the previous year. The increase in the quarter was mainly due to complaints received about the closure of South East Dance Studios in Hextable, when the organisation responsible pulled out. KCC has worked closely with a consortium of users of the facility and have agreed a suitable arrangement with them to keep the studios open.

Customer Services – KPIs

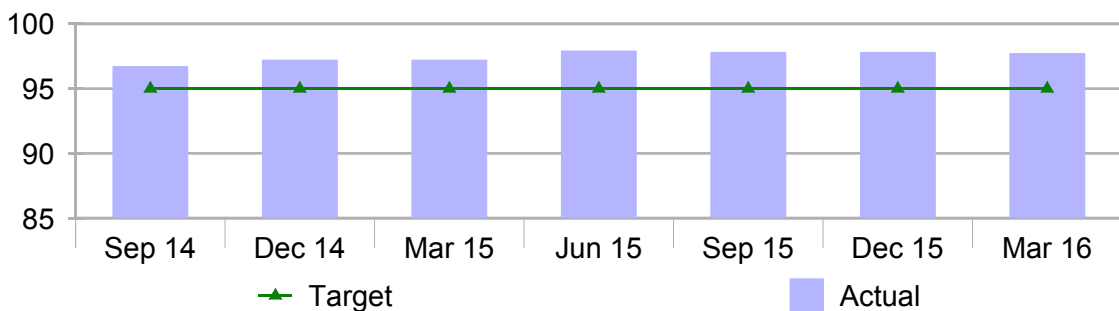
Percentage of phone calls to Contact Point which were answered GREEN
↓



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	85%	97%	97%	98%	95%	97%	96%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Performance in call answering at Contact Point remained above target in the quarter. There is continuing high demand for adult social care and children’s social services.

Percentage of callers to Contact Point who rated the advisor who dealt with their call as good GREEN
↔

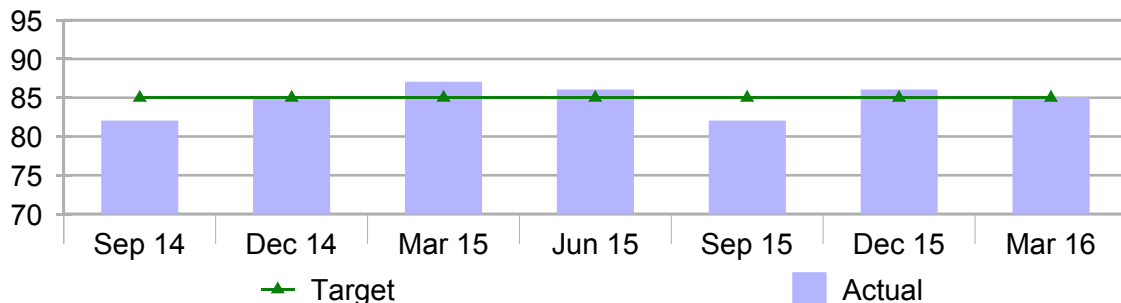


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

Customer satisfaction with Contact Point Advisors remains very high. There has been a great deal of feedback relating to the excellence of the Advisors for their customer service skills and knowledge of Council services.

Customer Services - KPIs

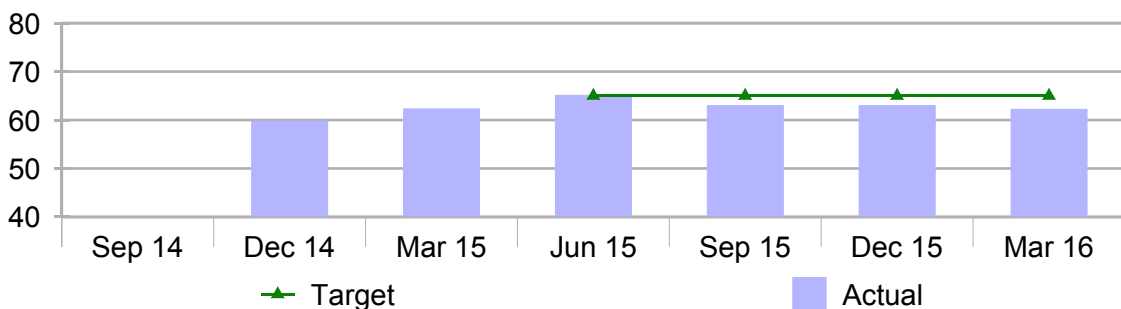
Percentage of complaints responded to within timescale GREEN
↓



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	82%	85%	87%	86%	82%	86%	85%
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Performance met target.

Percentage satisfaction with KCC web-site AMBER
↓



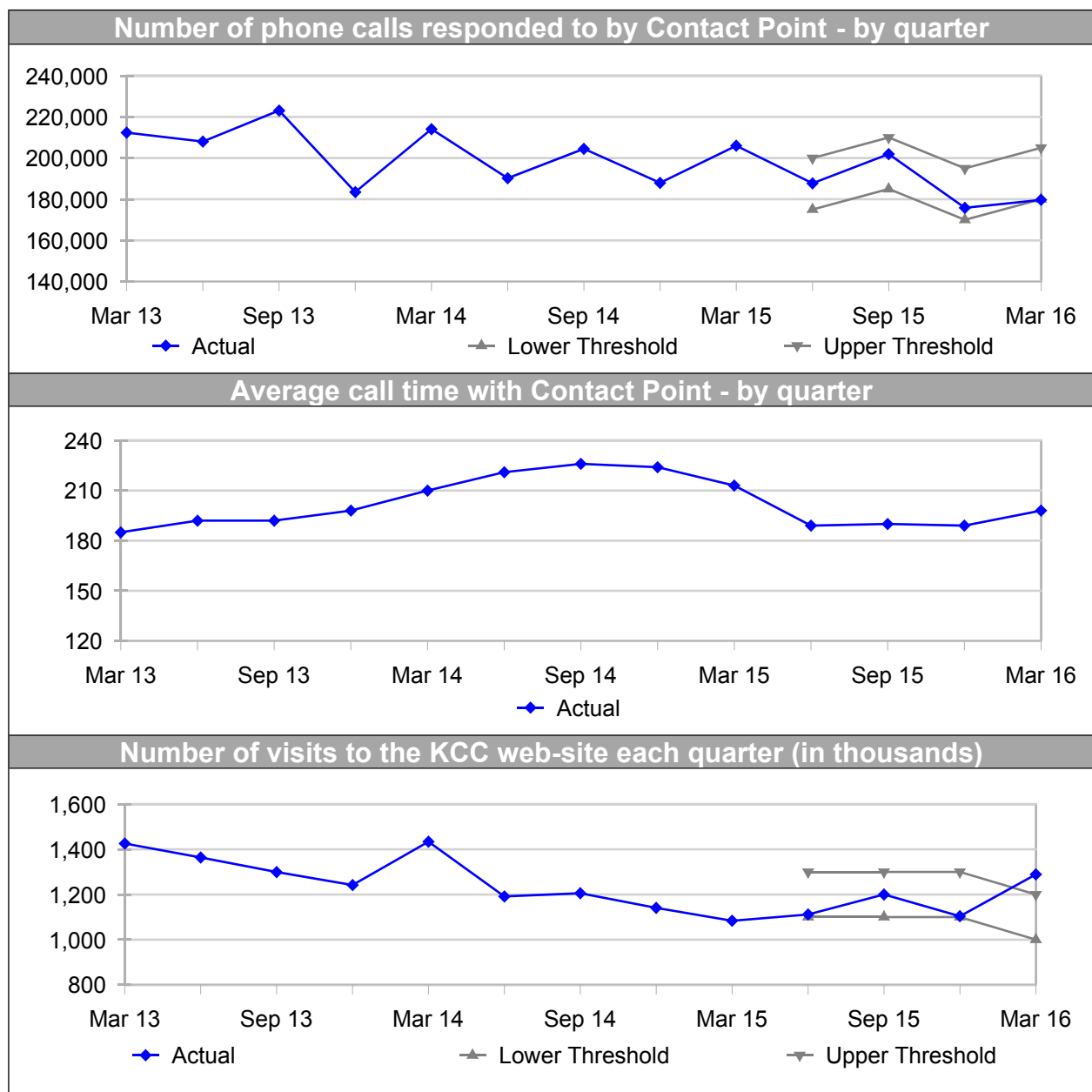
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual		60%	62%	65%	63%	63%	62%
Target				65%	65%	65%	65%

Performance remained below target. The target has been revised to match the target in the Agilisys contract.

Customer Services – Contact Activity

Call volumes handled by Contact Point were 4.5% higher than last quarter, but were at the lower end of expectations for the time of year, being 12.8% lower than the same period last year. Overall call volumes handled in the last 12 months were 6% lower than the previous year. The average call time increased slightly to 3 minutes 18 seconds because of the transfer of the Out of Hours service to a new service model using less experienced advisers; however this has now been addressed and times are returning to expected levels. The introduction of a new payment system has also added to some call handling times as it takes longer to complete transactions.

The number of visits to the KCC web-site increased in the quarter and was above the upper end of the expected range for this quarter.



Customer Services– Contact Activity

Number of phone calls, e-mails and post responded to by Contact Point

Contact Point dealt with 5.8% more enquiries than the previous quarter, but 10.2% less than for the same period last year. The 12 months to March 2016 saw 4.6% fewer contacts responded to than the year to March 2015.

Many services saw a reduction in calls in the year to March 2016 compared to the previous year, although some saw a slight increase.

Service area	Apr – Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Yr to Mar 16	Yr to Mar 15
Adult Social Care	40	39	35	36	150	167
Specialist Children's Services	27	27	25	25	105	109
Highways	23	26	22	26	97	113
Schools and Early Years	16	16	15	13	60	58
Main Enquiry Line	18	15	13	14	60	51
Libraries and Archives	11	12	11	11	46	43
Blue Badges	10	13	13	12	47	43
Registrations	10	9	9	10	38	45
Transport Services	7	15	7	9	38	36
Adult Education	6	10	7	8	31	31
Speed Awareness	6	6	5	5	22	30
Other Services	5	5	3	4	17	19
Kent Social Fund	4	5	4	3	17	31
Waste and Recycling	4	3	3	3	13	13
Total Calls (thousands)	188	202	172	180	741	789
e-mails handled	19	20	18	20	77	71
Postal applications	11	11	10	12	44	44
Total Contacts (thousands)	218	232	200	212	862	903

Numbers are shown in the 000's, and will not add exactly due to rounding.

Out of hours calls are allocated 75% to Specialist Children Services, 15% for Highways and 10% Other.

Postal volumes mainly relate to Blue Badges and Concessionary Fares correspondence.

Customer Services – Digital Take-up

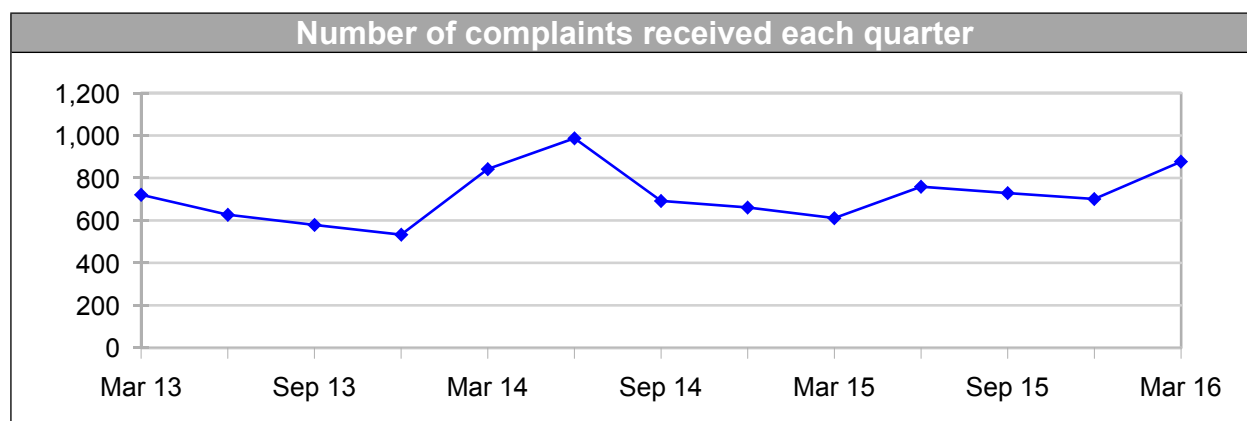
The table below shows the digital/online transaction completions for Key Service Areas so far this financial year.

Transaction type	Online Apr 15 – Jun 15	Online Jul 15 – Sep 15	Online Oct 15 – Dec 15	Online Jan 16 – Mar 16	Total Transactions Last 12 Months
Renew a library book*	97%	96%	96%	97%	781,331
Report a Highways Fault	33%	28%	36%	39%	97,456
Apply for a Concessionary Bus Pass	9%	10%	11%	3%	56,513
Book a Birth/Death Registration appointment	55%	53%	55%	55%	36,055
Book a Speed Awareness Course	74%	77%	77%	78%	33,755
Apply for or renew a Blue Badge	29%	30%	26%	36%	31,859
Apply for a Young Person's Travel Pass	3%	60%	6%	84%	9,489
Highways Licence applications	62%	56%	52%	53%	6,444
Report a Public Right of Way Fault	38%	14%	0%	46%	5,839
Apply for a HWRC recycling voucher	92%	96%	95%	96%	3,619

* Library issue renewals transaction data is based on individual loan items and not count of borrowers.

Customer Services – Complaints monitoring

The number of complaints received in the quarter showed a 29% increase on the previous quarter, and was 30% higher than the corresponding quarter last year. The increase was largely due to complaints received about the closure of South East Dance Studios in Hextable when the organisation responsible pulled out. Complaints received about the closure were addressed directly with members of the community through a consortium of building users proposing to run the Studio for local benefit. We worked closely with the Consortium and have agreed a suitable arrangement with them to keep the studios open.



On a rolling 12 month basis, for the year to March 2016 the number of complaints showed a 3% increase on the year to March 2015.

Service	12 mths to Mar 15	12 mths to Mar 16	Quarter to Dec 15	Quarter to Mar 16
Highways, Transportation and Waste Management	1,336	875	181	239
Adult Social Services	546	661	138	171
Finance and Procurement	373	355	60	49
Specialist Children's Services	228	245	57	69
Libraries, Registrations and Archives	199	203	63	75
Other Strategic and Corporate Services	49	170	12	43
Environment, Planning and Enforcement	94	372	142	185
Education Services	67	101	23	28
Adult Education	76	70	23	16
Other Services	5	17	2	2
Total Complaints	2,973	3,069	701	877

Economic Development - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Mark Dance
Director	David Smith

During the quarter from January to March, the Economic Development Division began the process of transition to a new structure, which took effect from 8 April. This consolidates the activity of the Division, with a particular focus on increasing sustainable sources of income and delivering a better integrated, increasingly customer-focused service.

KPI summary

A total of 2,902 Full Time Equivalent jobs had been created or safeguarded by the Regional Growth Fund schemes in Kent up to the end of January 2016. This means that we have now achieved just over 50% of the overall target of 5,731 jobs to be created or safeguarded by these schemes by 2019.

There were 156 long term empty properties returned to use through the No Use Empty programme in the quarter to March with the target for the year exceeded. The cumulative total of long term empty properties returned since 2005 stands at 4,445.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Actual jobs created/safeguarded through RGF	AMBER	AMBER	↑
Number of homes brought back to market through No Use Empty	GREEN	GREEN	↑

The Division provides a range of support for businesses seeking to expand and invest in the county. The last quarter saw significant success in securing additional funding for these services, and work is underway to develop an increasingly integrated offer to business.

Loans and equity investment

Following the closure of the Regional Growth Fund schemes to new applicants, work is underway to develop proposals for the reinvestment of funding, as loans and equity investments are recycled.

In addition, the new Innovation Investment Initiative (i3) scheme agreed loans totalling £950,000 between January and March, supporting small businesses with the capacity for innovation and growth. Projects approved so far are contracted to create or safeguard 102 jobs.

Business advice and support

During the quarter, a pilot 'Growth Hub' service became operational, providing a central point of contact to ensure that businesses receive the support they need. In January, KCC received confirmation that Government funding will continue for this service for the next two years, and we submitted a further bid for European funding to offer an

enhanced business support package. With additional funding in place, we will commission an expanded service later in 2016.

Trade development

Building on the success of Kent International Business, the Division was successful in securing further Interreg funding to help Kent businesses increase their exports. This will particularly benefit SMEs in the county's growing life sciences sector. In addition, we concluded the GREAT Food from Kent project, working with UK Trade and Investment and Produced in Kent to support food exporters.

Inward investment

During the quarter, we launched the re-commissioning of inward investment services, linked with a bid for additional European resources. The outcome of our European bid for £1.8 million was approved in principle and subject to a re-run of the open procurement process we will appoint our inward investment services provider at the end of the next quarter.

Sector support

In partnership with the private sector, we have continued to commission support services for the tourism sector (Visit Kent), food and drink (Produced in Kent), broadcast media (Kent Film Office) and life sciences (Biogateway). We have also supported the Employability and Skills service in establishing a series of sector focused guilds to drive increased employer ownership of vocational skills provision. Building on extensive support for the arts and creative sector, a proposal was submitted for European funding for a wider business support package for the creative sector, working with partners in the South East LEP.

European funds

KCC has an overall target of securing €100 million (£70 million) in EU funding across Kent from 2014 to 2020 to support the delivery of its corporate outcomes. Together with the grant awards reported previously, over £45 million in EU funding has been secured by the county up to March 2016.

During the quarter, three KCC projects were successful in securing Interreg funding, all focused on priority business sectors. The ISE (Innovative Sector Exchange) project (£301,000) will help Kent companies innovate and 'internationalise' by connecting them to SMEs in near European neighbours. The 'Boost4Health' project (£466,000) will support Kent's new life science cluster and help SMEs to export through an innovation voucher scheme. The 'SME Internationalisation Exchange' project (£210,000) will improve business support services for Kent SMEs. 'Passage' (£213,000) will increase support to businesses in the low carbon economy.

In addition, two KCC European Regional Development Fund projects have been approved: LOCASE (£3.8 million, focused on the low carbon economy) and Inward Investment (£1.8 million).

UK national funding

To date, projects in Kent have secured £115 million through the government's Local Growth Fund, mostly for transport infrastructure to unlock growth. In March, the Government announced a new round of applications to the Local Growth Fund, and work is underway in partnership with District colleagues and with Medway to develop a strong set of proposals.

Economic Development – Infrastructure

In order to fund the infrastructure required to support growth, KCC is able to obtain financial and non-financial contributions to KCC services from developers of new housing sites as part of the planning process. While there are a number of mechanisms through which developer contributions may be secured, the major form of contributions is currently through Section 106 (s.106) agreements.

These contributions directly support the delivery of KCC services. The Economic Development Division has a corporate role in leading work to secure developer contributions across the authority, working closely with service directorates.

The table below shows s.106 contributions secured within agreements completed over the last nine months:

Section 106 developer contributions secured (£ 000's).

	July to September 2015	October to December 2015	January to March 2016
Primary Education	6,526	8,663	6,851
Secondary Education	1,503	3,926	2,089
Adult Social Care	37	155	145
Libraries	126	210	348
Community Learning	22	83	40
Youth & Community	18	144	34
Total	8,230	13,181	9,507

During January to March, agreements were reached for 14 planning applications. This compares with the completion of 36 agreements between October and December 2015 and 16 between July and September.

Broadband infrastructure

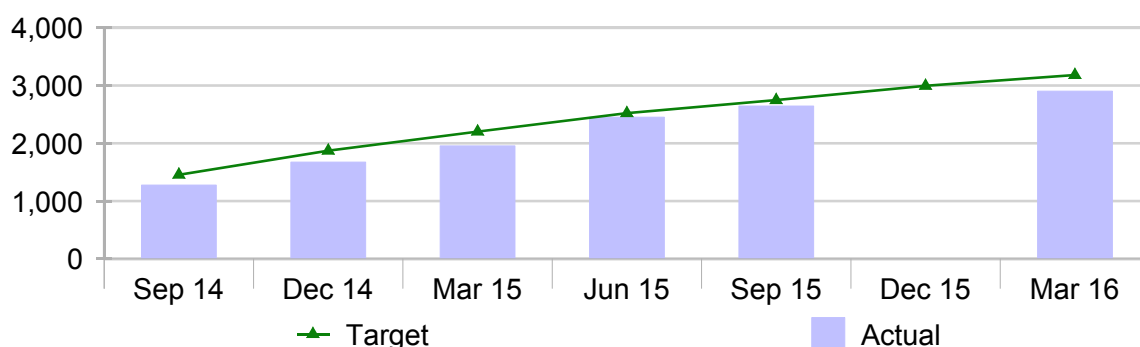
Through the BDUK Phase 1 Project, over 120,000 homes and businesses have been connected to superfast broadband, in areas which would not have been able to gain access to superfast broadband services through commercial upgrade programmes, as these areas were assessed as “areas of market failure”. The project remains on track and 91% of homes and businesses across Kent now have access to superfast broadband service of at least 24mbps.

Phase 2 of the project started in January 2016 and will run through to late 2018. This work aims to extend the availability of superfast broadband services to 95.7% of homes and businesses. This will be a more challenging project to deliver as it will be working in harder-to-reach areas which are more technically challenging, as well as being more expensive to upgrade.

Economic Development – KPIs

Full time equivalent jobs created/safeguarded through Regional Growth Fund loan schemes

AMBER
↑

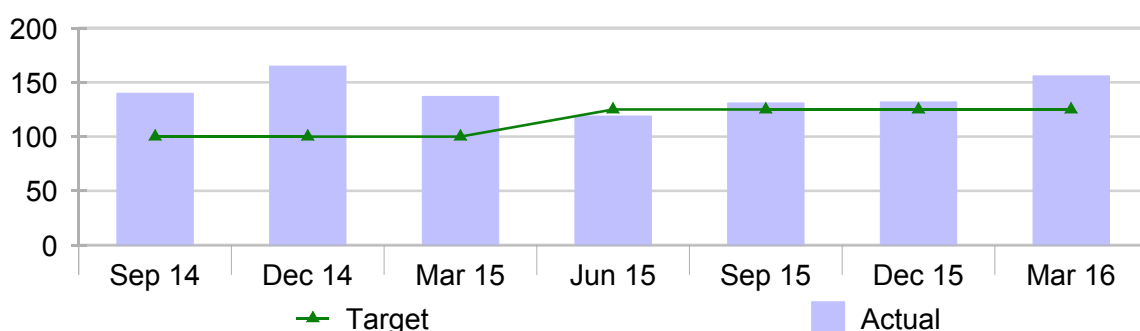


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	1,276	1,674	1,955	2,452	2,645	N/a	2,902
Target	1,455	1,872	2,202	2,522	2,748	2,995	3,182

Interest free loans, grants and equity investments of £55 million to Kent businesses from the Regional Growth Fund loan schemes are expected to create and safeguard 5,731 jobs between 2013 and 2019. Good progress in being made in the confirmed delivery of these jobs with 2,902 of the jobs already delivered - over 50% of the target figure. The target and actual jobs created or safeguarded illustrated in the graph above are cumulative.

Number of homes brought back to market through No Use Empty (NUE)

GREEN
↑



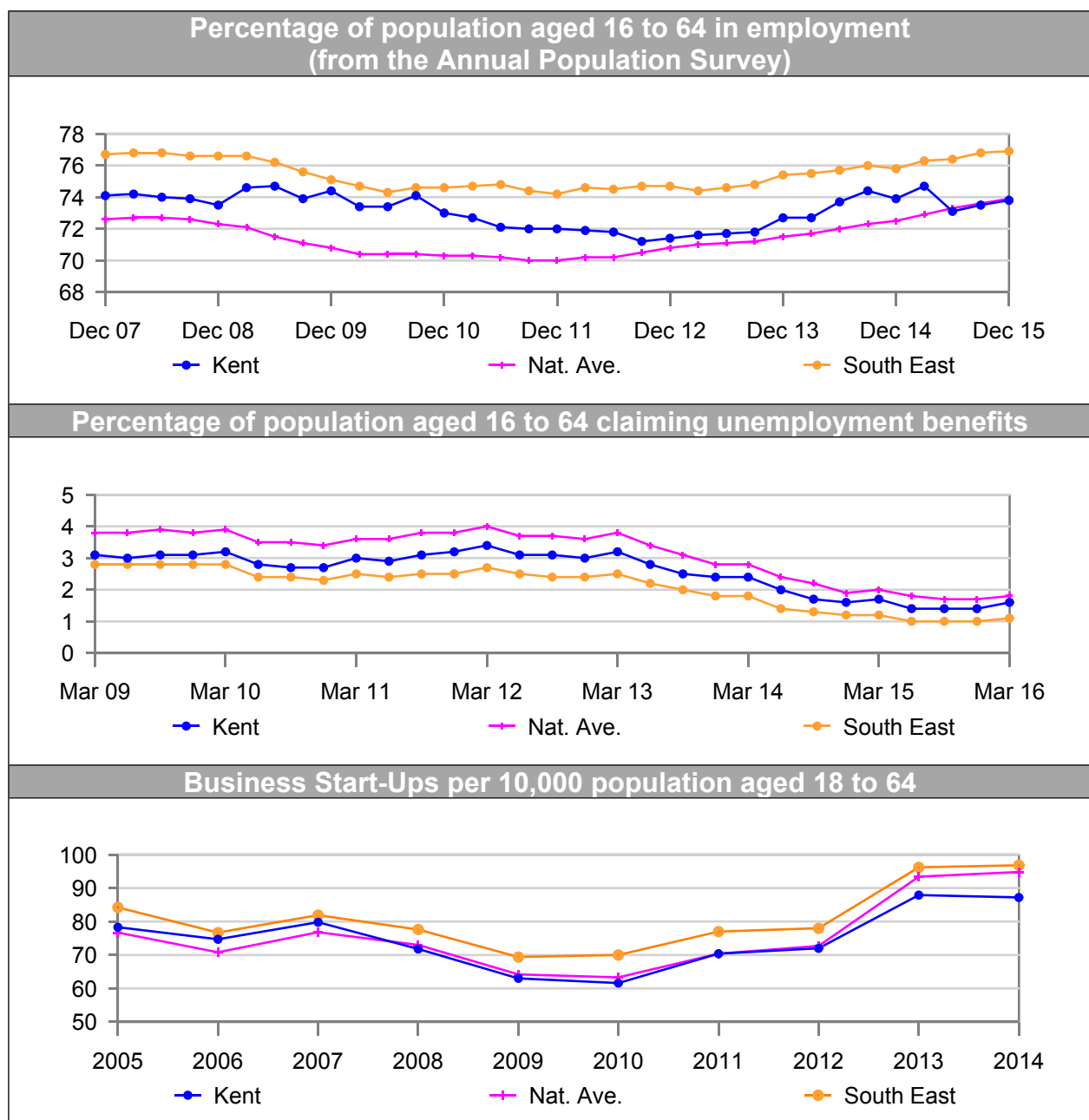
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	140	165	137	119	131	132	156
Target	100	100	100	125	125	125	125

The No Use Empty programme exceeded its target for the year, bringing 538 empty homes back into use. This brings the total number of empty homes restored to use by the programme to 4,445 over the past decade. Delivered in partnership with the District Councils, the programme has secured £38.2 million investment to date through loans provided by KCC and additional leverage. During the quarter, the first interest bearing loan was awarded to a project in Dover which will deliver 12 new homes when completed in December 2016

Economic Development – Activity Indicators

The following indicators provide information on the general state of the Kent economy in comparison to the regional and national averages.

Employment rates in Kent have shown a drop in recent surveys which is probably mostly due to sampling methodology rather than a real change, with the general picture being one of tracking the national average and steady improvement over the last 3 years. JSA and Universal Credit without employment claimant counts have shown significant reduction over the last 3 years, though have now levelled off, with usual seasonal variation accounting for the increase in the last quarter. Growth in new business start-ups has maintained record highs for the last two years.



Source: Office for National Statistics

Highways and Transportation – Overview	
Cabinet Member	Matthew Balfour
Director	Roger Wilkin

Performance was above target on three of our four measures with the percentage of potholes repaired on time below target in the quarter at 84%. Action is in place to bring this indicator back on track for the next quarter. Customer demand in the quarter was at the lower end of seasonal expectations due to the continued kinder winter weather, and although work in progress rose, this was within the expected range for the time of year.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of routine potholes repaired in 28 days	GREEN	AMBER	↓
Percentage of routine highway repairs reported by residents completed within 28 days	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Percentage of satisfied callers for Kent Highways 100 call back survey	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Resident satisfaction with completed Highways schemes (survey)	GREEN	GREEN	↓

In this quarter progress was made on a number of our key projects including the award of our traffic signal maintenance contract to Telent (the incumbent provider). The contract for repairs to Grovesnor Bridge, Tunbridge Wells was also let and will be completed by Christmas 2016.

In this quarter the Government released additional funding for pothole repairs with £1.473 million awarded to Kent.

The Streetlighting LED replacement programme started during March and will continue for the next three years. The contractor Bouygues will continue to maintain the asset for the next 15 years. A new Streetlight Policy was launched in February as a key supporting document to the LED programme.

Based on customer feedback a number of improvements have been made to the application process for the Kent 16+ Travel Card scheme including a direct on-line application system with applications made direct to KCC rather than through the school or college. We are currently consulting on changes to 17 local bus services with proposals to achieve savings with relatively little change to service delivery, including the greater use of Community Transport, Capital Investment in vehicles and the intelligent use of government grants.

Kent Connected, a web-based journey planning tool that will show all the different transport options available to help plan door to door journeys in and around Kent went live in March and we are assessing early feedback from five focus groups.

The Highway Tracker Survey 2015 has now been published on the KCC website and overall the results continue to show a fairly positive trend in satisfaction with various aspects of the highway network and our response to issues.

Highways Capital Programme from LGF	
Cabinet Member	Matthew Balfour
Director	Roger Wilkin

Through the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), £114.5 million of funding has so far been allocated for Transport projects within Kent from rounds 1 and 2 of the Local Growth Fund (LGF). The Government recently announced the release of a further tranche of £1.8 billion national LGF funding (LGF 3), with a closing date for bids in July 2016.

	Start: 2015/16	Start: 2016/17	Start: 2017/18 and later	Total
Total Value (£m)	47.8	122.0	72.6	242.4
LFG funds (£m)	33.0	43.6	37.9	114.5
Projects	12	9	4	25
Green (on track)	6	4	1	10
Amber (some slippage or further work required)	5	3	3	11
Red (at significant risk)	1	2	0	4
LGF Value of Red projects	0.8	7.3	0	8.1

All 12 projects allocated LFG in 2015/16 are progressing well, with the exception of the North Deal Scheme which is being delivered by a third party and is rated as Red. Those shown 'Green' are on track to fully utilise the LGF allocation in the year and those shown 'Amber' are to varying extents not fully achieving spend. Any unspent funds will be carried forward to the next year or offset against other projects.

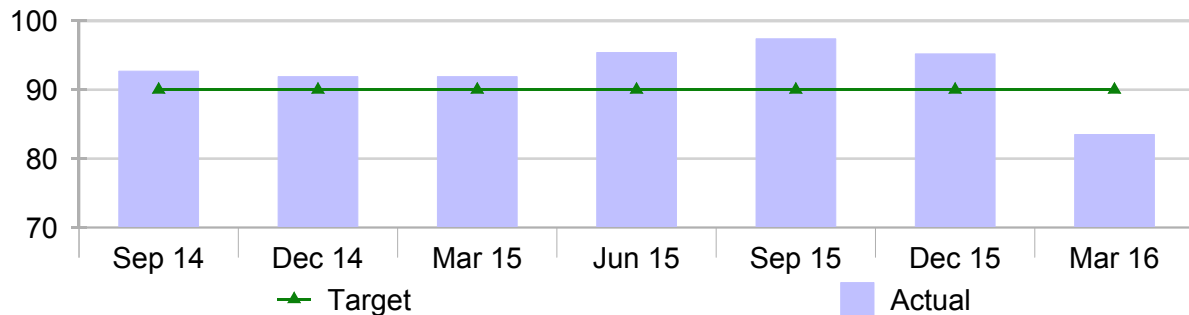
Allocations for four of the 2016/17 projects were approved during 2015 which allows these projects to commence ahead of schedule. These projects include the M20 J4 at Leybourne (West Malling), Maidstone Gyratory, Maidstone Integrated Transport Package and Rathmore Road, Gravesend. The scope of the Yew Tree Junction scheme is to be reviewed to see whether it can become Tunbridge Wells Junction Improvement Package, and the business case for the Sturry Link Road scheme has been submitted.

The two 'Red' projects for 2016/17 include the Ashford Spurs for which a funding gap remains, and Dover Docks to be delivered by a third party, where a business case needs to be submitted and issues of 'additionality' overcome.

For later projects, Thanet Parkway is flagged as Amber, due to the need for additional funding to deliver the project, the A226 London Road is progressing as planned, and a proposal to transfer of the £3m LGF allocation from Westhanger Lorry Park to bridge the funding gap for the Ashford Spurs project has been put forward.

Highways and Transportation – KPIs

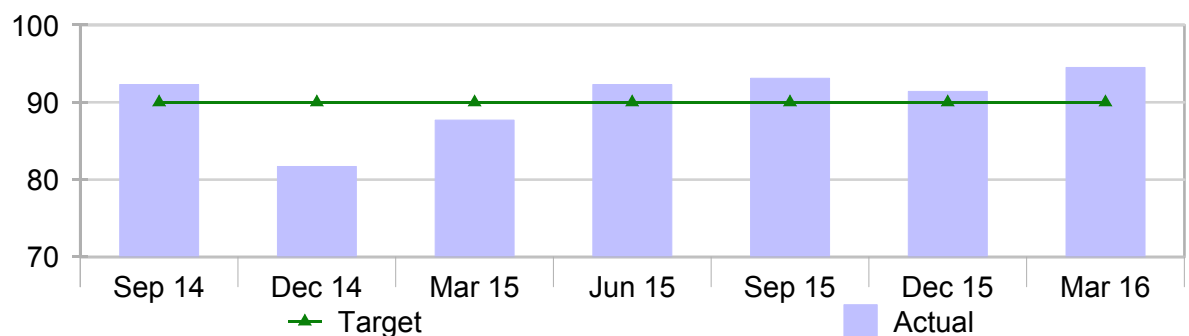
Percentage of routine pothole repairs within 28 days

AMBER
↓

	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	93%	92%	92%	95%	97%	95%	84%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Performance fell below target in the quarter. In mitigation an additional £1 million of highway repairs were carried out over the period and this overspend was substantially offset by savings made in other parts of the Highways' budget. This performance dip has been taken up with our service provider and additional resource remains in place to address the backlog. Performance is expected to recover over the next quarter.

Percentage of routine highway repairs reported by residents completed within 28 days

GREEN
↑

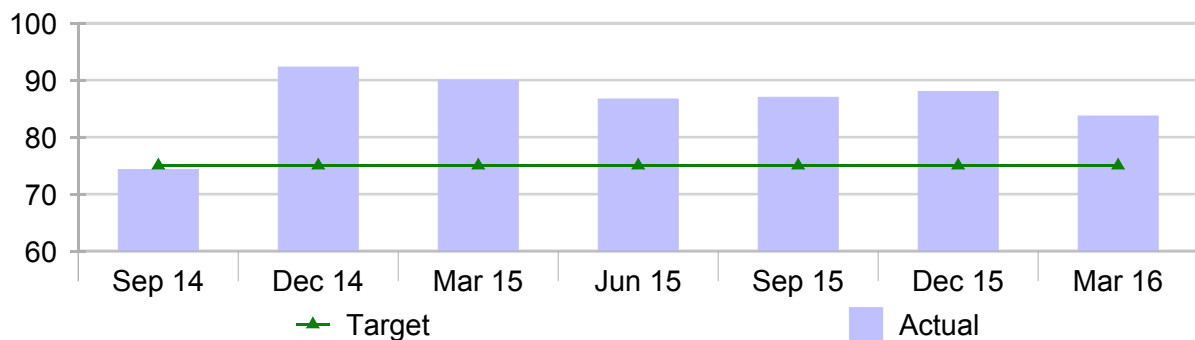
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	92%	82%	88%	92%	93%	91%	95%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Performance against the routine customer enquiries across all service and fault types has increased to its highest level for over a year. The incorporation of the highway drainage team within the Highway Operations front line service area supported by the Highways District Engineers and Stewards is proving to be extremely beneficial, with all Teams focussing on meeting customer service standards.

Highways and Transportation – KPIs

Percentage of satisfied callers for Kent Highways and Transportation, 100 call back survey

GREEN
↓

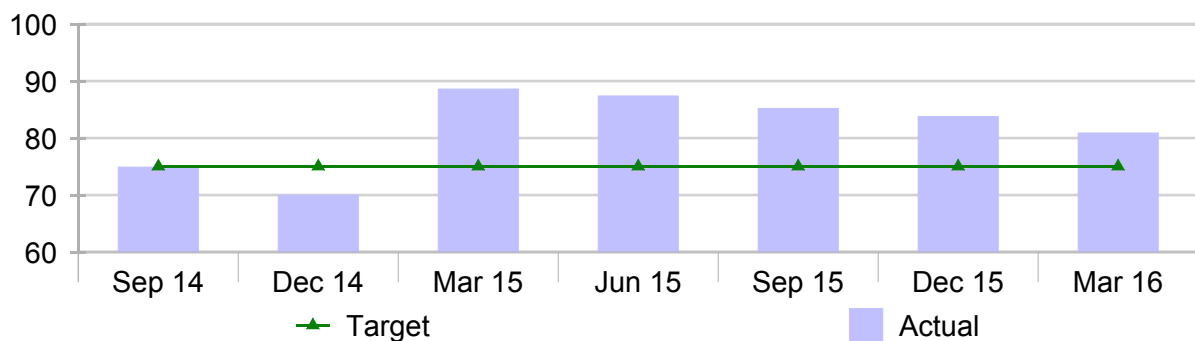


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	75%	92%	90%	87%	87%	88%	84%
Target	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%

Performance continued to be above target in the last quarter. In this quarter the feedback was mainly from customers who have reported potholes, streetlight faults and blocked drains. For the next quarter the focus of the customer calls is expected to move more towards soft landscape problems such as overgrown hedges, grass and weeds. The survey gives useful feedback on customer's views of the seasonal high demand issues and their perception of the service we have delivered.

Resident satisfaction with completed Highways schemes (survey)

GREEN
↓



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	75%	70%	89%	87%	85%	84%	81%
Responses	1,321	610	149	231	169	629	346

Satisfaction continues to be above target for completed works albeit with a slightly reducing trend over the year. This quarter's results mainly include customer views of completed footway schemes. In the next quarter the focus will be on road resurfacing and surface dressing. The feedback we receive from customers on the information we provided in advance of the work, the speed with which we completed the repairs and the final product we have delivered, is invaluable in shaping our customer service approach to future schemes.

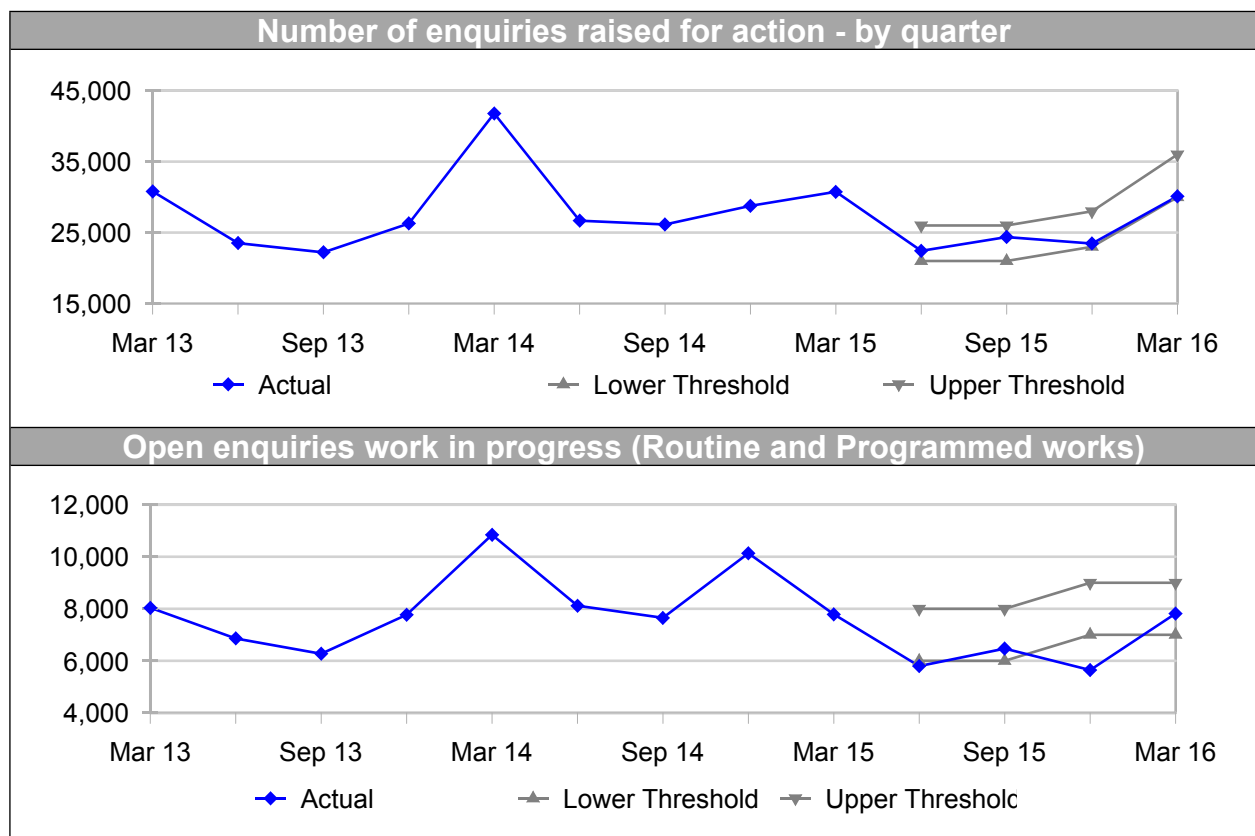
Highways and Transportation – Activity Indicators

The number of enquiries from the public requiring action increased in the quarter in line with the usual winter seasonal trend, but was at the lower end of our expectations with 30,112 new enquiries raised for action, slightly lower than the same time last year (30,746 enquiries in the same quarter last year).

Enquiry demand in the last quarter was mainly due to seasonal streetlighting, pothole and drainage issues. Enquiries about potholes peaked at over 580 per week in the quarter and by the end of March this figure was still higher than normal at over 330 enquiries per week.

With the increased demand the work in progress levels increased to 7,818 by the end of the quarter which is within the expected range for the time of year. Ensuring we meet our customer standard response times as well as delivering good quality repairs remains a key focus for all staff.

The next quarter will see an increase in demand from soft landscape enquires such as grass, hedging and weeds.



Waste Management - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Matthew Balfour
Director	Roger Wilkin

Performance for the diversion of waste from landfill was above target at 94% which is 5% higher than a year ago. Performance for recycling and composting at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) was above target at 69.4% although lower than the previous year's performance.

Waste tonnage arisings have increased to 715,000 tonnes in the 12 months to March 2016, up from 713,000 in the previous year.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of municipal waste recycled or converted to energy and not taken to landfill	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Percentage of waste recycled and composted at Household Waste Recycling Centres	GREEN	GREEN	↔

The trend this year has been for on-going reductions in waste taken to landfill and the in the last quarter this fell to 4.2% which is ahead of the EU target of no more than 5% of household waste to be taken to landfill by 2020. Further improvement is likely as alternative methods to treat waste by creating refuse derived fuel (RDF) rather than sending bulky waste to landfill is now on stream through a new contract for Waste Treatment and Final Disposal which started in April 2016.

Contracts for Transfer Stations and Household Waste Recycling Centres remain stable across our eighteen sites. Public demand on HWRC's remains high and has increased in recent years with the sites now now taking 24.5% of the county's household waste. Keeping vehicle turnaround times reduced and waste moving within the limited infrastructure remains an operational pressure.

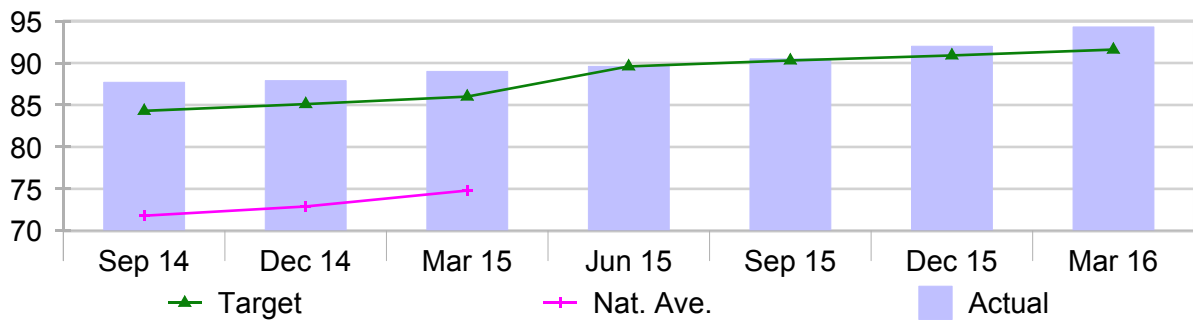
Commodity prices remain low due to an economic slowdown within the emerging economies which has resulted in lower income levels being achieved for dry mixed recyclate. This means that Waste Management must now absorb a pricing pressure rather than receive income for dry mixed recyclate. Tenders for re-procuring a materials recycling facility contract to process the recycled materials are currently being evaluated.

Our capital projects are progressing, but there are unavoidable delays at the Church Marshes bridge works due to the exposure of a broken sewer and subsequent approval of design to be provided by Southern Water. The design of remediation works at the closed landfill site at Richborough is now agreed in principle with the Environment Agency.

Waste Management – KPIs

Percentage of municipal waste recycled or converted to energy and not taken to landfill - Rolling 12 months

GREEN
↑

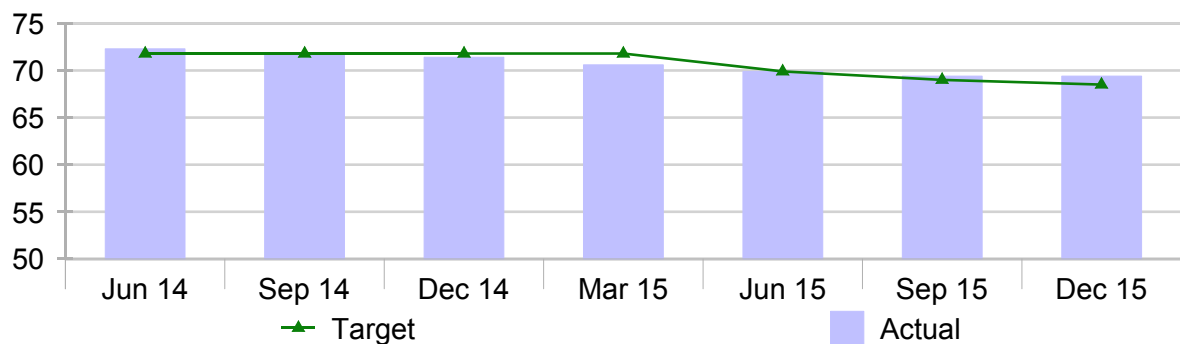


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	88%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	94%
Target	84%	85%	86%	90%	90%	91%	92%

The current target has been exceeded by 2% with sustained improvement over the year. Operational performance at the Allington waste to energy plant has remained stable. District Council recycling collections, including those in East and Mid Kent, which benefit from recycling support funding from KCC perform well, although contamination of recycled domestic waste needs continual focus from all partners within the Kent Resource Partnership. A boost to performance this year was due to Highway mechanical street arisings now being recycled rather than going to landfill.

Percentage of waste recycled and composted at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) – Rolling 12 months

GREEN
↔



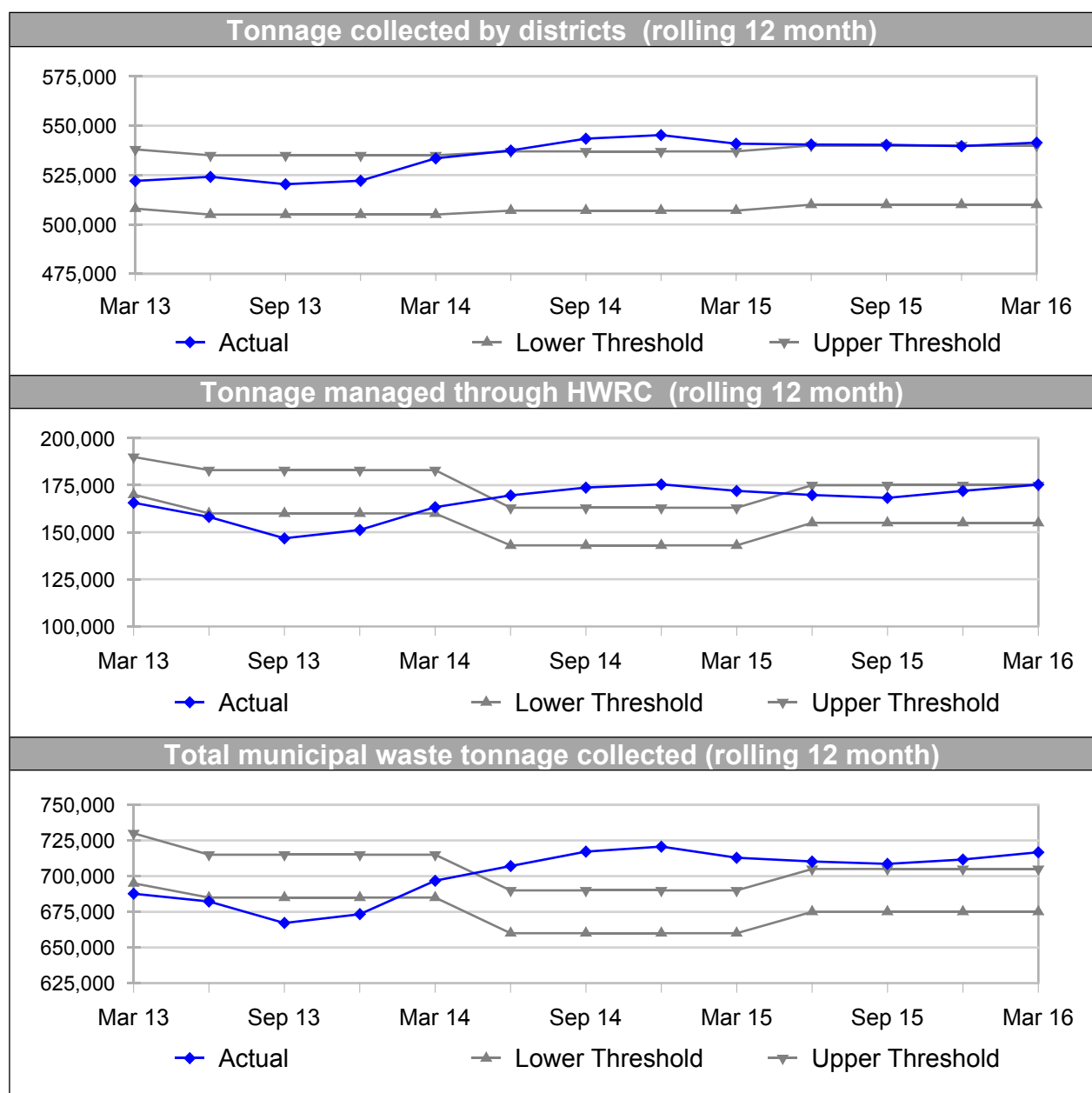
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	71.8%	71.4%	70.6%	69.9%	69.4%	69.4%	69.4%
Target	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%	69.9%	69.0%	68.5%	68.5%

Recycling performance at HWRCs was ahead of target in the quarter with the early Easter in March seeing an increase in the amount of composting. Recycling rates at HWRCs had been expected to reduce this year, due to more kerbside recycling being available from district councils. The reduction has not been as much as expected, with recycling being 1.2% less than last year, compared to an expected reduction of 2.1%

Waste Management – Activity Indicators

Waste tonnage increased to 715,000 tonnes in the 12 months to March 2015 compared to 713,000 the previous year, and significantly above the budgeted level of 690,000 tonnes. The collection volumes by district councils and at HWRCs are close to the upper reporting thresholds, with the mid-point between thresholds equivalent to the budgeted level.

Costs of higher waste tonnage have been managed through lower contract prices and a higher level of recycling which has reduced average final disposal costs, although market prices for recyclables have reduced in recent months reducing the cost advantages of recycling. The total cost for waste disposal was in line with previous forecasts and management action was taken in the year to reduce operating costs to achieve this.



Environment, Planning and Enforcement - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Matthew Balfour and Mike Hill
Director	Katie Stewart

An interim refresh of the **Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework** which was launched in November 2015 at the Kent Property Market Report event is underway and scheduled to be completed by mid-2016.

We have responded to the Highways England consultation on a new **Lower Thames Crossing** in support of a new strategic route to the east of Gravesend but with a recommendation for a modified Western Southern Link with an optimised A2 junction, increased tunnelling, removal of a proposed junction with the A226 and a clear articulation of the imperative for other environmental mitigation measures to reduce the impact on Shorne, Chalk, Thong and eastern Gravesend. The response went to two Cabinet Committees and was agreed at KCC Cabinet on 21 March.

A bid has been submitted for £4.4m to Highways England's **Growth and Housing Fund** for delivery of a new off slip from the A2 at Wincheap, Canterbury. The total cost of the scheme is £8.8m.

As part of the Government's 2016 Budget, a third round of **Local Growth Fund** has been announced. This funding will be allocated by Government through a competitive bidding process and it is anticipated that £1.8bn will be made available nationally. Each of the districts have identified their priorities and proposals have been considered by the Kent and Medway Economic Partnership. A federated (Kent and Medway) list of projects will be submitted to SELEP Strategy Board on 8th July, to support bid submission to Government on the 21st July.

Following the Examination Hearings held by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State, the Inspector has recently concluded that the **Minerals and Waste Local Plan** is sound and complies with legal requirements, subject to the inclusion of a number of modifications proposed through the Examination process. These modifications were subject to public consultation late in 2015 and earlier this year. The County Council can now move to adopt the Plan and once adopted, the Plan will form the basis for the determination of mineral and waste management planning applications and the future site allocation work.

The integrated **Kent Community Safety Team** continues to provide training through E-safety Awareness Courses to staff from a variety of public sector and the voluntary sector organisations. A Serious and Organised Crime workshop was held in February to raise awareness and to understand the contributions that different agencies and local partnerships can make to help to tackle these issues. The Kent Community Safety Agreement has been reviewed and re-freshed and the new document was approved by the Kent Community Safety Partnership in March. The review identified a number of emerging safeguarding issues and new duties that were not referenced within the previous document.

The **Community Safety Unit** have completed a recruitment campaign for the pilot Volunteer Support Warden project, and 8 candidates are currently going through their induction training.

The **Kent Resilience Team** have completed the Training Programme for the year with Invicta Bronze and Welfare Centre training being delivered. Exercise Loki, a test of Business Continuity arrangements, has been run twice with KCC staff and also with two District Councils. Planning continues for Op Fennel, the overarching title for management of traffic issues caused by disruption at the Channel Tunnel/Port of Dover. Support has been provided to Kent Police during several labour trafficking operations to co-ordinate resources for humanitarian assistance to victims, and this work will help shape a new county-wide framework for joint agency planning and response in this field. The 6 Duty Emergency Planning Officers who are on a 24/7 duty rota, were kept busy during Storm Katie at the end March, including Severe Weather Advisory Group teleconferencing.

Following positive engagement at a workshop in February, which provided very constructive input from the 30 public and private sector partners attending, the **Kent Environment Strategy** implementation plan has been drafted and is now with our partners for approval. The strategy will be launched in the first quarter of the new financial year with the aim being for local authority and wider partners to have adopted or endorsed the strategy by this time.

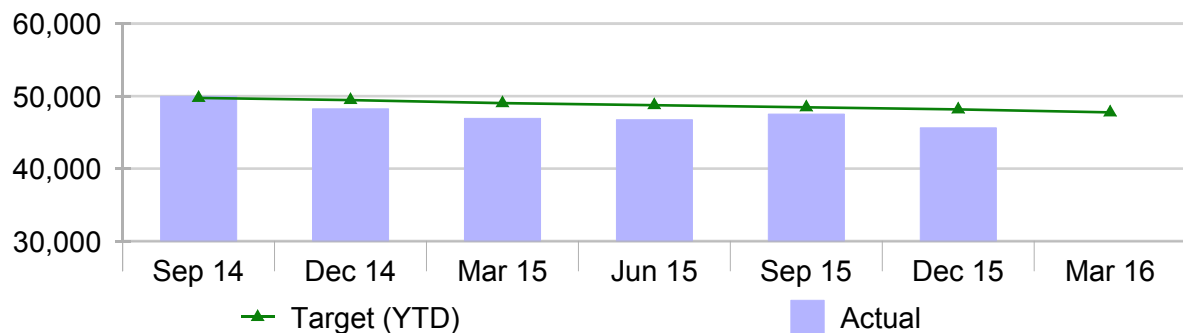
Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
KCC Carbon Dioxide emissions (excluding schools)	GREEN	GREEN	↑

The Carbon Dioxide emissions indicator is a KCC-wide indicator and the position at the third quarter of 2015/16 was a decrease of 5.4% compared with the same time the previous year.

Environment, Planning and Enforcement – KPIs

Carbon Dioxide emissions from KCC estate (excluding schools) in tonnes – rolling 12 months

GREEN
↑



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	49,984	48,251	46,936	46,748	47,524	45,628	
Target	49,755	49,459	49,037	48,749	48,461	48,173	47,762

Targets are based on a 2.6% annual reduction from a 2010/11 baseline.

Opportunities to reduce energy use across the corporate estate continue to be assessed and implemented and new ways of working is leading to further reductions in business travel. The Council continues to meet the ISO14001 standard for environmental management, with a very positive external assessment completed in February 2016.

All emissions decreased in the quarter to December, with corporate buildings reductions at a greater rate due to warmer temperatures. Increasing reductions from street lighting is having a positive overall effect on total emissions. Ongoing scrutiny of travel across all KCC services has delivered an 8.5% reduction in mileage claimed compared to the same period last year. Highways & Transportation are assessing the feasibility of introducing hybrid electric vehicles at the next fleet vehicle refresh, which commences late 2016.

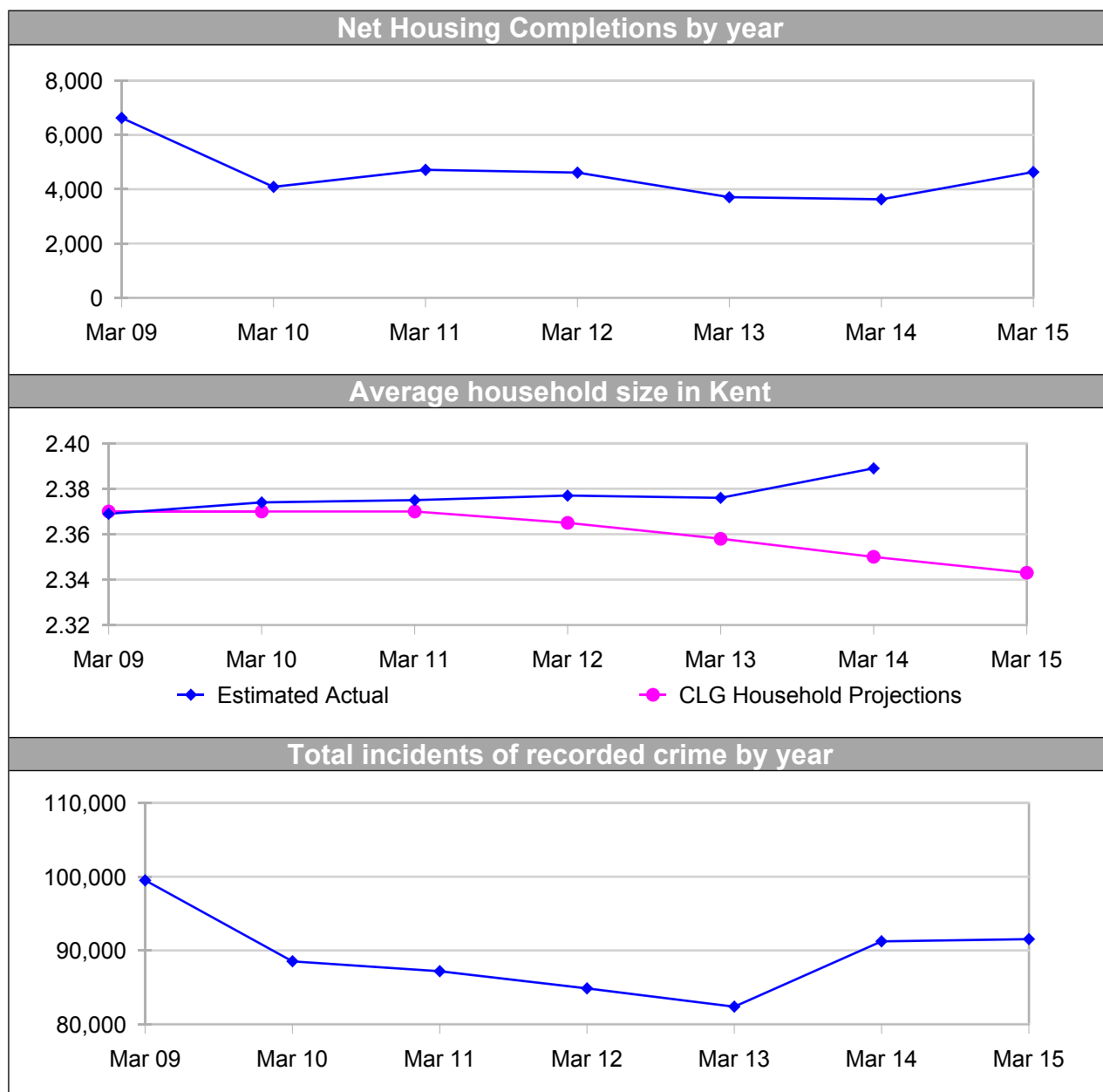
There is still strong interest from schools in LED lighting projects, utilising the energy efficiency investment fund. At least 15 more schools are seeking to implement LED projects and one school is planning to convert an oil fired boiler to a more efficient gas system with all projects delivering revenue savings for these schools.

Environment, Planning and Enforcement – Activity Indicators

The number of annual housing completions remains below pre-recession levels with 3,628 net completions in 2013/14 and 4,635 for 2014/15. The 2014/15 number was a 28% increase on the previous year and there are positive signs that housing construction in Kent is now starting to recover. Completions for 2015/16 once confirmed are likely to be above 5,000 units.

Average household size in Kent has been increasing in recent years, due to the decreasing affordability of housing and low levels of house building, which is a reverse on the previous trend of reducing average household size, which had prevailed for decades.

Total incidents of recorded crime in the last year were at a similar level to the previous year.



Libraries, Registrations and Archives (LRA) - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Mike Hill
Head of Service	Andrew Stephens

We continue to focus on transformation to become an internally commissioned service which is more commercially focussed and streamlined. With a greater focus on customer and staff engagement and on local community partnerships we aim to create an environment for innovation and a more dynamic use of the property estate to deliver a service which meets our customers' needs. The service specification against which KCC will hold the service to account was agreed in January and came into effect on 1 April 2016.

The service continues to focus on performance and recognises the need to address the decline in the number of visits to libraries and archives and the number of book issues, with the pattern in Kent generally following the national trend. Take up of our wifi service for users with personal mobile devices has increased 122% when compared to the same period last year. We expect this to grow following the successful implementation of wifi in all our libraries in late March.

There is some sign that the decline in book issues may not be as high as expected this year. Issues in the last quarter were nearly 1% higher than the same period last year and the annual 12 month reduction was less than 2%.

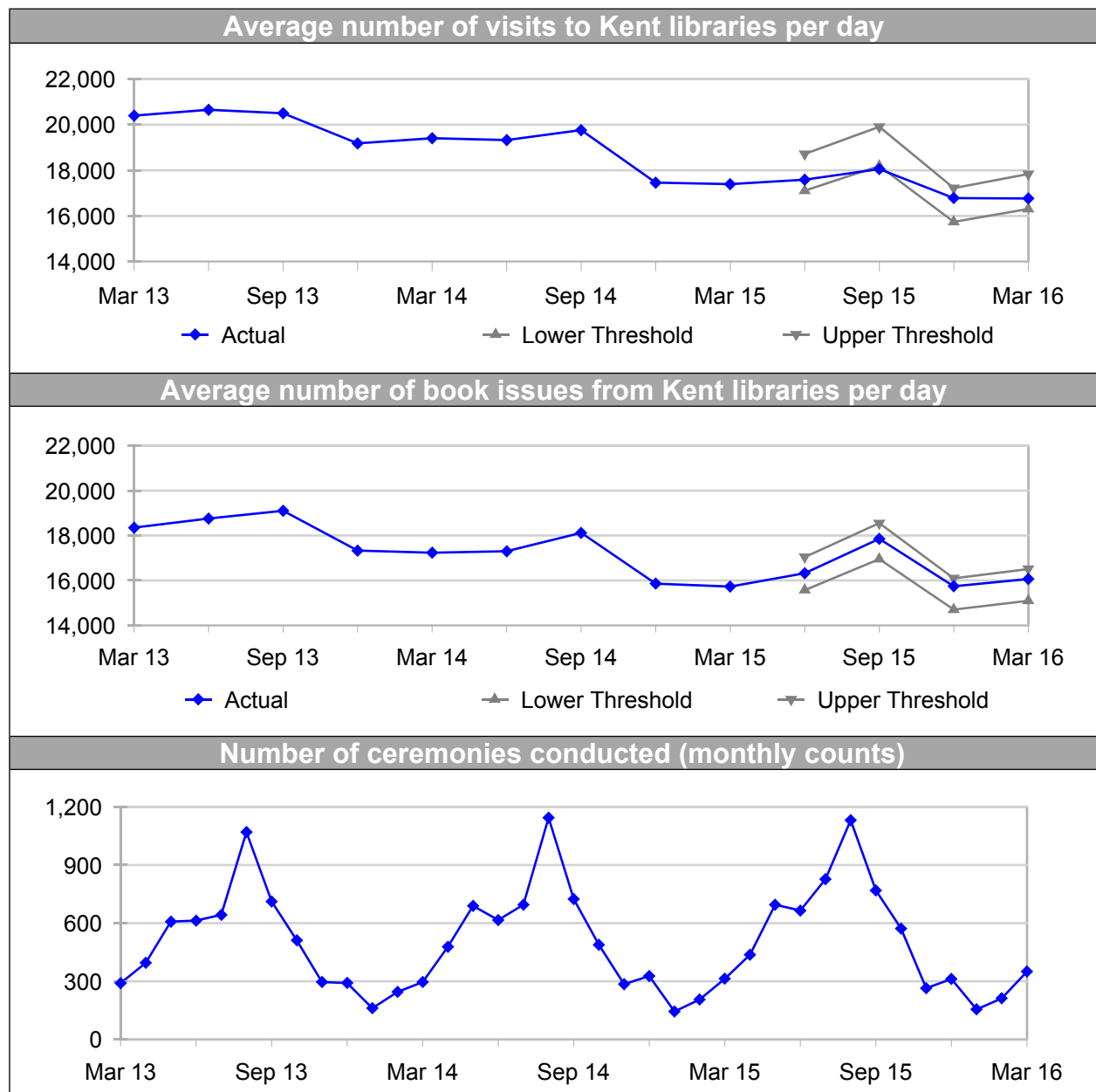
The number of ceremonies conducted in the quarter to March was 8% higher than the same period last year with an increase in use of both approved premises and Kent Register Offices.

In the quarter customer satisfaction surveys relating to birth and death registrations and ceremonies were updated and sent to customers. We received 894 responses which provided a statistically sound sample and satisfaction rates were 94% and 98% respectively. We also completed our annual customer satisfaction survey for Libraries and Archives with 5,610 responses and a satisfaction level of 94%.

Libraries, Registrations and Archives – Activity Indicators

As mentioned above the trend in Kent for issues and visits are generally in line with the national trend. The decline in book issues was lower than expected this quarter with an average 28% increase in reservations being made by customers since the charge for the service was removed in April 2015.

The number of ceremonies conducted in the quarter to March is 8% higher than the same period last year with an increase in both approved premises and Kent register offices.



Education Quality and Standards - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Roger Gough
Director	Gillian Cawley

The percentage of schools which are Good or Outstanding increased to 86% which was ahead of both the target and the national average. The percentage of Early Years settings which were Good or Outstanding at 91% was ahead of the national average and close to the ambitious target of 92%. The percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS) was higher than anticipated at 5.3%, although recent data for Not Knowns shows the numbers have fallen. The percentage of young people aged 18 to 24 claiming Job Seekers Allowance was at 2.5% at the end of March, down considerably from the peak of 7.6% in March 2012.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of all schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted inspection judgements	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Percentage of Early Years settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted inspection judgements	AMBER	AMBER	↑
Percentage of 16-18 years olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs)	AMBER	AMBER	↓
Apprenticeship starts for 16-18 year olds	AMBER	AMBER	↑

The current priorities for the Standards and School Improvement Team continue to be a strong focus on further increases in the number of good and outstanding schools, further reduction in the number of schools causing concern and continued improvement in standards of attainment in Primary and Secondary schools.

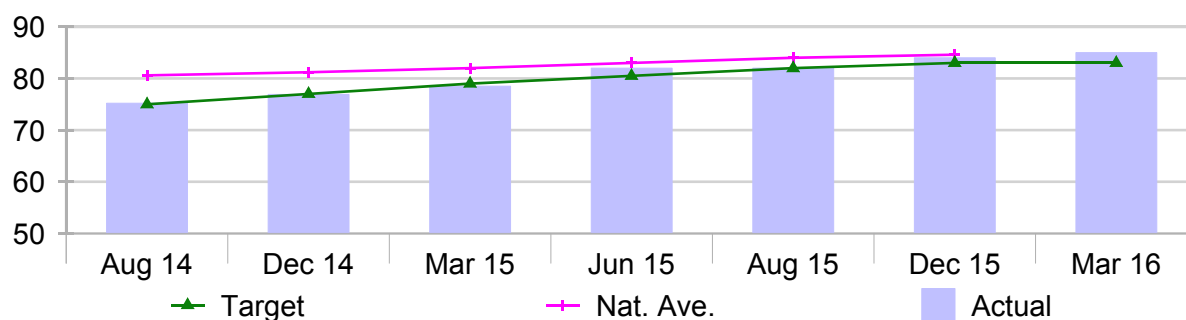
Key priorities for the Early Years and Childcare Service are to continue to increase the percentage of settings judged as Good or Outstanding and (working with Children's Centres), to continue to increase the take up of free childcare places by eligible two years olds, and to continue to ensure that sufficient high quality places for these two years olds are available. Other priorities are to increase the number of children achieving a Good Level of Development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, to narrow achievement gaps, and to increase the number of early years settings working as part of a collaboration.

The Skills and Employability Service has coordinated the cross-directorate NEET Strategy. This has been endorsed by Members and is published on the Kelsi website. It is anticipated that this will have a significant impact on reducing the number of young people, especially from vulnerable groups, recorded as Not Knowns and NEETs. The district Employability Offer has been introduced and developed, with the aim of re-engaging learners in education and supporting them to develop employability skills, including qualifications in Mathematics and English, whilst providing progression pathways to higher levels of study or into employment, traineeships and apprenticeships.

Education Quality and Standards - KPIs

Percentage of all schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted inspection judgements

GREEN
↑

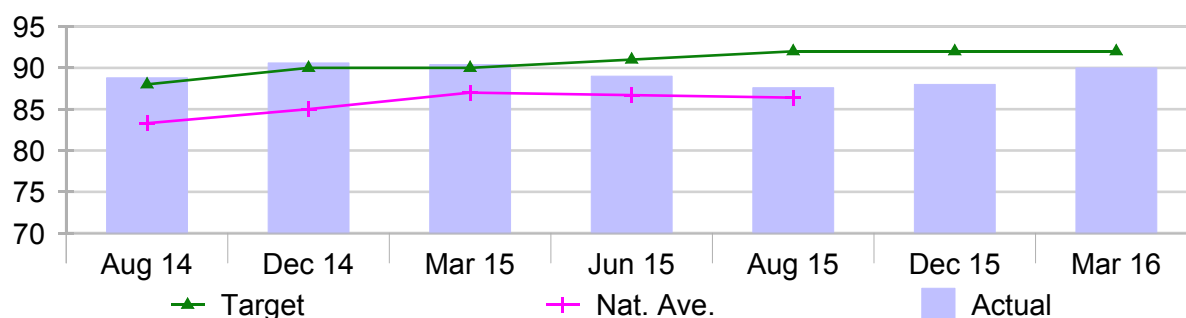


	Aug 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Aug 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	75%	77%	79%	82%	82%	84%	86%
Target	75%	77%	79%	80.5%	82%	83%	83%

Performance in this area continues to improve with 86% of schools being judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding compared to the national figures of 84%. In March 2016, 471 of the 583 schools in Kent were Good or Outstanding. 85% of pupils were attending a Good or Outstanding school compared to 80% at the same time last year. This means that 11,759 more children are receiving a better education than at this point last year. Seven Kent schools (5 primary and 2 secondary) are currently judged as inadequate by Ofsted which is less than half of the total in March 2014. This represents a significant improvement.

Percentage of Early Years settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted inspection judgements (childcare on non-domestic premises)

AMBER
↑

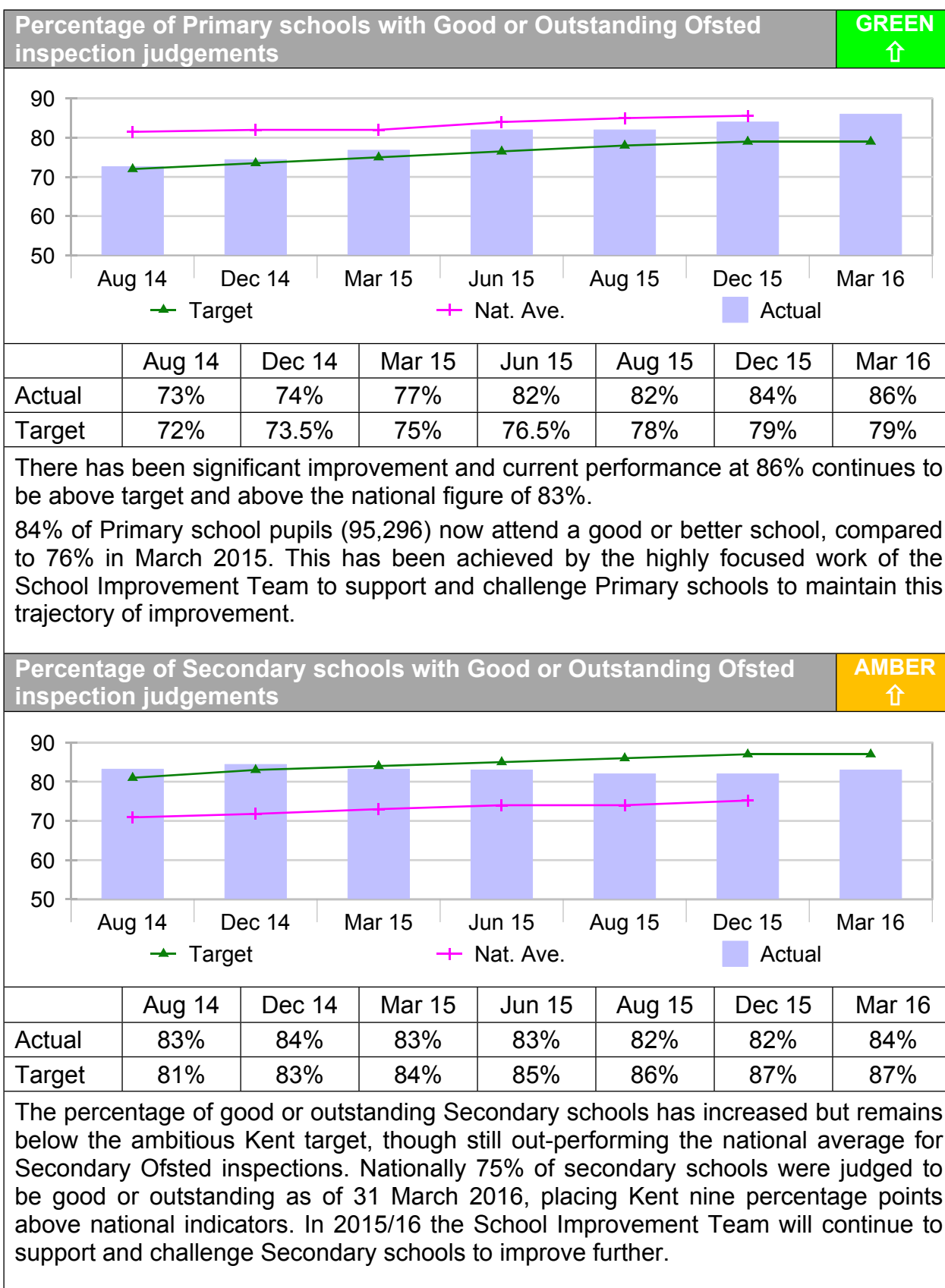


	Aug 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Aug 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	89%	91%	90%	89%	88%	88%	91%
Target	88%	90%	90%	91%	92%	92%	92%

91% of Early Years settings were judged Good or Outstanding, slightly below the challenging target of 92% but above the national average of 86%. A number of settings requiring Improvement have not been accessing the support services available to them. To address this issue, in January 2016 the Service commenced delivery of a centrally funded 'Annual Conversation' to provide advice and support for all settings, Pre-Ofsted Health Checks, making high quality CPD available and encouraging and supporting collaborative working between settings.

Education Quality and Standards - KPIs

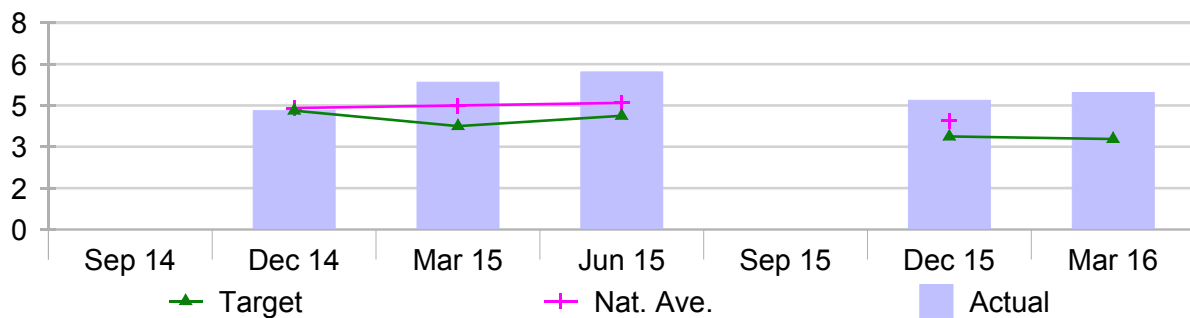
This page shows a breakdown of the previous indicator for Ofsted inspections for all schools and shows results separately for Primary and Secondary schools.



Education Quality and Standards – KPIs

Percentage of 16-18 years olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs)

AMBER
↓

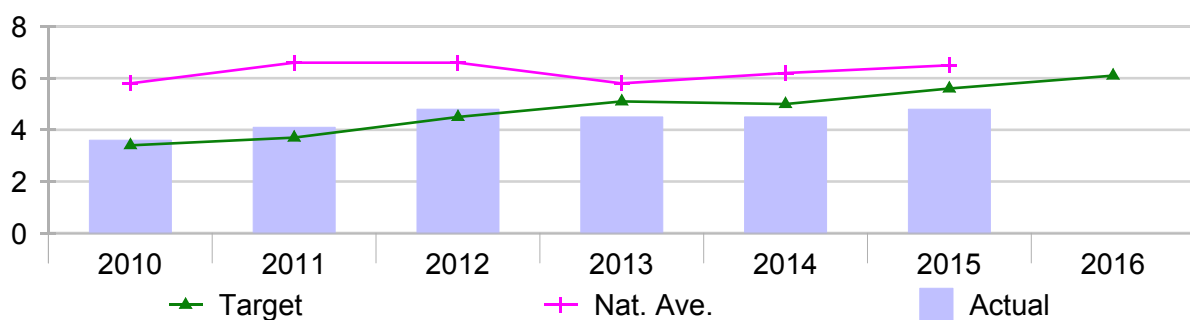


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	n/a	4.6%	5.7%	6.1%	n/a	5.0%	5.3%
Target	n/a	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	n/a	3.6%	3.5%

Although the percentage of 16 -18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS) at 5.3% was above it was slightly lower than the same time last year. A review of the NEET strategy is underway. Activities for next quarter include ensuring that all young people have a September Guarantee, supporting those at risk of becoming NEET, and enhancing data collection to ensure we have up to date contact details for young people, particularly if they become NEET.

Percentage of 16-18 year olds who start an apprenticeship

AMBER
↑



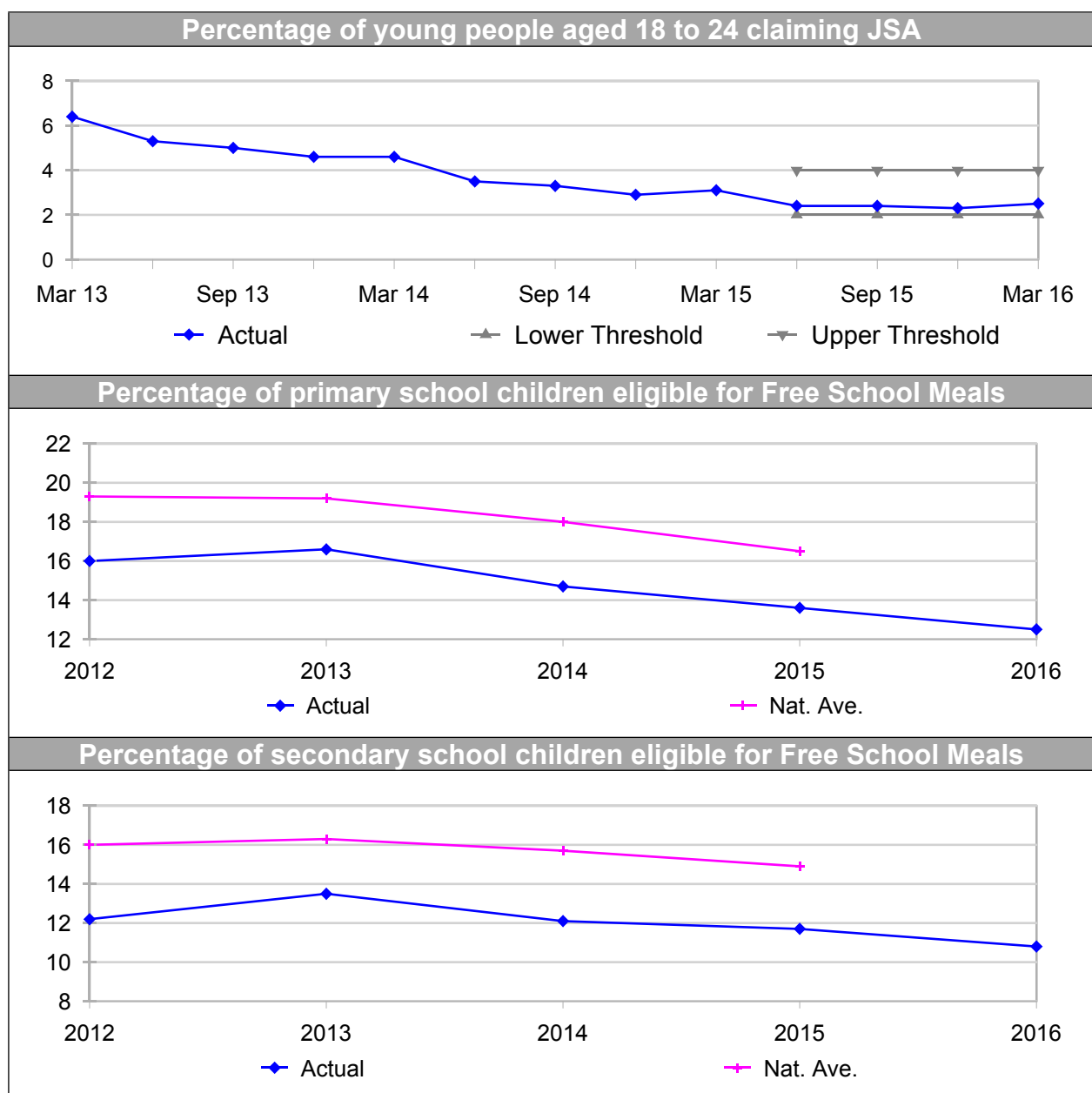
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Actual	3.6%	4.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%	5.3%
Target			4.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.6%	6.1%

The Skills and Employability Service has developed a successful 16-18 apprenticeship campaign. Part year data for apprenticeship starts for 2015/16 suggest we will see an increase on the previous year. Phase two of the Kent Employment programme has supported a 100 young people into apprenticeships, 76 of all these previously having been NEETS. A new campaign 'You're Hired Kent' which will raise awareness of apprenticeships with employers, will be launched in May 2016.

Education Quality and Standards – Activity Indicators

The percentage of young people aged 18 to 24 claiming Job Seekers Allowance has shown a good reduction, at 2.5% in March 2016 compared to the peak of 7.6% seen in March 2012.

The 2016 January school census data shows that Primary schools in Kent had 12.5% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals, down from 13.7% last year. The 2016 national figure is currently unavailable but in 2015 it was 15.6%. At Secondary school level 10.8% of pupils in Kent are eligible for Free School Meals down from 11.7% last year. Nationally in 2015 the Secondary figure was 13.9%.



Education Planning and Access - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Roger Gough
Director	Keith Abbott

The 2014 Children and Families Act saw the introduction of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) which replaced the previous Statements of SEN. The percentage of EHCPs issued within the statutory 20 weeks in the last quarter improved to 88%. Kent continues to maintain an ambitious pace to achieve all its conversions from statements to the new plans earlier than the April 2018 government deadline.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	AMBER	AMBER	↑

Kent launched its SEN and Disability (SEND) Strategy in January 2014, which forms the County Council's policy for SEND and its strategy to deliver the special educational need requirements of the Children and Families Act, which came into force from September 2014. The strategy sets out a vision of a well-planned continuum of provision, from birth to age 25 and aims to improve the educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes for Kent's children and young people with SEN and disabilities, to ensure delivery of the statutory changes (required by the Act) and to address the gaps in provision for children and young people with SEN and disabilities.

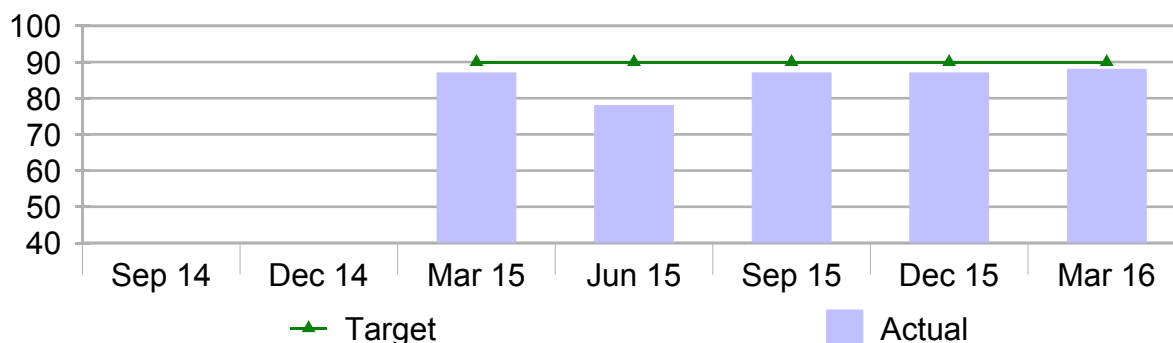
After launching the Strategy, KCC made good progress in improving performance in completing SEN statutory assessments in 26 weeks, reaching 92% in Kent compared by September 2014 to 82% nationally. However from September 2014, the new assessment process requires completion in 20 weeks. In addition to completing new assessments within timescales, the authority is required to convert over 7,000 existing Statements to the new EHCP format. Each must be completed within 20 weeks. National data recently published shows Kent had converted 30% of previous SEN statements by January 2016 compared to the national average of 18%.

The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in 2016 - 20 was published in Spring 2016 which sets out our future commissioning needs in all phases of education. It demonstrates that again we have been successful in securing the provision required to date, and that it has a clear analysis of its future needs. Our forecasts in 2015/16 were accurate to within 0.2% for both Year R and Primary rolls, 0.1% for Year 7 and 0.6% for secondary rolls. These exceed our ambitious target of being accurate to within +/-1%. The proportion of parents securing their preferred schools has increased. For admission in September 2016 over 81% of parents secured their first preference secondary school, almost 1% higher than in 2015 despite the larger cohort, and over 97% secured one of their preferences, up over 1% on 2015. Primary place offers saw over 700 additional families securing their first preference school (87% and up over 1% on the previous year), with nearly 97% of families securing one of their preferred schools, again up by nearly 1% on 2015.

Education Planning and Access - KPIs

Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks

AMBER
↑



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual			87%	78%	87%	87%	88%
Target			90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

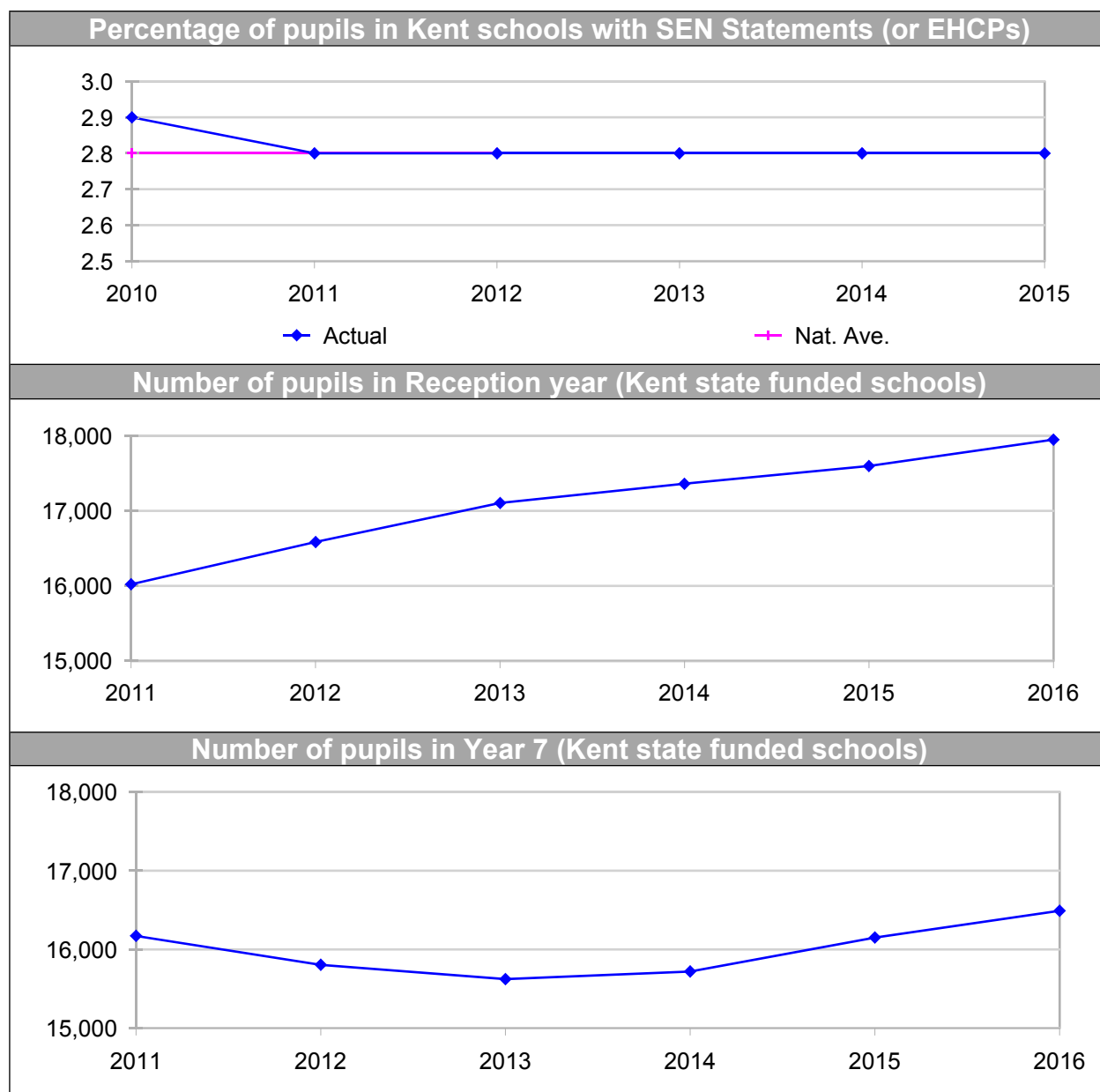
The percentage of Plans completed on time has increased slightly to 88%, just below the target of 90% with 586 plans out of 664 issued within 20 weeks. Additional resources were put in place during last summer to increase capacity. National data on timescales for Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans shows 55.5% were issued within 20 weeks, rising to 59.2% with allowable exceptions. In November 2015, a DfE survey identified 90% completion in 20 weeks as good. The survey found only 19% of authorities achieving this level and 70% identified capacity as a barrier.

Education Planning and Access – Activity Indicators

Kent schools have the same proportion of pupils with statements of SEN or EHCPs as the national average, which has been a consistent 2.8% for several years.

The number of Reception Year pupils has been on a steady increase since 2007, with 17,950 pupils in January 2016, a 12.0% increase since 2011. Over 96% of children across Kent will start their education in September 2016 at a Primary school named by their parents on their application. These improved outcomes have been achieved at a time when the total number of applications for school places increased for the ninth consecutive year.

The number of Year 7 pupils has been increasing since 2014, with 16,491 pupils in January 2016, a 2.0% increase since 2011. Larger increases are expected in future years as the previous trend of increases in Primary schools starts to move into Secondary schools and total Secondary school numbers are forecast to begin increasing in 2016.



Early Help and Preventative Services (EHPS) - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Peter Oakford/Mike Hill/Roger Gough
Director	Florence Kroll

The percentage of Early Help cases closed with a positive outcome increased last quarter from 79% to 83% which was above the target of 80%. Throughput remains high and is a positive indicator of success for the new ways of working. The 'step down' of Children in Need cases to Early Help and Preventative Services was 20% for the quarter, below target. Early Help is working with Specialist Children's Services (SCS) to ensure cases transfer to EHPS from Central Duty Team (CDT) where appropriate. For permanent exclusions, the rolling 12 months total has fallen to 86 and is equal to the target. The number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice system has shown further reduction ahead of target. The percentage of the targeted population, those living in the 30% most deprived areas of the county who are registered at Children's Centres, fell from 76% last quarter to 72%, and the improvement plan for Children's Centres will ensure further focused work around engagement with target groups to improve on this.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of Early Help cases closed with a positive outcome	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Percentage of children in need cases stepped down to preventative services	GREEN	AMBER	↓
Percentage of pupils permanently excluded from school	AMBER	GREEN	↑
Number of first time entrants to youth justice system	GREEN	GREEN	↑

The service is now delivered in integrated teams in all districts, with casework managed through newly established Early Help Units. There is close working with schools and alignment of all systems and processes with Specialist Children's Services.

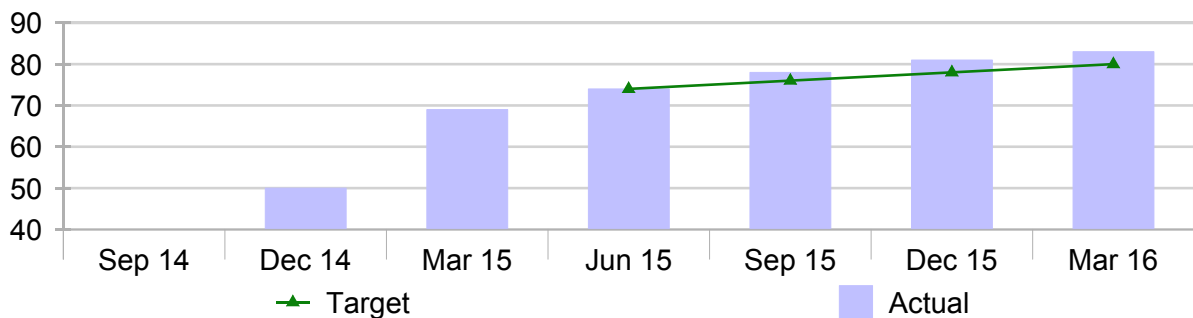
Significant improvements have already been seen to case throughput and effectiveness, securing improved outcomes for children, young people and families. Performance is monitored and managed using an outcome tracker system for all cases and the monthly scorecard which includes data for all performance measures. All work within the service is underpinned by a new Quality Assurance Framework, with a clear cycle for audit, evaluation and feedback. Family work is underpinned by the Signs of Safety model which has been rolled out to all staff working with Families. The EHPS Strategy and Three Year Plan provides the vision, ways of working and direction of travel for Kent's Early Help and Preventative Services for 2015-18.

Reviews of Children's Centres and Youth Hubs continue to take place and the results of these are shaping developments and ensuing greater consistency in quality and practice across Kent.

Early Help and Preventative Services - KPIs

Percentage of Early Help cases closed with a positive outcome

GREEN
↑

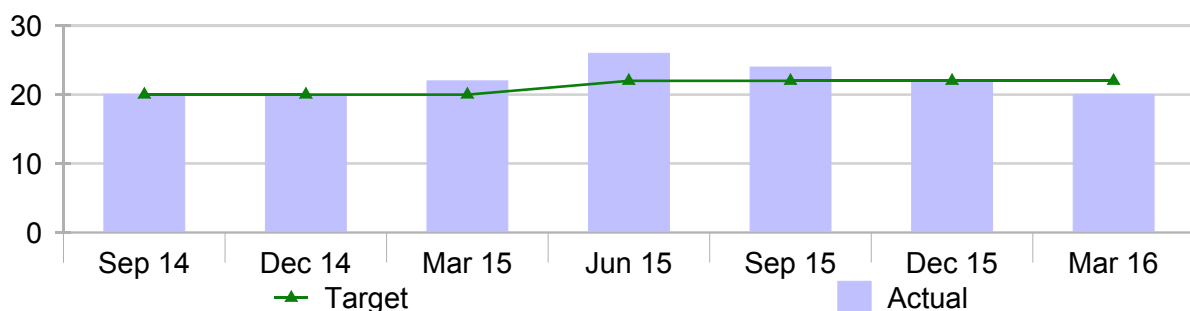


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual		50%	69%	74%	78%	79%	83%
Target				74%	76%	78%	80%

The percentage of Early Help cases closed with a positive outcome improved to 83% and was above target. Staff and managers monitor their caseloads, case progress, closures and throughput on a daily or weekly basis to ensure work is appropriately focused and progressing well to avoid case drift, ensuring the best possible outcomes are achieved. Intensive support is managed in Early Help Units and is closely monitored in unit meetings. It is informed by a family plan drawn up and regularly reviewed with the family, always capturing the voice of the child.

Percentage of children in need cases stepped down to Early Help & Preventative Services

AMBER
↓



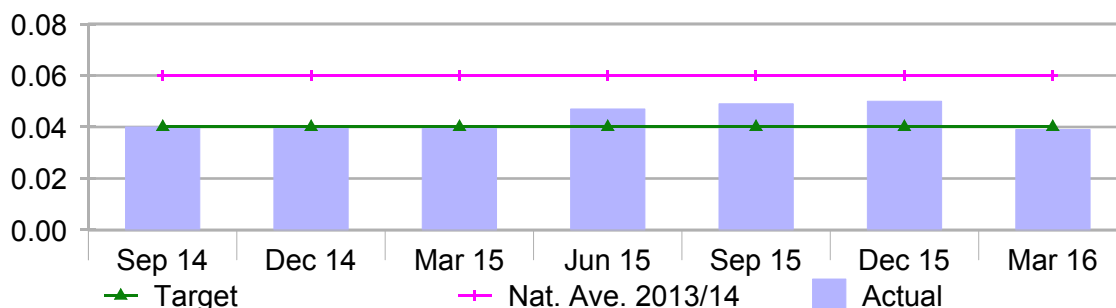
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	19%	20%	22%	26%	24%	22%	20%
Target	20%	20%	20%	22%	22%	22%	22%

The percentage of closed children in need cases which were stepped down to Early Help and Preventative Services reduced in the quarter to 20%, below the target. There were 749 step downs in the quarter (out of 3,764 SCS closures) compared to 827 in the previous quarter. Decisions about the appropriateness of closing cases and whether to step-down to Early Help are made by SCS. This indicator doesn't include cases that were stepped down by the Central Duty Team *before* progressing to an open case.

Early Help and Preventative Services - KPIs

**Percentage of pupils permanently excluded from school
(rolling 12 month total)**

GREEN
↑

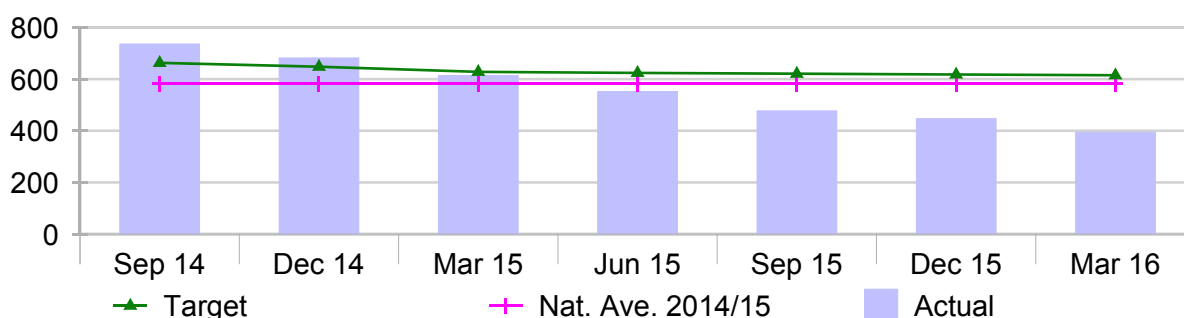


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Number	87	93	98	104	109	109	86
Actual	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%
Target	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%

The number of permanent exclusions for the latest rolling 12 months was lower than the previously reported rolling 12 month period to December 2015 by 23 exclusions. Of the 86 exclusions 29 were Primary aged and 57 Secondary aged. Data for this academic year (September 2015 to March 2016) shows that 15 Primary and 39 Secondary school pupils have been given permanent exclusions. Maidstone has permanently excluded 14 pupils and Shepway 11. Ashford and Canterbury currently have no permanent exclusions.

**Number of first time entrants to youth justice system
(rolling 12 month total)**

GREEN
↑



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	736	682	614	552	477	447	394
Target	663	648	628	624	621	618	615

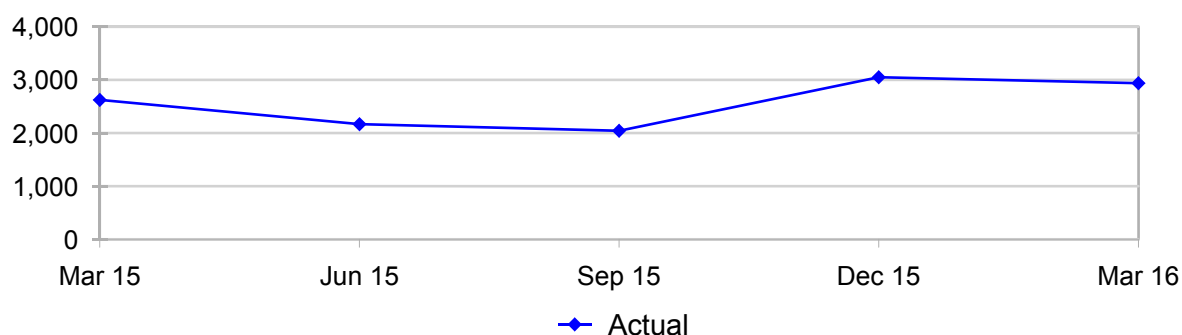
The provisional figure for the last 12 months shows a continued downward trend. The use of Community Resolutions by Kent Police and the support offered by staff in the Early Help and Preventative Service, combined with a restorative approach around working with the victims of crime, are the main reasons behind the current performance. Results may be subject to some amendment due to the time delay between notification from Police and an outcome being delivered.

Early Help and Preventative Services – Activity Indicators

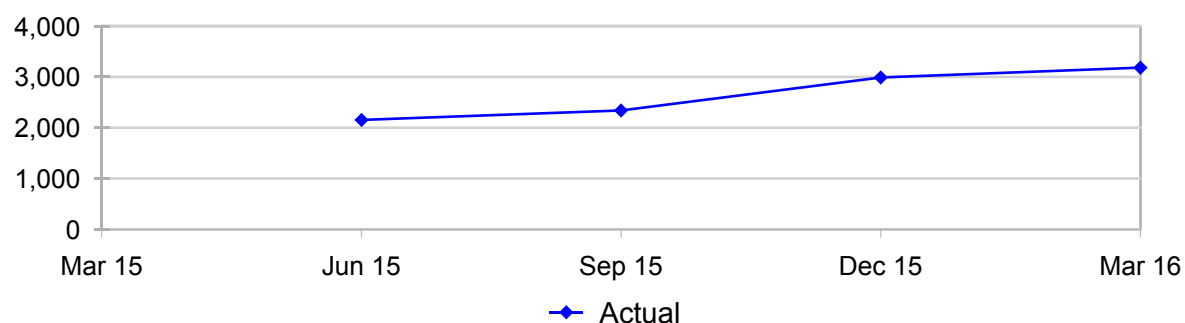
Over the quarter 2,983 notifications were processed by Triage with 983 received in the month of March 2016. There were 3,182 open cases held by Early Help Units by the end of March 2016, compared with 2,989 as at the end of December 2015. The percentage of the targeted population, those living in the most 30% deprived areas of the county, who are registered at Children's Centres, has fallen slightly to 72%.

Significant numbers of children and young people on the Specialist Childrens Services (SCS) caseload are being supported by Early Help services, with 71% of the 0-5 aged SCS caseload registered with Children's Centres, 14% of the youth justice caseload known to SCS, and 8% of families in the Troubled Families programme with at least one child who is known to SCS.

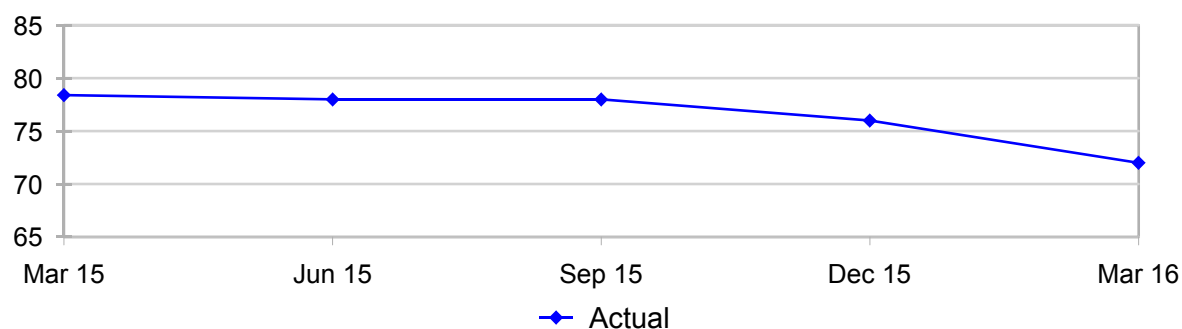
Number of Early Help notifications processed by Triage



Number of open Early Help cases managed by Units



Percentage of target population registered at Children's Centres



Children's Safeguarding - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Peter Oakford
Director	Philip Segurola

The percentage of case holding social worker posts held by permanent qualified social workers remained constant in the quarter to March 2016 at 75%, with 20% of posts being filled by Agency staff. Recruitment activity continues. The percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time fell slightly behind target. There has been an increase in the percentage of case files rated good or outstanding, with the indicator now reaching target.

At 7,051, the number of Initial Contacts in the last quarter was similar to the previous quarter, and 2% higher than the same time last year. The number of children in need cases was unchanged and was within the expected range. There were 1,049 children with child protection plans at the end of March 2016, which was almost the same as the previous quarter and below the lower threshold of expected numbers.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	AMBER	AMBER	↑
Children subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time within 24 months	AMBER	AMBER	↓
Percentage of on-line Case File Audits judged as Good or Outstanding	AMBER	GREEN	↑

The Signs of Safety practice model continues to be embedded, with further rounds of briefings happening for multi-agency partners and training for social work team Practice Leaders. Training is also being planned for the cohort of Newly Qualified Social Workers starting with Kent in September. Work is ongoing to integrate Signs of Safety into the templates and plans on Liberi, the electronic case recording system.

Through the embedded Transformation Programme and Practice Development work, there have been significant efforts to ensure children and young people receive the right help at the right time. Last year's outturn position for re-referrals was 28.5%. It is now 21.3% which is a significant improvement. In addition, there has been a steer towards more chronologies being present on case records, which is also very positive.

The Quality Assurance Unit continues to undertake targeted, thematic audits, in addition to the online audit programme. Themed audits arise from the service's self-scrutiny. Recent audits have examined, among other topics, the thresholds for closing a child or young person's case following a step down from Child Protection.

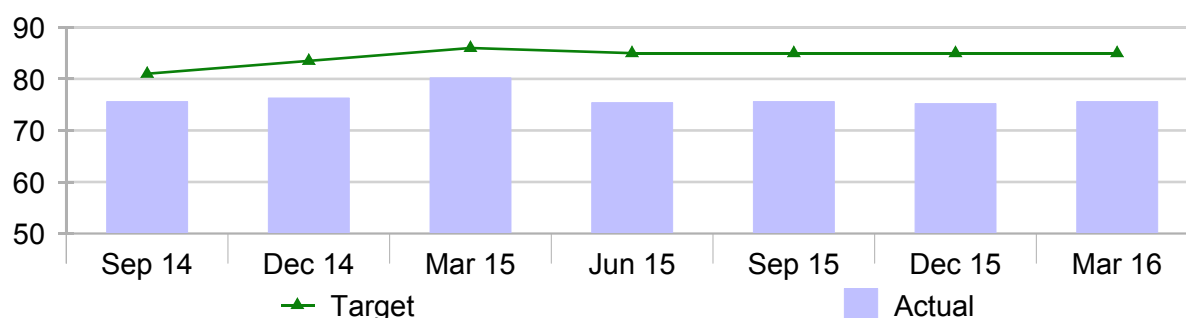
Alongside the established Adolescent Support Teams, work is being led by the Specialist Children's Services and Early Help and Preventative Services Joint Divisional Management Team to ensure the safety of teenagers who find themselves at risk of homelessness. A three month project is currently underway in a few areas of the county, to host a 'crash pad' facility for young people requiring emergency help.

Knowledge of the nature of child sexual exploitation in Kent has begun to be fed into the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meetings, for analysis and action.

Children's Safeguarding – KPIs

Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers

AMBER
↑



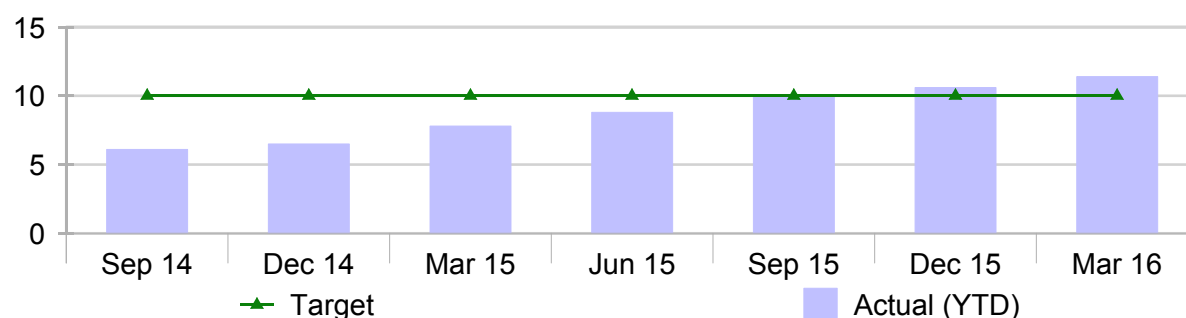
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	76%	76%	80%	75%	76%	75%	76%
Target	81%	84%	86%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Performance in this area continues to be impacted by the Children's Transformation Project and is not yet reflective of the revised establishment figure for Social Work teams – this will be in place for the 2016/17 reporting year.

Recruitment of Newly Qualified Social Workers is taking place and these staff will be in place for September 2016. Analysis of the impact of the reward package and exit information is being undertaken.

Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time within 24 months (rolling 12 months)

AMBER
↓

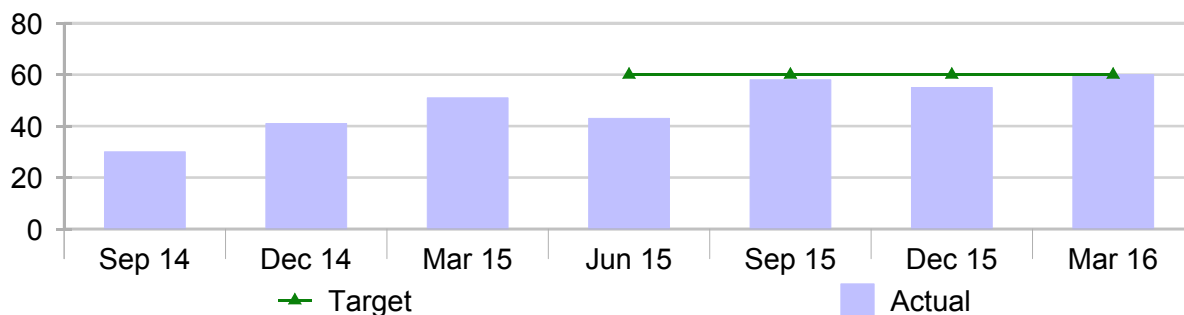


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
R12m	6.1%	6.5%	7.8%	8.8%	10.0%	10.6%	11.4%
Target	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Between January and March 2016, 353 children became subject to a Child Protection Plan and 46 of these had been subject to a Child Protection Plan within the previous 24 months. A number of large sibling groups in both April and March s impacted upon performance for this measure, which is above the target set and within the Amber banding. As part of the quality assurance processes within Specialist Children's Services the cases for children who have been the subject of second or subsequent child protection plans are reviewed by the Safeguarding Unit.

Children's Safeguarding - KPIs

Percentage of on-line Case File Audits rated as Good or outstanding

GREEN
 ↑


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	30%	41%	51%	43%	58%	55%	60%
Target				60%	60%	60%	60%

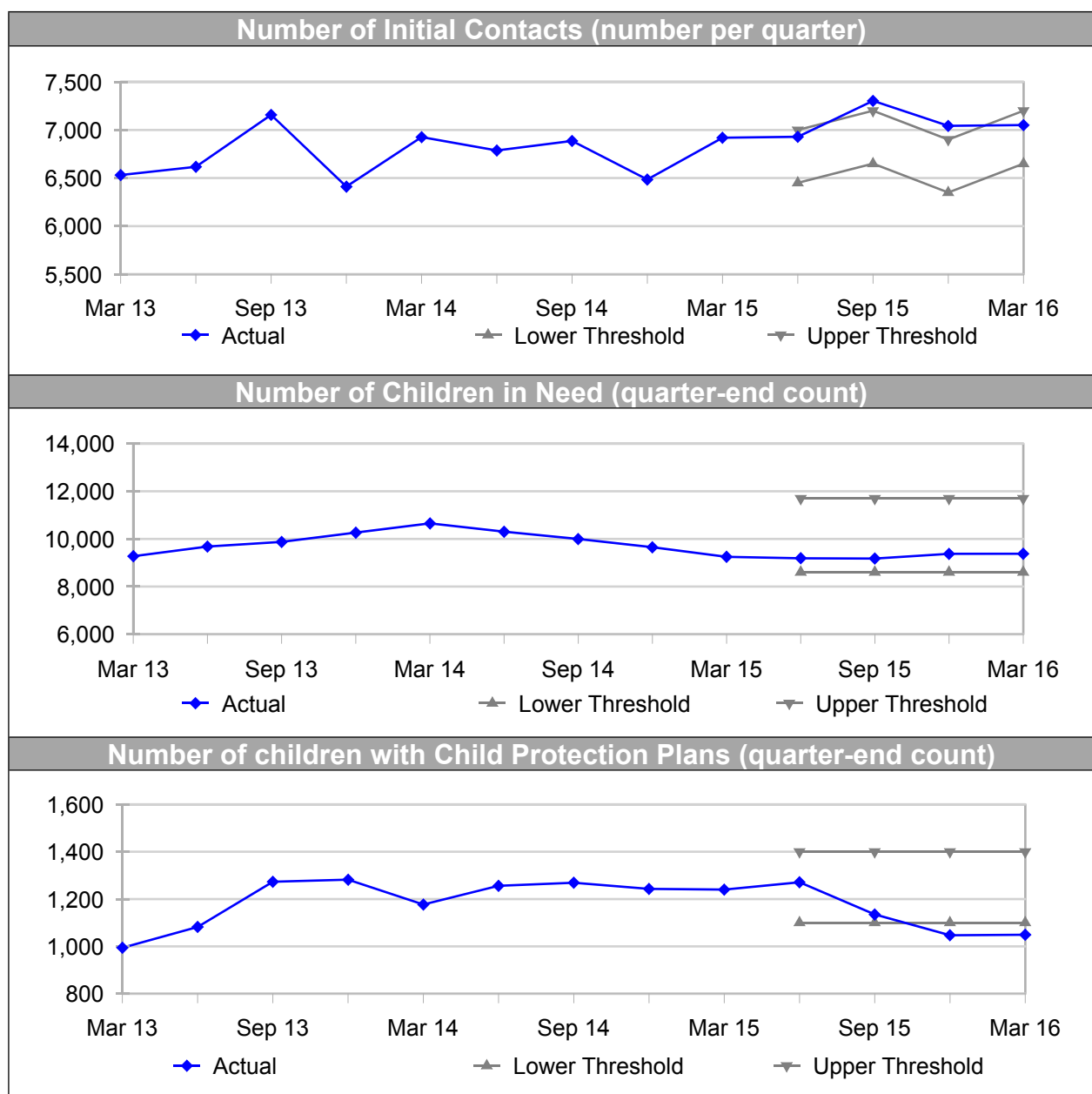
The findings from the monthly on-line audit process suggest a consistent improvement in social work practice, with an increase in “good” grading’s of the social work case record. Over the last quarter a new element of the process has been implemented which is practice focused and includes an enhanced face-to-face component and self-evaluation, covering both the quality of the practice and the case records within the audit. This approach has also been a feature of the enhanced Deep Dives undertaken by Specialist Children’s Services. These changes represent an evolving level of challenge in the audit processes which has raised the bar for what is required to be “good”.

Children's Safeguarding – Activity Indicators

The number of initial contacts at 7,051 remained similar to the previous quarter and moved to within the expected range for the time of year.

The number of children in need was unchanged and was 9,377 at the end of March 2016. This figure includes care leavers who are over the age of 18 who have been included in the figure to match the definitions used by the DfE in their publication of national data. They are included here so that comparative rates can be used as the guide. Kent's current rate has remained within the guide range.

The number of children with Child Protection Plans remained similar to previous quarter at 1,049 and stayed below the expected range.



Corporate Parenting - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Peter Oakford
Director	Philip Segurola

For children who were adopted in the year to March 2016 the average number of days between coming into care and moving in with their adoptive family was 499 days, a reduction of 27 days on the previous quarter. Stability of children in care who have been in the same placement for the last two years, at 70% was above target. The percentage of indigenous children in KCC foster care or with family, at 87% was slightly down on the previous quarter and above target.

The number of indigenous children in care increased to 1,454 at the end of March, an increase of 7 from December 2015. There has been a decrease of 48 compared to the March 2015 position of 1,502. The number of indigenous children in care placed with Independent Fostering Agencies has increased in the last quarter, from 146 in December 2015 to 153 in March 2016. The number of children in care placed in Kent by other Local Authorities continues to be higher than last year and was 1,289 at the end of March 2016.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Average number of days between becoming looked after and adoption	AMBER	AMBER	↑
Children in Care in same placement for the last 2 last years	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Percentage of indigenous children in foster care placed in-house or with family and friends	GREEN	GREEN	↓

During 2015 Specialist Children's Services (SCS) saw an unprecedented rate of arrivals of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), which far exceeded previous years. The number of UASC in care at the end of March 2016 was 866, an increase of 498 from March 2015. Additional social workers and staff within the Virtual School Kent have been recruited to ensure children's needs are assessed and they are enabled to access education and language help as soon as possible.

Naintara Khosla joined the SCS management team in March 2016 as the new, permanent Assistant Director for Corporate Parenting. Services for Children in Care (such as the Virtual School Kent) and young adults Leaving Care have been brought together under her leadership. District children in care teams remain under the oversight of individual area Assistant Directors, to ensure consistent decision making.

Following the success of the "Team Operational Dashboard" (TOD) with district social work teams, a Dashboard for the Care Leaving Service has been put in place. This enables managers to have easier access to their specific data on a daily basis, helping to track compliance against statutory timescales, and providing oversight of caseloads.

Recent Department for Education national statistics show that despite the increase in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in 2015, and significant problems sourcing suitable foster placements, Kent's focus on stability for a child means we had only 5% of children placed more than 20 miles from their home; this is considerably below the national figure of 13%.

Corporate Parenting – Our Children

Our Children in Care (including Unaccompanied Asylum seeking children)

Age Profile

Age Group	Mar 14	Mar 15	Mar 16
0 to 4	318	205	177
5 to 9	351	320	305
10 to 15	657	708	844
16 to 17	679	637	994
Total	1,842	1,870	2,320

Gender

	Mar 14	Mar 15	Mar 16
Male	1,124	1,162	1,611
Female	718	708	709

Ethnicity

	Mar 14	Mar 15	Mar 16
White	1,543	1,404	1,354
Mixed	79	85	86
Asian	10	16	61
Black	50	104	391
Other	160	261	428

Kent or Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers (UASC)

Status	Mar 14	Mar 15	Mar 16
Indigenous	1,624	1,502	1,454
UASC	218	368	866

Corporate Parenting – Views of children and young people

The Participation and Engagement of children in care and care leavers is a priority area for development in the Business plan for Specialist Children's Services (SCS). Naintara Khosla joined the SCS management team in March 2016 as the new, permanent Assistant Director for Corporate Parenting. The post has the Strategic Lead for Participation and Engagement and responsibility for driving through further improvements and developments.

Two Participation Workers work within the Virtual School Kent (VSK) and their role is to support the VSK Participation and Engagement work stream, working alongside our apprentices. They will work with the Participation Coordinator to further develop feedback mechanisms for all children in care and care leavers. Kent's Participation Strategy sets the agenda for a Working Group, including compiling a register of participation, engagement, involvement, and consultation activities and initiatives, for children in need and children subject to Child Protection plans, as well as children in care.

The work of the Children and Young People's Council continues to increase its membership and have greater representation by establishing local and more specialist groups, including a group for Care Leavers.

Each of the area Service Managers oversees a programme of participation events. In the next 6 months there is a focus on the delivery of engagement with the birth children of foster carers.

The Service is intending to hold focus groups for young people who have been missing whilst in care and see if they can tell us about their experiences of what works to stop young people running away or going missing.

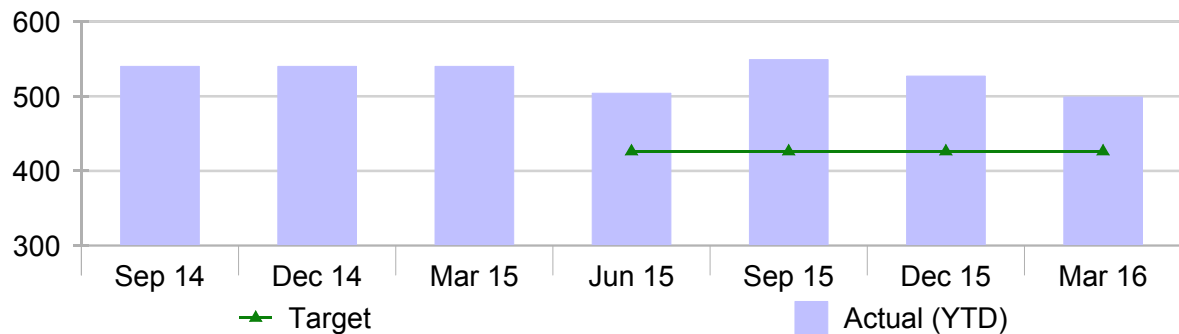
Tools to obtain direct feedback from children and young people are being developed so they can tell us about the care they receive whilst staying in their placement and a competition will be held to design the forms for them. This work is being supported by the young people on the Children in Care Council.

In the early part of the year the Service piloted MOMO (Mind of Your Own), a Web based App that provides a way for children and young people to tell their social workers what they think about our services and about their care plan. This app is being used and young people report it is easy and they like using it.

Corporate Parenting - KPIs

Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family

AMBER
↑

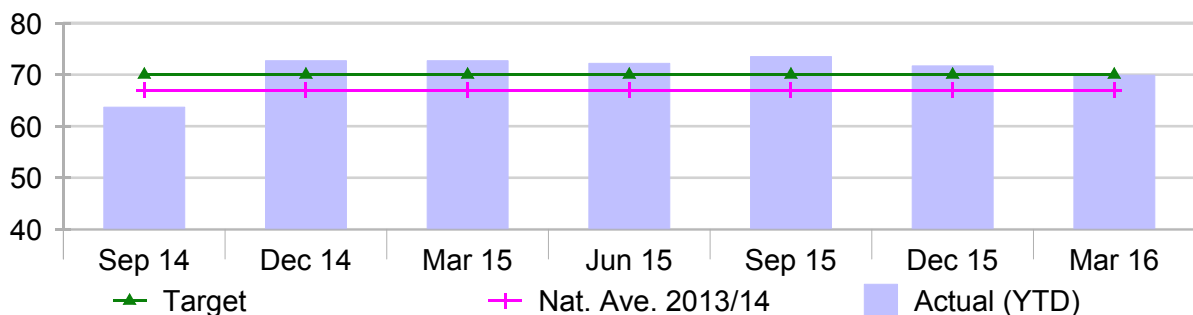


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
YTD	540	539	540	504	549	527	499
Target				426	426	426	426

Latest performance shows a reduction in the average length of time between a child coming into care and moving in with their adoptive family. For the 103 children adopted in 2015/16, 32 exceeded this timescale although for some this delay was in the best interests of the child and all resulted in a positive outcome of adoption. One case was a significant outlier due to a lengthy inter-country adoption. If this case were excluded from the calculation the average for the year would be reduced to 481 days.

Children in Care in same placement for the last 2 last years (for those in care for 2 and half years or more)

GREEN
↓



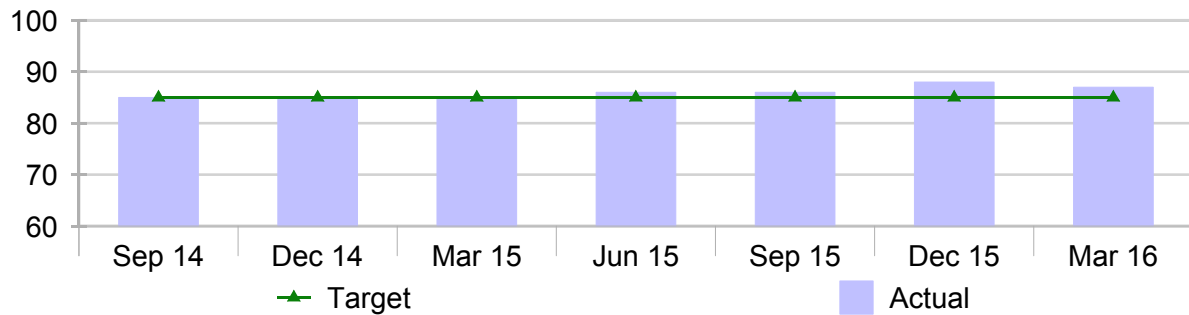
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
YTD	64%	73%	73%	72%	74%	72%	70%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

This indicator is a measure of placement stability for those that have been in care for at least two and a half years, and have been in the same placement for at least two years. Placement stability has remained close to target over the last four quarters. Some placement moves are planned and improved data collection for 2015/16 will allow for greater understanding of reasons for placement changes during the next reporting year.

Corporate Parenting - KPIs

Percentage of indigenous children in foster care placed in house or with family and friends (excludes care leaving service)

GREEN
↓



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	85%	85%	85%	86%	86%	88%	87%
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

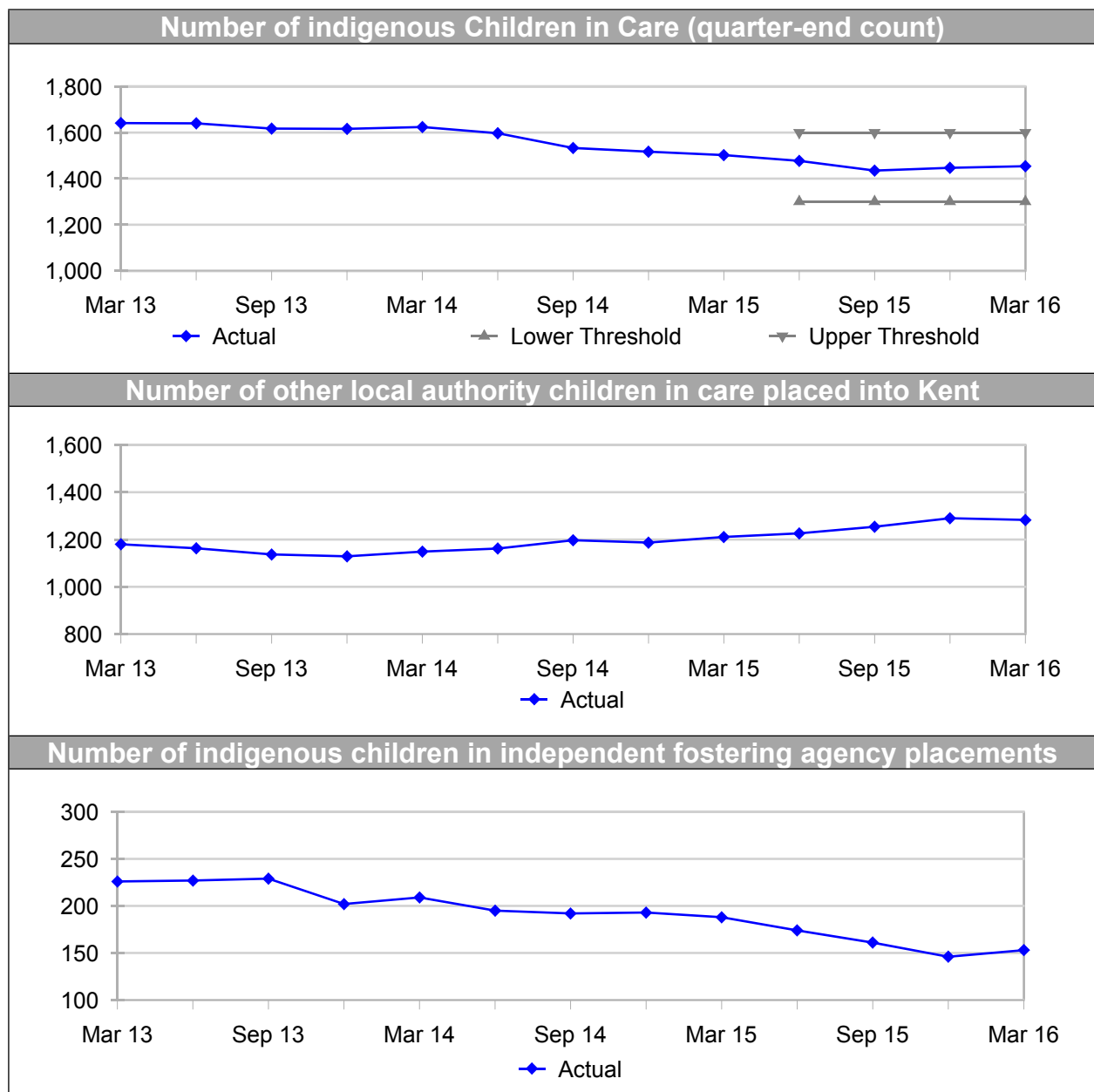
One of the strategic priorities for Specialist Children's Services is to find permanence and stability for children in care via in-house foster care. The number of indigenous children in care placed in Independent Fostering Agencies increased from 146 in December 2015 to 153 in March 2016. This compares to 187 in April 2015.

Corporate Parenting – Activity Indicators

The number of indigenous Children in Care increased slightly in the last quarter to 1,454, with this number being 10% lower than the number in 2014, and 1% lower than a year ago.

The number of Children in Care placed in Kent by other Local Authorities has shown a slight decrease in March 2016 to 1,289.

There were 153 indigenous children placed with Independent Fostering Agencies (IFAs) at the end of March 2016 up from 146 in December 2015.



Adult Social Care - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Graham Gibbens
Corporate Director	Andrew Ireland

The percentage of contacts resolved at first point of contact was on target for the quarter. The number of referrals to enablement increased and was almost on target. The number of clients receiving a Telecare service continues to increase ahead of target. The number of Promoting Independence Reviews completed was again ahead of target. The number of Admissions to residential care has been increasing in the last two quarters and was significantly off target in the last quarter. The percentage of clients still independent after enablement dipped in the quarter, but remained ahead of target. The proportion of delayed discharges from hospital where KCC was responsible improved ahead of target.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage of initial contacts resolved at first point of contact	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Number of new clients referred to an enablement service	AMBER	AMBER	↑
Number of clients receiving a Telecare service	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Number of Promoting Independence Reviews completed	GREEN	GREEN	↑
Number of admissions to permanent residential or nursing care for older people	GREEN	RED	↓
Percentage of clients still independent after enablement	GREEN	GREEN	↓
Delayed Discharges with Adult Social Care responsible	AMBER	GREEN	↑

The Phase 2 Transformation Programme for Adult Social Care is now underway, with a focus on Health and Social Care integration and improving outcomes for clients with a Learning Disability.

The previous Phase 1 Transformation Programme, which is now complete, focussed on the Older People and Physical Disability division to better use existing systems and embed the culture of promoting service user independence, whilst establishing the foundations for future transformation. The work of the KCC and Newton Europe partnership on the 'sandbox optimisation project' was highly commended for 'Innovation in Social Care' at the 2014 Municipal Journal awards.

Adult Social Care – Service User Feedback

All local authorities carry out a survey with their adult social care services users on an annual basis, as set out by Department of Health guidance.

A sample of service users are chosen from all ages, all client groups and all services. The last survey in 2014/15 had responses from 550 service users.

The results of some of the key areas are found below. **National averages are shown in brackets.**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Service users who are extremely or very satisfied with their care and support	67% (64%)	66% (65%)	70% (62%)
Service users who have adequate or better control over their daily life	79% (76%)	78% (77%)	84% (77%)
Service users who find it easy to find information about services	76% (74%)	70% (75%)	78% (74%)
Service users who say they feel safe as they want	65% (65%)	65% (66%)	73% (69%)
Service users who say that the services they receive help them feel safe and secure	79% (78%)	76% (79%)	84% (85%)

The Directorate Management Team have considered the results and the information gathered from the survey is being used together with further feedback from people that have volunteered to take part in additional surveys to understand how we can make improvements to the services we deliver.

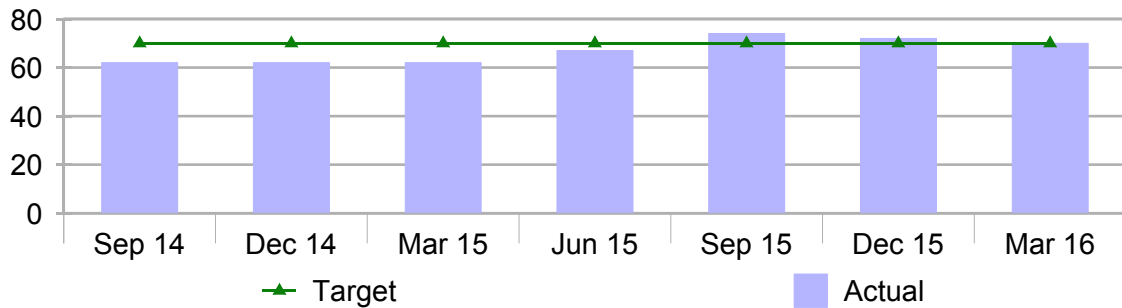
In 2014/15 Kent was above the national average for most indicators.

The 2015/16 Adult Social Care Survey results will be available in due course.

Adult Social Care – KPIs

Percentage of initial contacts resolved at first point of contact

GREEN
↓

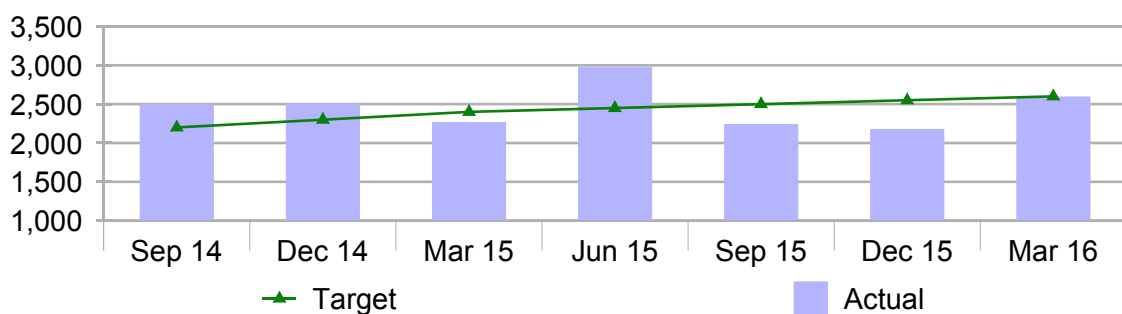


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	62%	62%	62%	67%	74%	72%	70%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

Performance was on target for the quarter. It is a key priority for Adult Social Care to respond to more people's needs at the point of contact, through better information, advice and guidance, or provision of equipment where appropriate. This will continue to be a focus as we move through Phase 2 of Transformation. In addition we will be improving joint working with hospitals to ensure that we support the discharge process more efficiently.

Number of new clients referred to an enablement service

AMBER
↑



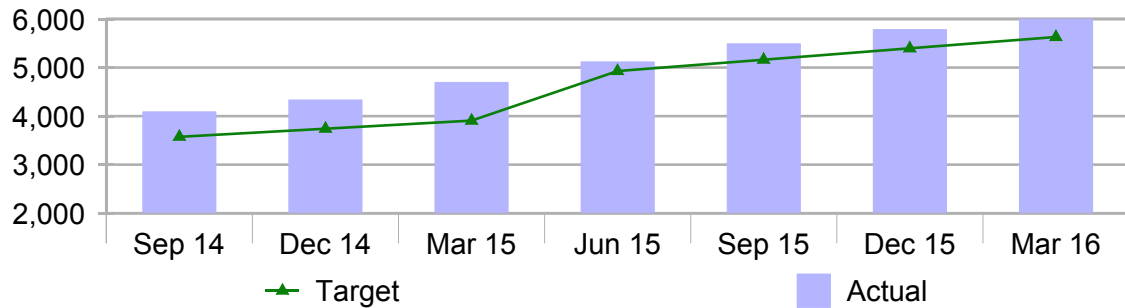
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	2,492	2,504	2,263	2,974	2,237	2,174	2,592
Target	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,600

The number of new clients referred to enablement was more or less on target in the last quarter. Performance has previously been affected by pressures from hospitals, but also pressures within the homecare market moving those requiring a longer term care package off of their enablement package and improvements have been made in these areas. Referring more clients through enablement is a key priority for Adult Social Care, with a stronger focus on short term interventions, to reduce the need to provide long term care packages.

Adult Social Care – KPIs

Number of clients receiving a Telecare service

GREEN
↑

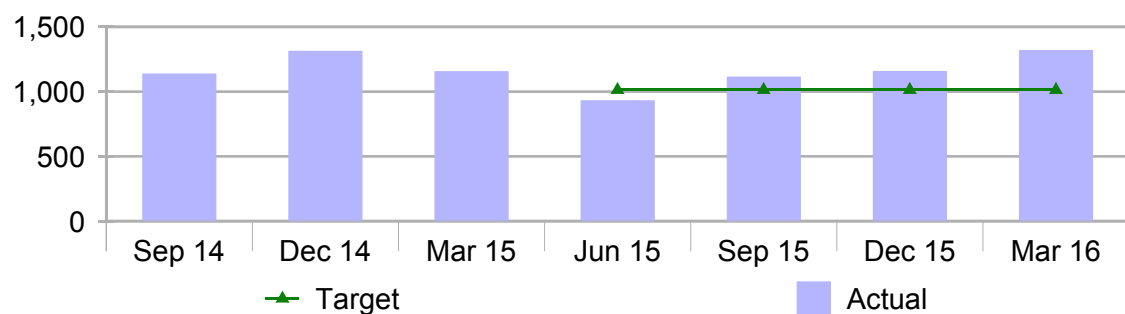


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	4,088	4,332	4,694	5,116	5,489	5,781	5,998
Target	3,573	3,740	3,907	4,928	5,162	5,396	5,630

The number of people in receipt of a Telecare service continues to increase ahead of target. The year-end target was exceeded. Telecare is being promoted as a key mechanism for supporting people to live independently at home. The availability of new monitoring devices (for dementia for instance) is expected to increase the usage and benefits of Telecare. Awareness training continues to be delivered to staff to ensure we optimise the opportunities for supporting people with more complex and enabling tele-technology solutions.

Number of Promoting Independence Reviews completed

GREEN
↑



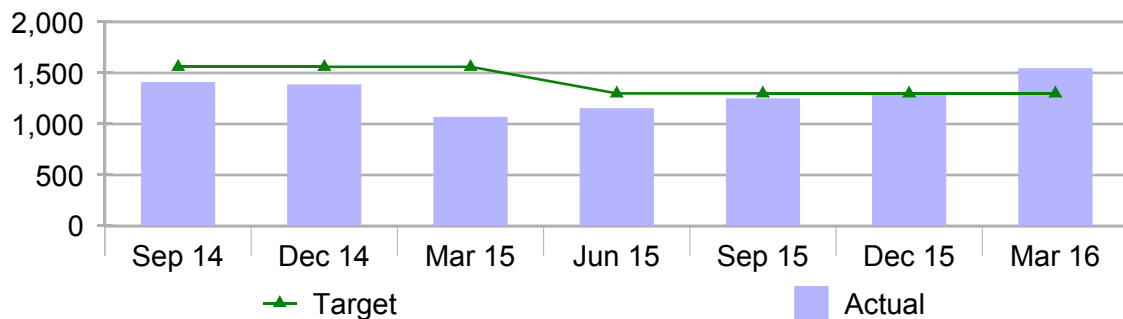
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	1,136	1,312	1,154	929	1,112	1,156	1,318
Target				1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013

The number of Promoting Independence Reviews completed exceeded target for the last three quarters. Promoting Independence Reviews ended at the end of 2015/16 and the methodology for completing these have been applied to all reviews. Management continue to monitor progress on a regular basis to ensure that any operational issues are identified and resolved so further progress can be made against all reviews.

Adult Social Care – KPIs

Number of admissions to permanent residential and nursing care for older people (rolling 12 month totals)

RED
↓



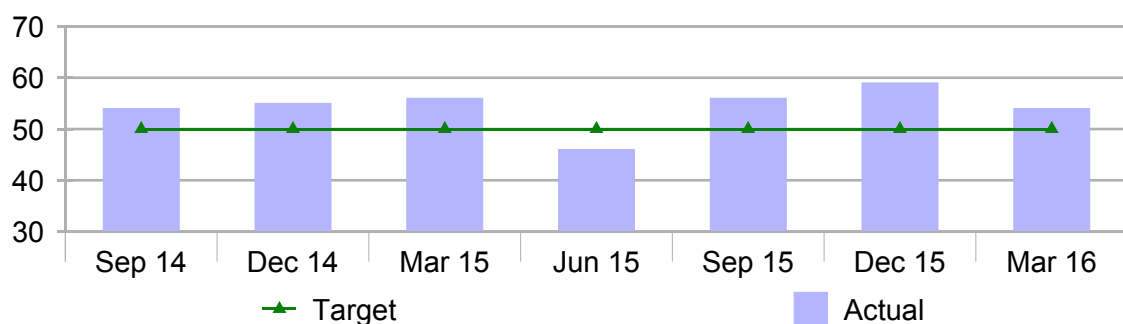
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	1,386	1,377	1,065	1,149	1,246	1,291	1,541
Target	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300

There has been an increase in the number of new admission to both residential and nursing care in the year ending with the last quarter. Pressures from hospital activity have put additional pressure on social care services in the last few months.

The target for 2016/17 will be revised to accurately reflect the impact of transformation and health activity. The introduction of the new County Placement team will also ensure that placements are made in a timely and appropriate way.

Percentage of clients still independent after receiving an enablement service

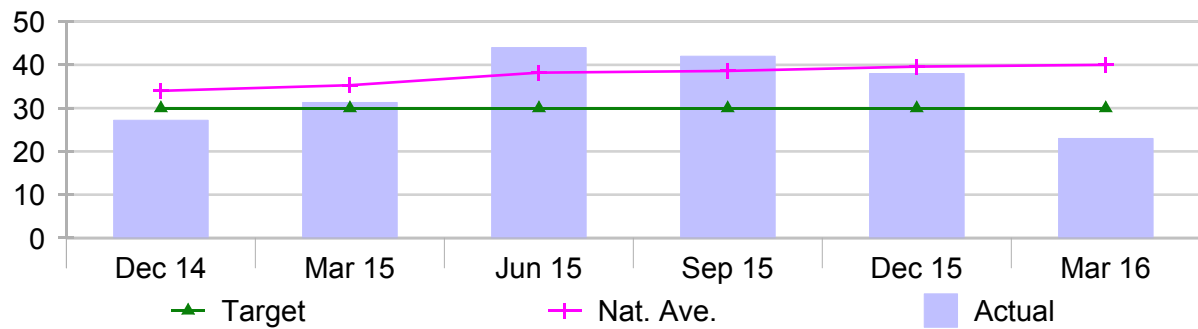
GREEN
↓



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	54%	55%	56%	46%	56%	59%	54%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

Performance in the latest quarter exceeded the target. The Enablement service remains effective in supporting independence by preventing or reducing the need for larger care packages following enablement.

Percentage of Delayed Discharges from hospital with Adult Social Care responsible (quarter-end snapshot) **GREEN**

	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	26%	27%	31%	44%	42%	38%	23%
Target	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Total DD	80	81	160	140	129	174	202

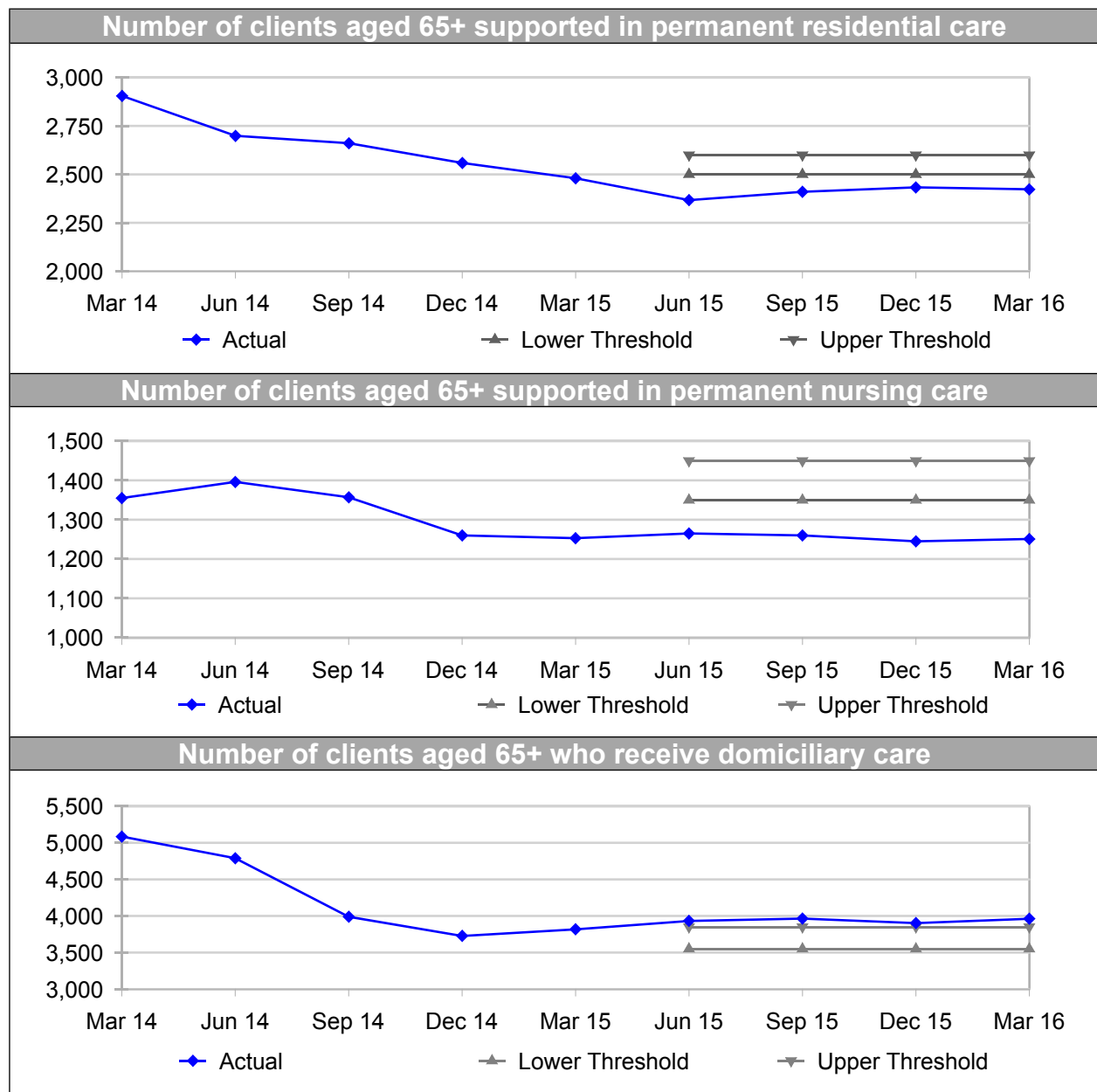
This indicator shows the number of patients with a Delayed Transfer of Care at midnight on the last Thursday of the reporting period for both Acute and Non-Acute Care. Performance continues to improve for social care, despite overall numbers increasing over time.

With increasing pressures on Adult Social Care due to increasing demand within the current financial pressures, schemes such as enablement and discharging home to assess have had a positive impact during the Winter pressures. Performance relating to social care has improved since the summer months, and the introduction of our new residential placement process provides patients with more choice in the home that they move to. The reported figures are those supplied by NHS England.

Adult Social Care – Activity Indicators

The general trend over the last 6 years both nationally and locally has been for reduced levels of local authority funded residential and nursing care placements. Continuing to reduce the number of these placements is a priority and will be achieved by supporting more people to live independently through use of enablement services and independence reviews. This year there has been a levelling off of the reducing trend in residential and nursing care placements for older people and a stable position for adults with learning disability.

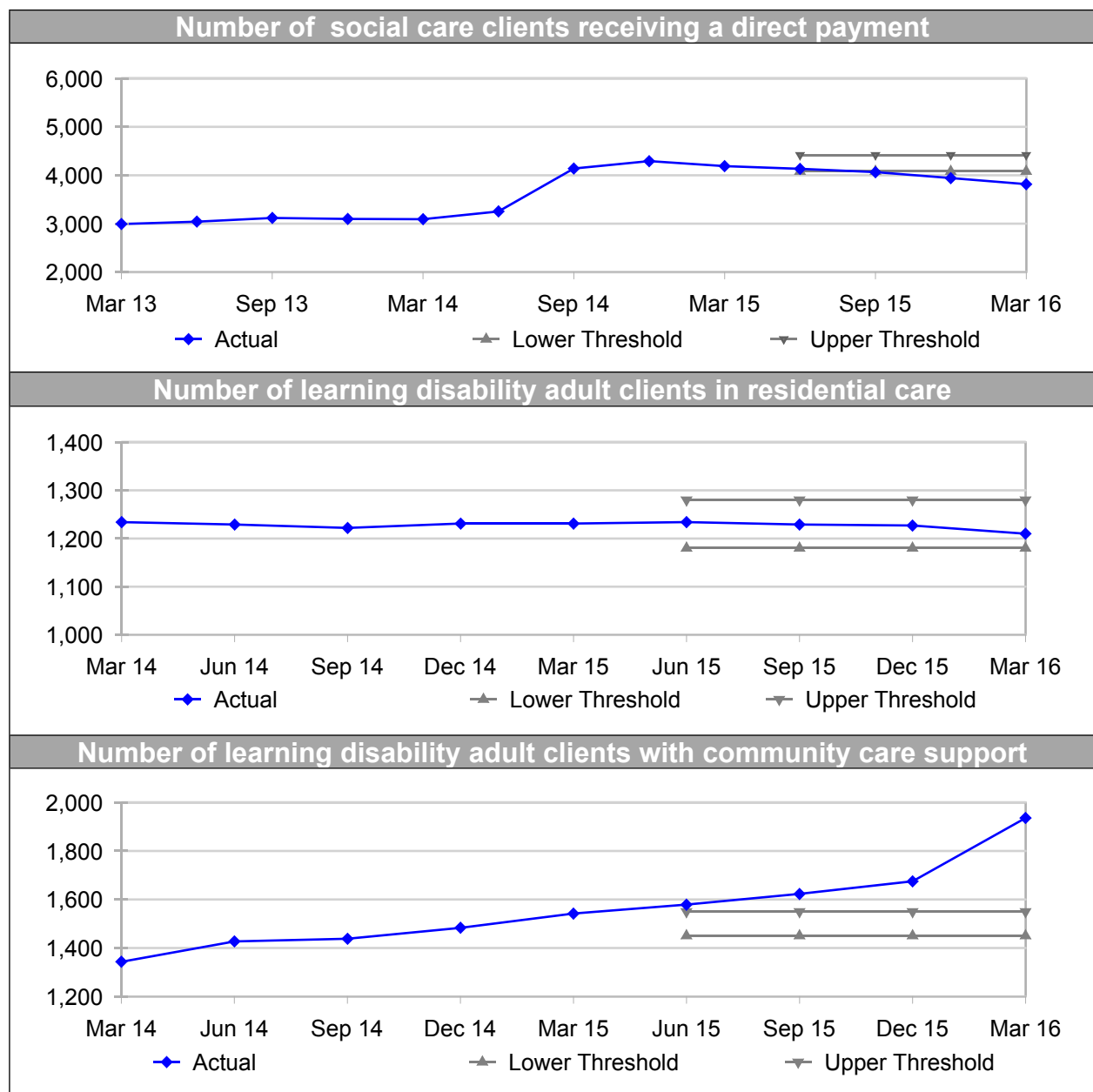
The domiciliary services contracts were re-let in March 2014 and subsequent to this there was a significant reduction in domiciliary hours provided with a related increase in people choosing to take a direct payment. This trend has now levelled off. Provision of enablement services, promoting independence reviews and Telecare services are being used to help reduce the demand levels for domiciliary care.



Adult Social Care – Activity Indicators

The number of clients with a learning disability supported in residential care continues to decrease over time, with increasing numbers supported in community based settings. More young people with a disability are progressing into adulthood and the overall number of clients supported with a learning disability continues to increase, representing a significant future pressure on council budgets. Proactive steps are being taken during their Transition phase to ensure their transition into Adult services from Children’s services is well managed and supports both the individual and their family.

The large increase in March for the number of Adult Learning Disability clients with Community Care support was due to previous Campus Provision clients transferring to the Supporting Independence service at the end of the month.



Public Health - Overview	
Cabinet Member	Graham Gibbens
Director	Andrew Scott-Clark

The proportion of people receiving an NHS Health Check in the twelve months to March 2016 fell to 43% of the eligible population. Improvement is expected within the new financial year. Access to sexual health services remains consistently high. There was a significant improvement in performance for the health visiting service as measured by the proportion of children receiving their 2–2 ½ year check. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of opiate clients successfully completing drug treatment.

Indicator Description	Previous Status	Current Status	DOT
Percentage completion of NHS health checks for target population aged 40 to 74	AMBER	AMBER	↓
Percentage of children who received a 2- 2½ year review with the Health Visiting Service	AMBER	GREEN	↑
Proportion of clients accessing GUM offered an appointment to be seen within 48 hours	GREEN	GREEN	↔
Opiate users in treatment who left treatment and did not return to treatment within 6 months	AMBER	AMBER	↓

Public Health continued to drive forward its transformation programme during the last quarter. The Public Health grant is being reduced by 7.5% in 2016/17. Public consultation and market engagement exercises earlier in the year have identified a number of opportunities to deliver better outcomes at lower cost. The Public Health team have been working to develop plans for taking these opportunities for improvement and service integration whilst also delivering the required savings in 2016/17. New approaches in adult health improvement services and school nursing will be tendered this year based on the findings.

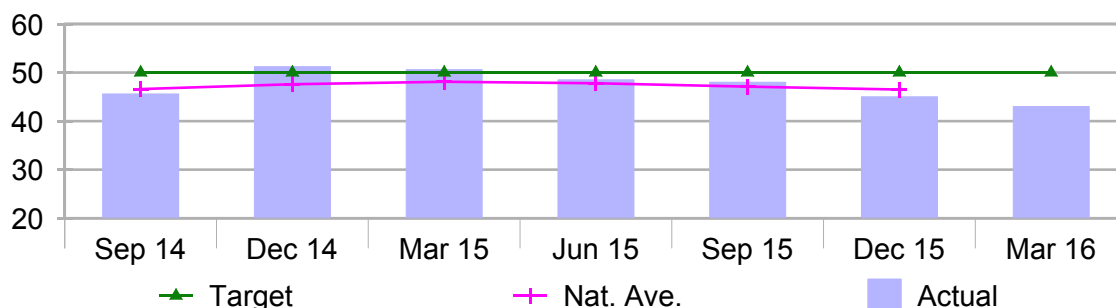
In this quarter, Public Health awarded a new contract for the West Kent Drug and Alcohol Service to the charity Change, grow, live (cgl) following a competitive tender process. Change, grow, live had held the previous contract for drug and alcohol services in West Kent since 2012 as CRI.

Public Health has also worked with service users, Adult Social Care and Kent's Clinical Commissioning Groups to award contracts for a new Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Service. The service went live on 1st April 2016 and is called Live Well Kent. It is free service for anyone over 17 and delivery will be led by Strategic Partners, Porchlight and Shaw Trust.

A series of Public Health campaigns have recently been run, targeting areas such as healthy eating in children, drinking levels in adults, adult smoking prevalence, and male suicide. The Release the Pressure campaign was particularly well received, with around 20,000 visits to the Release the Pressure campaign page on Kent County Council website, and an increase in male callers to the Mental Health Matters helpline. Evaluation of these campaigns will take place in early 2016/17

Public Health – KPIs

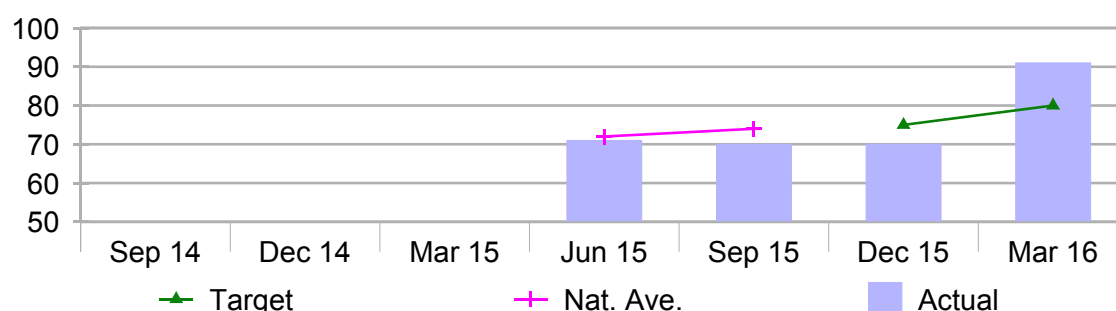
Percentage of annual target population with completed NHS Health Checks (rolling 12 month basis)

AMBER
↓

	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	46%	51%	51%	50%	48%	45%	43%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

In the 12 months to March 16, 86,325 eligible Kent residents received an invite for a NHS Health Check and 36,685 residents received a check. The proportion of the annual target population receiving a check fell to 43% for the 12 months to March, below the 50% target. The reduction was mainly due to fewer invites issued in 2015/16 compared to the previous year, with the uptake rate remaining consistent across the two years. The provider has developed an action plan against this including addressing capacity issues. The activity based contract means that only invites and checks delivered are paid for.

Percentage of children who received a 2- 2½ year review with the Health Visiting Service

GREEN
↑

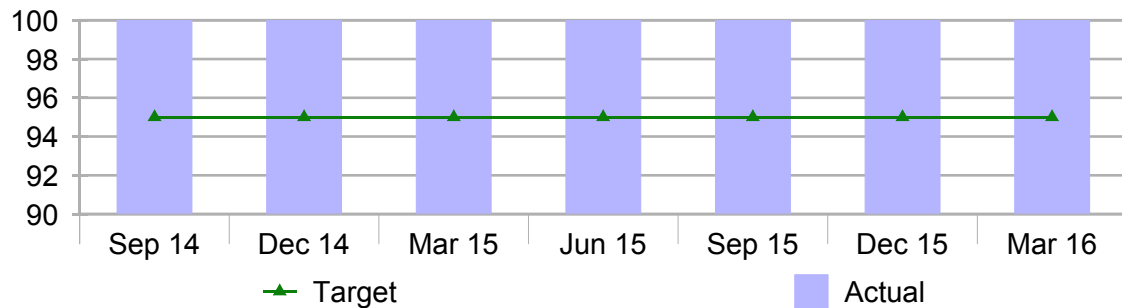
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual				71%	70%	70%	91%
Target						75%	80%

The quarter to March 2016 is the second time period when the Health visiting service has been the commissioning responsibility of KCC, having transferred from the NHS England Team on October 1st 2015. Of the 4,002 Kent children who were due their 2- 2½ year review during this period, 3,651 received theirs by the time they turned 2½ years old, which was a significant improvement in performance. 93% of these children had an ASQ-3 completed as part of their review, which is the recommended developmental screening tool to be used within the assessment which creates the snapshot needed to identify delays and celebrate milestones.

Public Health – KPIs

Proportion of clients accessing GUM offered an appointment to be seen within 48 hours

GREEN
↔

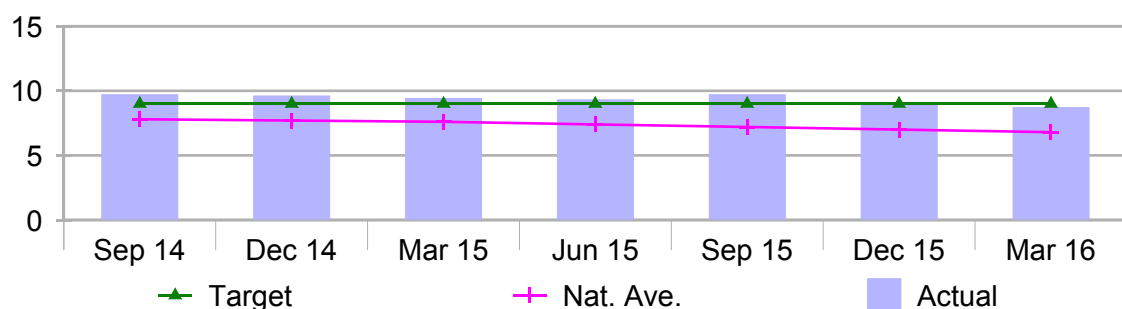


	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

In the quarter to March 2016 1,556 Kent residents contacted the sexual health services (via phone or drop-in session) to request an appointment within 48 hours. All except one were offered an appointment within 48 hours, 100% performance is maintained as a result of rounding.

Percentage of all opiate users in treatment who left treatment and did not return to treatment within 6 months (rolling 12 month figures)

AMBER
↓



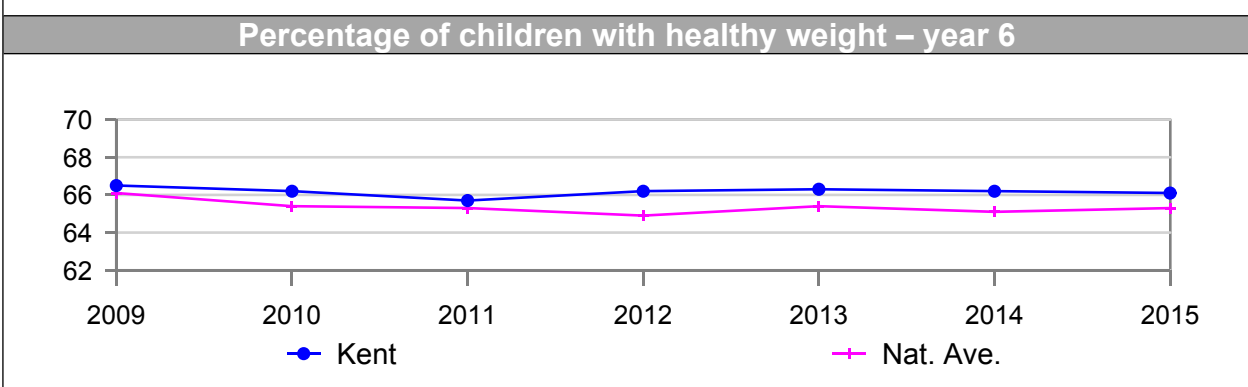
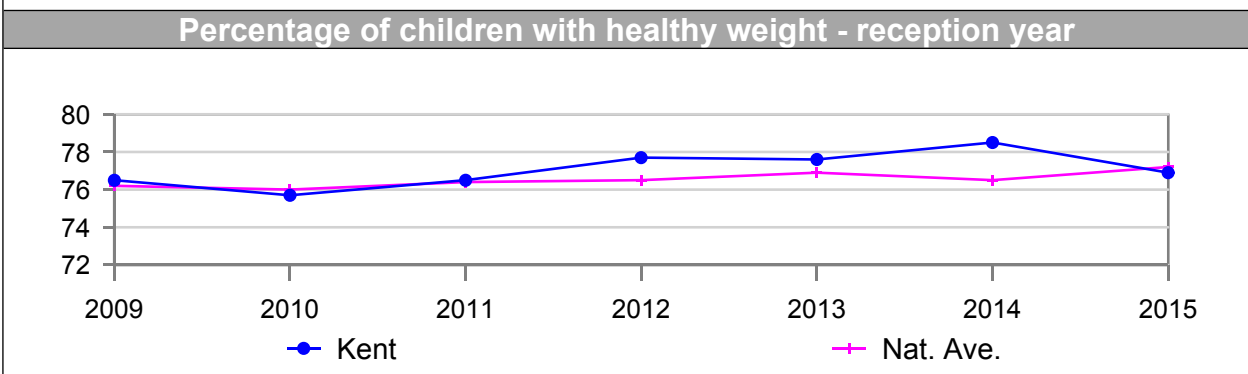
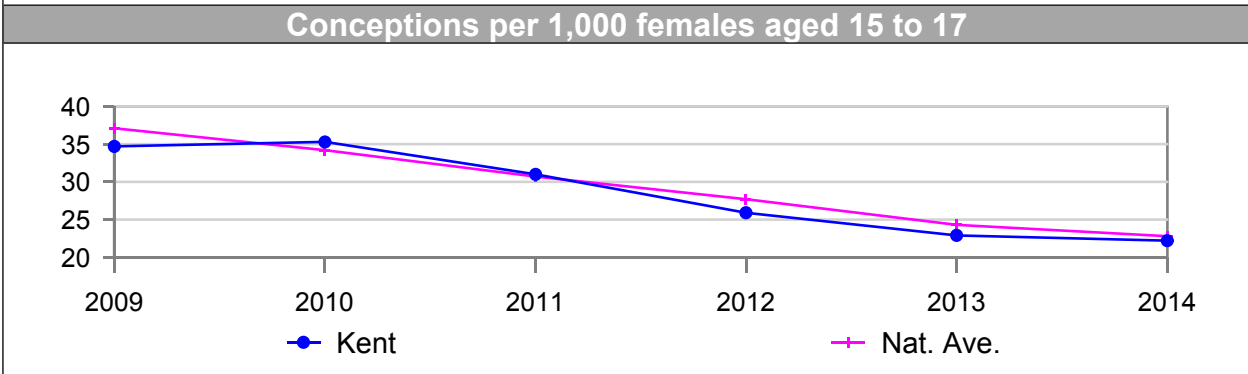
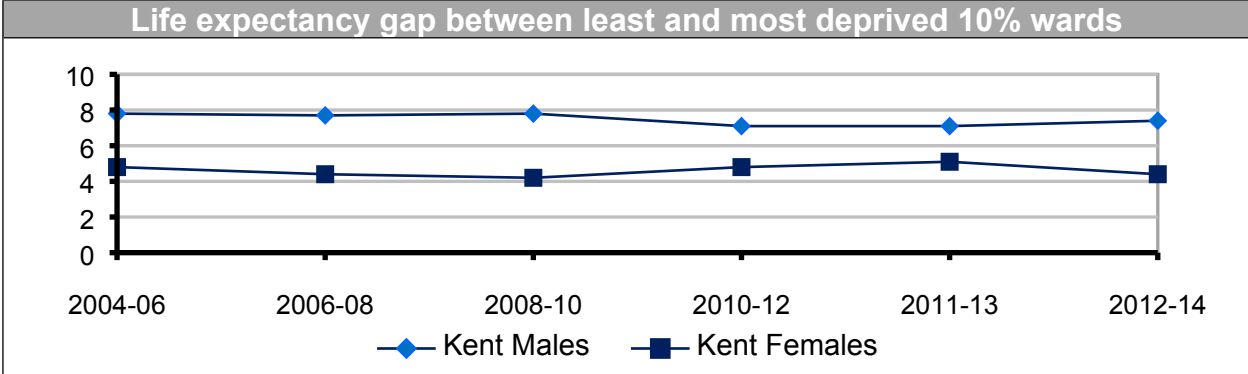
	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	9.7%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%	9.7%	8.9%	8.7%
Target	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%

The latest available data show that 200 adult opiate clients completed treatment successfully in the twelve months to the end of September 2015 and did not return to treatment by the end of March 2016.

This was 8.7% of all opiate clients in treatment which narrowly misses the target of 9%. This fall reflects a national downward trend in rates of successful treatment completions although Kent's performance remains well above the national average of 6.8%.

Public Health – Activity Indicators

Most recent data shows a slight increase in the gap for male life expectancy between the most affluent and more deprived wards, but decrease in the gap for females. The under-18 year old conception rate continues to decrease. There has been a decrease in the proportion of Reception Year children within the healthy weight range



Corporate Risk Register – Overview

Risk No.	Risk Title	Current Rating	Change in current level	Target Rating
CRR 1	Data and Information Management	9		9
CRR 2a	Safeguarding – protecting vulnerable children	20	Impact level amended*	15
CRR 2b	Safeguarding – protecting vulnerable adults	20		15
CRR 3	Access to resources to aid economic growth and enabling infrastructure	16	Risk increased	8
CRR 4	Civil Contingencies and Resilience	12		8
CRR 9	Health & Social Care integration	16		9
CRR 10(a)	Management of Adult Social Care Demand	20		12
CRR 10(b)	Management of Demand – Early Help and Specialist Children’s Services	20		12
CRR 12	Welfare Reform & Work Bill	12		9
CRR 17	Future operating environment for local government	20		12
CRR 21	Delivery of 2015/16 Savings		Risk closed	
CRR 22	Implications of increased numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	20		12
CRR 23	Managing and embedding sustainable change	12		6
CRR 24	Delivery of 2016/17 Savings	12		2
CRR 25	Identification of, and planning to deliver, 2017/18 savings	16	New risk	2

*The ‘impact’ rating has been amended to 5 out of 5 (‘major’) to more accurately reflect the severity of consequences should they occur.

Corporate Risk Register – Mitigating Actions (1)

Updates have been provided for 15 actions listed to mitigate elements of Corporate Risks that were due for completion or review up to the end of March 2016, together with updates for 11 actions due for completion or review by July 2016.

Due Date for Completion	Actions Completed/ Closed	Actions Outstanding or Partially complete	Regular Review
January to March 2016	6	3	6
April 2016 and beyond	6	4	1

CRR1 – Data and Information Management

Outstanding: 54 recommendations, due for completion by July 2016, were made following the Information Commissioners’ Office (ICO) audit. Of those 20 have been completed, 23 are in progress and the remainder are yet to start. The cross-directorate Information Governance group is meeting in mid-June to review progress and outline any outstanding actions.

Regular Review: The development of cyber-security monitoring and response processes is continuing. Latest developments have been presented to the Corporate Management Team and the Policy & Resources Cabinet Committee.

CRR2 (a) - Safeguarding – protecting vulnerable children

Closed: Phase 1 of the Transformation for Children’s Services has now concluded, while work is continuing to embed ‘Signs of Safety’, the evidence-based systemic model of practice supporting child protection and safeguarding professionals through comprehensive risk assessment and collaborative working. A piece of diagnostic work, related to the point of access into Children’s Services will be completed by the autumn.

CRR2 (b) - Safeguarding – protecting vulnerable adults

Partially complete: A new package of multi-agency training has been developed to reflect Care Act changes and rollout started from 1st April. A task and finish group has been established to develop a commissioning and tender strategy for future multi-agency training.

Partially complete: The Adult Safeguarding Unit was audited by Internal Audit in February 2016 and an action plan, based on the recommendations, has been developed and will be closely monitored. An independent audit of case files has been commissioned across all client categories between May and July 2016.

Corporate Risk Register – Mitigating Actions (2)

Summary of progress against mitigating actions (continued).

CRR3 – Access to resources to aid economic growth and enabling structure

Partially complete: Proposals for a more consistent and comprehensive approach to early engagement and provision of advice for developers on major development proposals have been progressed. A paper has been presented to the Growth, Environment and Transport Portfolio Board which sets out the plan and timetable.

CRR4 – Civil Contingencies and Resilience

Completed: Kent County Council Resilience Guidance for Elected Members has been circulated to all KCC Members and posted in the KNet Members' Area. Locally delivered Cabinet Office resilience training for Leader and Cabinet, and Deputy Cabinet Members, is scheduled for summer 2016, followed by appropriate Executive participation in a forthcoming multi-agency emergency planning exercise. In addition, regular Resilience briefings for the Leader and Cabinet Member for Community Services have now been scheduled over the coming months. Resilience-themed All Member Briefings are planned for the latter half of the current financial year.

Completed: KCC Resilience Programme consists of 12 monthly events to be held during the 16/17 financial year providing the opportunity for emergency reservists to undertake additional training and development.

Completed: The ICT Outage Debrief, Kent County Council Business Continuity Plan, Kent County Council Resilience Programme have all gone before the Corporate Management Team.

Partially Complete: The sufficiency of KCC emergency and resilience resource is currently being reviewed and should conclude in June 2016.

CRR9 – Health & Social Care Integration (inc. Better Care Fund)

Completed: Implementation of local Better Care Fund (BCF) action plans; and the taking forward of the integration programme and wider Pioneer work - detailed quarterly performance returns are now in place to track progress.

Regular Review: Work towards greater connectivity of information systems via a shared integration plan – Progress on Digital Shared Care Plans will be reviewed at Integration Pioneer Steering Group and next actions agreed.

Regular Review: Adherence to the Continuing Healthcare (CHC) Framework is ensured through liaison meetings that take place with Health. A Continuing Healthcare team has been established in Adult Social Care who will produce protocols to be followed.

Corporate Risk Register – Mitigating Actions (3)

Summary of progress against mitigating actions (continued).

CRR10a - Management of Adult Social Care Demand

Completed: The *Kent Pathway Service Project* is now complete and has been rolled out across all localities.

Regular Review: The project exploring a systemic approach to Demand Management is progressing with current focus on Care Leavers. The findings will be reported to the Steering Group and a decision is expected on the next steps to take the project forward.

CRR10b - Management of Demand – Early Help & Preventative Services and Specialist Children’s Services

Regular Review: 100 new foster carers were recruited during 2015/16, although there has been an overall reduction due to retirements, resignations etc. The recruitment strategy is being reviewed together with a review of the KCC website for the recruitment of foster carers. An independent review of fostering is planned which will provide advice and support for any marketing innovations.

Regular Review: The Kent Safeguarding Children Board has prepared a ‘Threshold Document’ which outlines the criteria required by partner organisations when making referrals. This will be reinforced with training, workshops, audits and review of policies on a regular basis.

CRR12 – Welfare Reform Changes

Completed: The Research & Evaluation team has reviewed the potential impacts of welfare reform changes so far. This was reported to the Policy and Resources Cabinet Committee in March and circulated to all elected Members.

CRR17 - Future Operating & Financial Environment for Local Government

Closed: The Leader is supported in his role as Chair of the County Councils Network by the Director of Strategy, Policy, Relationships and Corporate Assurance, to help shape the future of the local government operating environment.

Completed: Negotiations have taken place with service providers regarding how costs associated with the introduction of the National Living Wage are to be met. This led to additional funding allocated via the MTFP process.

Partially Complete: Engagement between KCC, District Councils, other partners and Government, regarding devolution, is continuing.

Corporate Risk Register – Mitigating Actions (4)

Summary of progress against mitigating actions (continued).

CRR22 – Implications of increased numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

Completed: A national dispersal scheme for unaccompanied asylum seeking was announced in April. Numbers of children referred to Kent care in 2016 are approximately 16% higher than at the same point in the previous year.

CRR23 – Managing and embedding sustainable change

Completed: Guidance on business case development has been refreshed to align with new governance arrangements. The updated guidance and clear process for business case development is now available on KNet.

Partially Complete: KCC's Organisational Development function continues to provide support and investment to project and programme managers. A planned approach is now in place to develop capability within the Senior Responsible Officer community to ensure a consistent approach and joint understanding of roles and responsibilities.

Regular review: Improve mapping of dependencies and impacts across major change programmes and projects – monthly discussions take place between the Corporate Assurance function and the Portfolio Delivery Managers around tasks and dependencies. A commissioning plan template is being developed which will require dependencies and impacts to be listed in support of the strategic commissioning approach. There is a good practice guide available on KNet.

Organisational Development	
Cabinet Member	Gary Cooke
Director	Amanda Beer

Indicator Summary

The staffing level decreased in the quarter by 51.0 FTE to 7,720. Staff sickness increased very slightly to 7.0 days per FTE, but remained lower than the first two quarters of the year. Turnover reduced to 16.8%. The percentage of staff aged 25 or under decreased very slightly, although remained higher than the first half of the year.

Skills development

A new Safeguarding Adults Capability Framework has been developed for all staff (registered and unregistered) in the Social Care Health and Wellbeing directorate. The Framework ensures that all staff working in Adult Social Care have access to safeguarding training and can demonstrate both awareness and competency appropriate to their role. The Framework was launched on 1st April 2016.

Work continues to increase KCC's capacity and capability to manage programmes and projects. An impact evaluation has been commissioned which will identify the level of improvement since the programme was launched in 2014 and inform our future investment in workforce development.

Building Capacity in Commissioning, as set out in Principle 8 of the commissioning framework, remains a priority. An organisation wide commissioning assessment has been completed and centred around the analyse, plan, do, review commissioning model. Results from this assessment have been reviewed and will provide insight on priority areas for the 16/17 Commissioning Workforce Development Plan.

Joint Member/Officer Workshops were held on Contract Management in February with an outcome to enable Members and Officers to have a joint understanding and awareness of effective contract management in KCC. These workshops proved successful and a follow up session will be held with senior managers in June.

A new mandatory Prevent training programme has been introduced through e-learning. Completion of this training is being monitored monthly and reported to Directorates with Information Governance and Data Protection mandatory training.

Workforce Planning, Succession Planning and Talent Management

As part of the business planning and annual appraisal process, managers are identifying critical roles and succession planning on a service basis within each directorate. All Directors have identified critical roles and developed succession plans for their top 3 tiers of staff and these plans will be reviewed annually. Evaluation of the 'Future Manager' programme shows that managers are spotting talent and staff completing this talent management programme are progressing into management roles.

Leadership and management development

The accredited Kent Manager Standard has now been completed by 716 Kent Managers.

A new manager induction programme has been developed and is currently being piloted. The induction programme links to the Kent Manager Standard and provides new managers, including staff promoted internally into a management role, with an understanding of what is expected from a manager in KCC.

Organisation Design and Culture

The KCC approach to organisational design is being applied in a number of service redesign programmes across KCC.

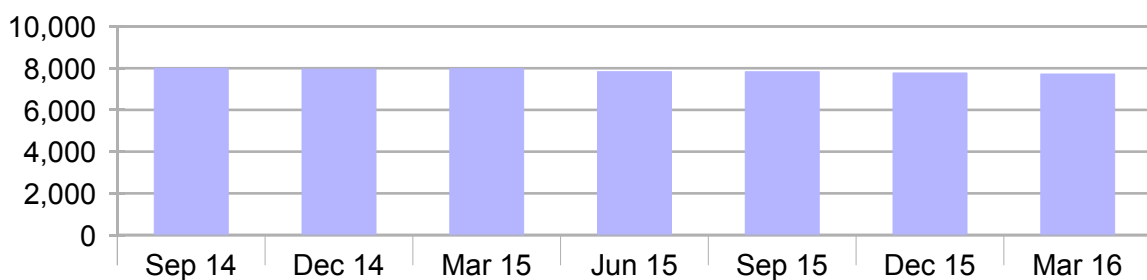
There continues to be a significant level of change across services with the Human Resources team supporting approximately 100 projects of varying size and complexity, a significant number of which form part of the directorate change portfolios. Major on-going service reviews include the Adult Transformation Phases 2 and 3, 0-25 Transformation Programmes, the New Ways of Working Programme, Legal ABS, and Public Health.

HR continues to work with managers to deliver the transformation and self-sufficiency agendas.

Workforce planning activity is being undertaken across the council and will continue to be important in enabling the council to become a strategic commissioning authority.

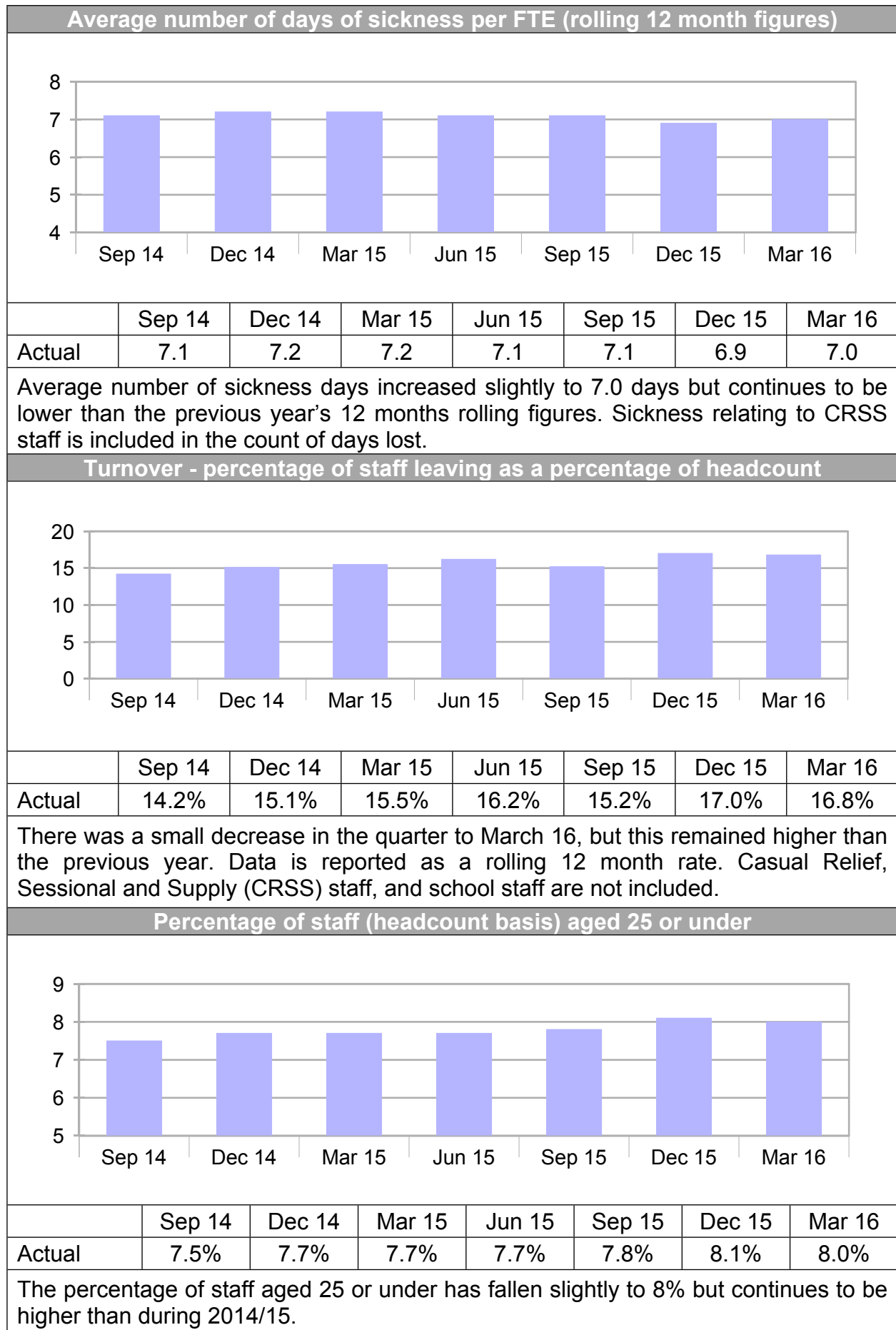
Organisational Development - Indicators

Number of full time equivalent (FTE) staff employed



	Sep 14	Dec 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Actual	7,995	7,951	7,973	7,832	7,830	7,771	7,720

The staffing level decreased in Quarter 4 by 51.0 FTE which is a decrease of 253.0 FTE from the corresponding quarter last year. Data is reported as a count at each quarter end. Casual Relief, Sessional and Supply (CRSS) staff are not included. Schools staff are not included.



**Disciplinarys, Grievances/Staff Complaints and Employment Tribunals
(currently active)**

Trend Data – snapshot	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar16
Disciplinarys	27	16	24	15	17
Resolutions*	3	5	10	11	8
Resolutions – Harassment**	1	0	0	4	4
Performance & Capability					
- Performance	11	9	11	8	14
- Ill Health	51	55	45	34	32
Employment Tribunals	3	3	2	2	5
TOTAL CASES	96	88	92	74	80

Data Notes: Data is reported as the number of open cases being dealt with at quarter end.

* Previously Grievances/Staff complaints

**Previously Harassment

Health and Safety Incidents

Trend Data	Previous Years			Current Financial Year			
	Mar 13	Mar 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Incidents reported	1,620	1,591	915	244	206	235	331
Days lost	943	676	276	94	77	117	225

Data Notes: Schools' staff are included. Data is reported as quarter totals for current year and full year counts for previous years. The figures for days lost in September and December have been amended from previous reports.

**Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
(RIDDOR)**

Trend Data	Previous Years			Current Financial Year			
	Mar 13	Mar 14	Mar 15	Jun 15	Sep 15	Dec 15	Mar 16
Specified injury incidents	5	3	7	0	1	3	4
Over 7 day injuries	25	24	17	5	1	3	0

Data Notes: Data is reported as quarter totals for current year and full year counts for previous years.

This page is intentionally left blank

From: Matthew Balfour, Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport
Roger Wilkin, Director Highways, Transportation and Waste

To: Cabinet – 27 June 2016

Subject: Pothole Blitz

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of Paper: n/a

Future Pathway of Paper:n/a

Electoral Division: Whole of Kent

Summary:

KCC, as a local Highways Authority, has been awarded a one off capital sum of £1.47m by central government for the permanent repair or prevention of potholes. This sum has been supplemented by additional internal capital funding, to create an anticipated £3m to devote to a pothole Blitz through the summer months. A network of local suppliers has been procured through Commercial Services Kent Limited (CSKL) to deliver this campaign, in order to ensure cost effective, high quality and accountable delivery across the County.

Recommendation:

Cabinet Members are asked to note this report, and to make comments to the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport concerning the progress of the Pothole Blitz.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 In April 2016, the Department for Transport announced that KCC is to be awarded £1.47m from a Pothole Action Fund for the the financial year 2016-17, with a view to enabling the permanent repair or prevention of up to 28,000 potholes.
- 1.2 Whereas in previous years, such pothole campaigns have been delivered through the Highways Term Maintenance Contract (TMC), in the spririt of strategic commissioning, the Director of Highways Transportation & Waste approached Commercial Services Kent Limited (CSKL) with a view to assessing the potential for providing a more locally responsive service through local suppliers, and managed through CSKL's Teckal compliant arm.
- 1.3 Consequently, a tender process was initiated, and this process resulted in the engagement of six local companies, each to deliver a Pothole Blitz in two districts each. The process resulted in very competitive prices, which are anticipated to be cheaper overall (inclusive of the CSKL overhead) than using the TMC.
- 1.4 KCC's Highways will retain overall control of the scheme, and will manage and fund activity through the relevant District Managers. CSKL will be accountable

for day to day management of the local supply chain, and will be accountable for ensuring the quality of outcomes.

- 1.5 Companies within the supply chain will be empowered to make “common sense” decisions about how each pothole repair is delivered, for example being able to determine whether additional works adjacent to the repair ordered should also be undertaken in the interest of good customer outcomes.

2. Financial Implications

- 2.1 Costs associated with the Pothole Blitz will be funded through the government’s Pothole Action Fund with additional funding being provided by KCC to a total of £3million to be spent on the programme.
- 2.2 The local supply chain has been compliantly procured by CSKL, and their rates together with the CSKL overhead are comparable to those that would be payable were the Pothole Blitz being provided through the Term Maintenance Contract.
- 2.3 Each Highway District manager will be assigned funding, initially on the basis of carriageway length, although this can be amended as the project progresses should particular districts demonstrably require a greater proportion of resource.

3. Project delivery

- 3.1 The Pothole Blitz commenced on 14 June 2016, and is anticipated to continue through to October 2016.
- 3.2 Each of the six local providers will operate in two districts, and will dedicate two pothole gangs per district to ensure that work is very locally responsive.
- 3.3 Works will be identified and ordered by KCC Highways on the basis of the local knowledge of our local Highway Stewards, as well as information from our customers. Orders will be placed through CSKL, who will manage the supply chain, and ensure that work is carried out to a suitable standard and on time.
- 3.4 The project will be characterised throughout by regular three-way communication between KCC Highways, CSKL and the supply chain; this will ensure that we are achieving excellent outcomes that meet customers expectations, and within the assigned budget.

4 Legal Implications

- 4.1 All procurement carried out as part of this project is entirely in line with public sector procurement regulations.

5 Equalities Implications

- 5.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been completed to ensure consideration is given to the impact of the project. This initial assessment indicates no impact upon users could be reasonably anticipated.

6. Recommendation:

Cabinet Members are asked to note this report, and to make comments to the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport concerning the progress of the Pothole Blitz.

7. Contact details**Report Author**

Roger Wilkin
Director of Highways, Transportation & Waste
03000 413479
roger.wilkin@kent.gov.uk

Relevant Director:

Roger Wilkin
Director of Highways, Transportation and Waste
03000 413479
roger.wilkin@kent.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

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

To: Cabinet meeting – 27 June 2016

Subject: Select Committee: Grammar Schools and Social Mobility

Future Pathway of Paper: County Council – 14 July 2016

Summary: To receive and comment on the report of the Select Committee on Grammar Schools and Social Mobility.

1. Introduction

The Select Committee on Grammar Schools and Social Mobility was established in December 2015.

The improvement of social mobility is a priority for the County Council and this report forms part of the Council's ongoing broader endeavour to increase social mobility, which affects many in our society. However, for the purposes of this Committee a particular focus was placed on ensuring children in receipt of Pupil Premium including Children in Care are supported to take advantage of a grammar school education, where this is most appropriate for them, and the opportunities this may provide.

The Committee originally defined the terms of reference to focus on children claiming or eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and Children in Care. However, after initial evidence sessions, the Committee widened its scope to include children supported by the Pupil Premium as this includes those who have been eligible for free school meals at some point in the last six years, Children in Care and Service children.

The educational landscape is changing rapidly with increasing numbers of schools becoming academies. As such, the recommendations from the report are just that – none of them can be imposed on schools. It is hoped, however, that these recommendations can be implemented as part of a strong partnership between KCC and schools.

2. Select Committee

2.1 Membership

The Chairman of the Select Committee was Mrs Jenny Whittle (Conservative). Other members of the Committee were Mr Andrew Bowles (Conservative), Mr Lee Burgess (UKIP), Mr Roger Truelove (Labour), Mr Eric Hotson (Conservative), Mr Roger Latchford (UKIP), Mr Alan Marsh (Conservative), Mrs Paulina Stockell (Conservative) and Mr Martin Vye (Lib Dem).

2.2 *Terms of Reference*

The terms of reference were agreed on 16 December 2015 as follows:

- To determine whether disadvantaged children and their parents face barriers in accessing grammar school education.
- To identify and better understand the drivers that underpins any such barriers.
- To consider and examine the effects of what KCC and partners are already doing to ensure fair access to grammar schools for all.
- To consider what KCC and partners can do in order to further improve access to grammar schools for disadvantaged children.
- For the Select Committee to make recommendations after having gathered evidence throughout the review.

Further information on the key lines of enquiry of the Select Committee are available in Appendix A of the main report.

2.3 *Evidence*

The Select Committee on Grammar Schools and Social Mobility conducted a programme of hearings and focus groups in February 2016. The Select Committee held seventeen hearings, from which it gathered a wealth of information and evidence from a variety of sources, including:

- Young people;
- Parents;
- Primary and grammar school Headteachers;
- Education professionals;
- Education policy experts;
- The Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform, and
- KCC officers

This oral evidence was complemented by written evidence which was submitted to the Committee by a variety of sources. Literature stemming from desktop research was also used to inform the review.

A list of the witnesses who provided oral and written evidence can be found in Appendix 1.

2.4 *Timescale*

The Select Committee met in April and May 2016 to make recommendations and produce its report, which was approved at a formal meeting on 6 June 2016. Following consideration by Cabinet the report will be submitted to the County Council on 14 July for endorsement.

3. The Report

The main report discusses some of the key topics and issues that have the most significant impact on access to grammar schools for disadvantaged children under four themes:

- i) Viewing grammar school as a potential option;
- ii) Securing a grammar school place;
- iii) Removing financial barriers to grammar schools;
- iv) Increasing fair access to grammar schools.

The executive summary of the report is attached in Appendix 2.

A copy of the full report is available online at:

http://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/58680/Grammar-Schools-and-Social-Mobility-June-2016.pdf

4. Conclusion

The Select Committee's report will be presented to the County Council for endorsement at its meeting on 14 July 2016.

Cabinet is asked to express its appreciation to Mrs Jenny Whittle, who chaired the Committee, and the other Members of the Select Committee. Cabinet is also asked to thank all of the witnesses who gave evidence in the course of the review.

Mrs Jenny Whittle, the Chairman of the Select Committee, and three Members of the Committee from opposition parties, will present the report to Cabinet. The Committee would welcome your comments.

5. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to:

5.1 Thank the Select Committee for its work and for producing a relevant and timely document.

5.2 Recognise the valuable contribution of the witnesses who provided evidence to the Select Committee.

5.3 Comment on the report and recommendations of the Select Committee and support its consideration by County Council.

Contact Details:

David Firth

Policy Adviser – Strategy, Policy and Assurance

david.firth@kent.gov.uk

Evidence

Oral Evidence and Focus Groups

The following witnesses gave evidence to the Select Committee:

1 February 2016

- Katherine Atkinson, Head of Information and Intelligence, KCC
- Roger Gough, Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform, KCC
- Patrick Leeson, Corporate Director for Education and Young People's Services, KCC

4 February 2016

- Scott Bagshaw, Head of Fair Access, KCC
- Gay Reay, PESE Manager, KCC
- Tony Doran, Headteacher, Virtual School Kent (VSK)

5 February 2016

- Gillian Cawley, Director of Education, Quality and Standards, KCC
- Keith Abbott, Director of Education Planning and Access, KCC

9 February 2016

- A focus group with parents

12 February 2016

- Emma Hickling, Executive Headteacher, Kingswood, Leeds and Ulcombe Primary schools
- Paul Luxmoore, Executive Headteacher, Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs and King Ethelbert School
- Andrew Fowler, Headteacher, Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs
- John Harrison, Headteacher, Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys
- Matthew Bartlett, Headteacher, Dover Grammar School for Girls

17 February 2016

- A focus group with children in care, their foster carers and a VSK officer

22 February 2016

- Conor Ryan, Director of Research and Communications, The Sutton Trust
- Denis Ramplin, Director of Marketing and Communications, The School of King Edward VI in Birmingham
- Peter Read, Independent Education Adviser, Kent Independent Education Advice

24 February 2016

- Michaela Lewis, Headteacher, Upton Junior School, Broadstairs
- Cliff Stokes, Headteacher, Newington Community Primary School, Ramsgate,
- David Anderson, Headteacher, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham,
- Andy Williamson, Headteacher, Wilmington Grammar Schools for Boys;
- Alice Witty, Headteacher, Pilgrim's Way Primary School, Canterbury

Written Evidence

- Katherine Atkinson, Head of Information and Intelligence, KCC
- Scott Bagshaw, Head of Fair Access, KCC & Gay Reay, PESE Manager, KCC
- A Kent Child in Care attending a grammar school in the county and a foster carer
- Emma Hickling, Executive Headteacher, Kingswood, Leeds and Ulcombe Primary School
- Kent Education Network;
- Denis Ramplin, Director of Marketing and Communications, The School of King Edward VI in Birmingham;
- Peter Read, Independent Education Adviser, Kent Independent Education Advice.
- A Kent County Council Social worker

Executive Summary

1.1 Forward by the Chairman

Kent's mixed economy of secondary schools, of which grammar schools comprise a third, offer real choice for parents seeking a school that suits their child's abilities and needs. We recognise that schools of various types in the county, including grammar schools, high schools, faith schools, comprehensive schools and special schools provide an excellent education for their pupils.

The remit of this Committee focuses on what can be done to improve the representation of children from disadvantaged backgrounds in grammar schools, so that they can benefit from a selective education if it is suitable for them. We have broadened the definition of "disadvantaged" children to include not just those not entitled to Free School Meals, but also in receipt of the Pupil Premium, for which children who have been registered for Free School Meals at any point in the last six years are eligible. That just 57% of high ability children in receipt of Pupil Premium in Kent attend a grammar school, compared to 79% of similar ability children not eligible for Pupil Premium, highlights that concerted action needs to be taken to ensure that more academically able children from poorer backgrounds have the same access to selective education as their more affluent peers.

It is clear from the evidence taken by the Committee and from research elsewhere that nationally, white working class children are falling behind compared to other groups. It is essential that everything possible is done to raise aspirations and provide support to families in areas of deprivation so that their children benefit from an education that is best suited to their abilities, whether it be a grammar or non-selective education.

The educational landscape is changing rapidly with an increasing number of schools becoming academies. As such, the recommendations from this report are just that – none of them can be imposed on schools. We believe, however, that Kent County Council (KCC), primary and grammar schools have a moral responsibility to work together to ensure that the most academically able children from disadvantaged backgrounds access grammar schools in the same way other children do. We saw evidence of excellent partnership working between primary and grammar schools to support the most academically able pupils from poorer backgrounds. We would like to see this approach being consistently applied across the county, so that no child is denied an education that is best suited for their talents and abilities.

Social mobility takes a variety of forms and it would be wrong to say that this can only take place through a grammar school education. For example, somebody born into a family dependent on benefits, who takes a vocational course at college and goes on to create a successful plumbing business employing staff, is as socially mobile as a child registered for Free School Meals who attends grammar school and goes on to university. Non-selective schools in Kent achieve outstanding outcomes for their pupils through academic pathways, apprenticeships and preparation for employment opportunities. It is clear, however, that more academically able children from poorer backgrounds and those in care are significantly under-represented in grammar schools. The Select Committee seeks to provide some practical recommendations to address the balance in the county's selective system.



*Jenny Whittle,
Chairman of the grammar schools and
social mobility Select Committee*

1.2 Committee Membership

The Select Committee consists of nine elected Members of Kent County Council; 5 representing the Conservative Party, 2 representing the UK Independence Party, 1 representing the Labour Party and 1 representing the Liberal Democrat Party.



Mrs Jenny Whittle (chair)

Conservative

Maidstone Rural East



Mr Andrew Bowles

Conservative

Swale East



Mr Lee Burgess

UK Independence Party

Swale Central



Mr Roger Truelove

Labour

Swale Central



Mr Eric Hotson

Conservative

Maidstone Rural South



Mr Roger Latchford, OBE

UK Independence Party

Birchington and Villages,
Thanet



Mr Alan Marsh

Conservative

Herne and Sturry, Canterbury



Mrs Paulina Stockell

Conservative

Maidstone Rural West



Mr Martin Vye

Liberal Democrat

Canterbury City South West

1.3 Terms of Reference

The Select Committee formally agreed its Terms of Reference on the 16 December 2015, which read as follows:

1. To determine whether disadvantaged children and their parents face barriers in accessing grammar school education.
2. To identify and better understand the drivers that underpin any such barriers
3. To consider and examine the effects of what KCC and partners are already doing to ensure fair access to grammar schools for all.
4. To consider what KCC and partners can do in order to further improve access to grammar schools for disadvantaged children.
5. For the Select Committee to make recommendations after having gathered evidence throughout the review.

Although the Committee originally defined the Terms of Reference to focus on children claiming or eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and Children in Care; after initial evidence sessions the Committee widened their scope to include children supported by the Pupil Premium as this includes those who move in and out of free school meal eligibility, Children in Care and Service children.

Further information on the key lines of enquiry of the Select Committee is available within Appendix A of the main report.

1.4 Recommendations

Preface to Recommendations

There is considerable evidence that there is less social mobility in the UK now than was the case some years ago. This means that the circumstances of a child's birth and the family's social and economic conditions determine more than ever the child's success in the education system and the labour market.

The improvement of social mobility is a priority for the County Council. Lack of social mobility is damaging for the country's economic growth and wealth creation, and represents a waste of talent which the country cannot afford. For individual children and young people who live in poor and disadvantaged circumstances, the lack of sufficient opportunity to make good progress in the education system, to have greater fluidity in the pathways that they can take and to have the chance to become more upwardly mobile, is a double disadvantage. One of the biggest challenges for the education system, selective and non-selective, is to change this.

The school system cannot solve this lack of social mobility on its own, but it can contribute a great deal to improving life chances for young people. Schools matter and make a difference, and having access to a good school and good teaching matters even more. What matters most is that schools are inclusive, achieving good and outstanding outcomes for all pupils.

Children on Free School Meals are half as likely to gain five GCSEs as their better off peers, and are significantly less likely to attend university¹. To promote social mobility it is critical that children and young people who live in poor and disadvantaged circumstances get the same educational opportunities as their peers, and within Kent this includes fair access to our grammar school system.

This report forms part of the Council's ongoing broader endeavour to increase social mobility, which affects many in our society. However, for the purposes of this Committee a particular focus is placed on ensuring children in receipt of Pupil Premium support are able to take advantage of a grammar school education, where this is most appropriate for them, and the opportunities this may provide.

¹ House of Commons Library (July 2015), 'Support for Disadvantaged Children in Education in England'

Overall, 2.8% of pupils attending grammar schools in Kent claim Free School Meals (FSM), compared to 13.4% in non-selective secondary schools². For pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium, the figures are 6.3% and 26.9% respectively. The number of Children in Care who attend grammar schools is 0.1% compared to 0.9% in non-selective secondary schools. The Committee believes that this proportion is too low and action is required to ensure that children from low income backgrounds and Children in Care have the same chances and opportunities to access the grammar school system as those from more affluent backgrounds. For this to happen, a number of key barriers for low income families must be addressed in order to increase their chances of securing a grammar school place.

Speaking at the Grammar School Heads Association National Conference in June 2014, James Turner of The Sutton Trust observed³:

"The debate about grammar school admissions is a controversial one, touching on both the rights and the wrongs of the 11-plus and so-called 'social engineering' in education admissions. But there is much to be gained in tackling the issue of widening access to grammar schools. [...] These schools really can provide a golden ticket of opportunity to the pupils that attend them. There's a long way to go in ensuring that opportunity is open to all, regardless of background, but things are heading in the right direction."

KCC wishes to take a pragmatic approach with schools to open up grammar schools further to children from low income backgrounds. To improve the life chances of these children, grammar schools and primary schools need to accelerate work to break down the barriers that this Committee found to access grammar education.

The Committee therefore make the following recommendations;

Viewing grammar school as a potential option

Recommendation 1: As the champion of pupils, parents and families, KCC will work with all primary school Headteachers to identify those most academically able pupils and discuss with parents the opportunity to put their child forward for the Kent Test.

Recommendation 2: Grammar schools should engage fully with parents and families to address misconceptions and promote the offer grammar schools can make to all students irrespective of background.

² KCC (2016), Grammar schools and social mobility Select Committee, Written Evidence, 1st Feb 2016

³ Sutton Trust (press release) (2014) 'Sutton Trust welcomes commitment to widen access to grammar schools'

Recommendation 3: KCC should target all children eligible for Pupil Premium and children from areas of low registration for the Kent Test, providing detailed information on the Kent Test process and their transport entitlements.

Securing a grammar school place

Recommendation 4: All grammar schools should provide more outreach to primary schools including after school classes in English and mathematics, mentoring and preparation for the Kent Test for primary aged pupils in Yrs 4-6 including those most academically able children in receipt of the Pupil Premium.

Recommendation 5: Urge all Primary Headteachers to utilise Headteacher Assessment Panels within the Kent Test process to advocate for those most academically able children supported by the Pupil Premium.

Recommendation 6: Identify a dedicated education professional in the Virtual School Kent to provide support and guidance to foster carers on appropriate secondary school destinations, as well as support through the secondary schools appeal process for children in their care, to be tracked through their Personal Education Plan.

Recommendation 7: Publish information on Pupil Premium spend for children in care on the Virtual School Kent website, including support for pupils from Key Stage 1 through to Key Stage 2, and detail on the type of secondary school destinations for these children.

Recommendation 8: KCC to monitor and challenge the proportion of pupils supported by the Pupil Premium who go on to grammar school.

Recommendation 9: KCC School Improvement Advisers to work with Primary Headteachers to consider how the most academically able pupils supported by the Pupil Premium are being identified and assisted to progress.

Recommendation 10: If not already in place, schools should follow best practice and nominate a lead governor for the Pupil Premium and how children in receipt of this are being supported to apply for the school most appropriate for them.

Removing financial barriers to grammar schools

Recommendation 11: Urge all grammar schools to use multiple uniform providers to minimise costs and subsidise/cover the costs of schools trips and other expenses for pupils from low income families to ensure these are not prohibitive factors to children applying for or securing a grammar school place.

Due to the severe constraints on local government finances, the decision was taken to remove free transport for pupils attending their nearest appropriate secondary school if located more than three miles away. This Committee would like to see this entitlement reinstated; however, recognising the

continuing, and ever more severe, constraints on the Council's finances, we make the following interim recommendations;

Recommendation 12: KCC to extend the existing entitlement for children on Free School Meals to free school transport to their nearest appropriate school to all children in receipt of Pupil Premium;

Recommendation 13: KCC should raise the low income threshold to £21k to enable pupils from low income families but not entitled to Free School Meals to access free transport to their nearest appropriate secondary school⁴.

Recommendation 14: KCC to create a schools focused supplementary transport bursary, that would enable grammar schools and other types of schools where appropriate, to provide bespoke transport solutions especially for children from rural areas without bus services to enable better access to grammar schools⁵.

Increasing fair access to grammar schools

Recommendation 15: To invite grammar schools to fully consider the disadvantage that children eligible for Pupil Premium face and take action within their oversubscription admissions criteria. Where this fails to happen we will expect KCC to challenge the determined admissions arrangements.

Recommendation 16: Urge all "super selective" grammar schools to allocate a number of places for pupils registered in that academic year for Pupil Premium support and who achieve an appropriate combined test score in the Kent Test. We would also invite these schools to review the impact of "super selection" on social mobility in their areas.

⁴ The Committee has been advised the estimated cost for recommendation 13 is approx. £500k.

⁵ The Committee has been advised the cost for delivering recommendation 14 is dependent on the design of the bursary.

This page is intentionally left blank

From: **Matthew Balfour – Cabinet Member for Environment & Transport**

Barbara Cooper, Corporate Director for Growth, Environment and Transport

To: **Cabinet Committee, 27th June 2016**

Subject: **Adoption of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30**

Key decision – affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of Paper: 12 December 2013 Full Council;

Future Pathway of Paper: Full Council – 14th July 2016; Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee 8th July 2016

Electoral Division: Kent wide

Summary: This report is to inform Cabinet of the outcome of the Examination into the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 by the Government-appointed Inspector and seeks endorsement of the Plan for adoption by the County Council.

Recommendation(s): Cabinet is asked to consider and endorse this report and make recommendations to County Council that it:-

1. Notes the Main Modifications to the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (KMWLP) and the responses to their consultation;
2. Notes the contents of the Inspector's Report and his conclusion that with the Main Modifications (Appendix 3), the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan is sound and legally compliant;
3. Notes the minor non-material modifications made to the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Appendix 5); and
4. Adopts the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan, incorporating the Main Modifications and minor modifications (Appendix 1);

and to authorise the Corporate Director for Growth, Environment and Transport to:-

- (i) make any further minor modifications which may be needed, such as formatting changes and typographical errors in order to publish the Development Plan; and
- (ii) approve and publish the adoption statement and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Adoption Statement.

Please note that this report is accompanied by a number of appendices. Given their size, only Appendices 1 (the Plan) and 6 (the Equalities Impact Assessment) are published in hard copy to accompany the Papers. A hard copy of all the appendices is available in the Member's Room, the 4 Group Offices and the Information Point. Electronic copies are available via the Council's website (<https://www.kent.gov.uk/media/kcc/documents/Appendices-for-Committee-Report.pdf>) and hard copies are also available upon request to the Minerals and Waste Planning Team via mwdf@kent.gov.uk.

The following appendices are relevant:

- Appendix 1 – Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 as modified May 2016 – The Plan to be adopted
- Appendix 2 – Background documents
- Appendix 3 – The Inspector's Report with Schedule of Main Modifications
- Appendix 4 - A summary of Main Modifications by Chapter
- Appendix 5 – Additional (Minor) Modifications
- Appendix 6 – Equalities Impact Assessment
- Appendix 7 Sustainability Appraisal Synthesis Report

1. Introduction

The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30

- 1.1 The production of a Local Plan that contains policies for the management of waste and the supply of minerals is a statutory requirement for the County Council in its role as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for Kent. It provides a local Kent perspective on national planning policy and guidance in this area. An up to date Plan is advantageous as it provides certainty as to where mineral and waste management development can and cannot take place in the County. Without such a Plan, planning application decisions cannot be determined according to local priorities, but rather are determined in accordance with nationally set policy considerations and a number of very historic saved¹ planning policies, some dating back to the 1980s. There is also a greater risk of planning decisions being determined via appeal and the possibility of the Department of Communities and Local Government taking over the County Council's responsibility for preparing a local plan.
- 1.2 Once adopted by the Council, the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (KMWLP) will provide planning policy for the management of all waste streams and the supply of minerals in Kent. Adoption of the KMWLP would be in accordance with the Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) agreed by the Cabinet Member for Environment & Transport. A copy of the Plan proposed for adoption is included as Appendix 1.
- 1.3 The KMWLP will form part of the statutory development plan for Kent together with the adopted development plans (Local Plans) prepared by the twelve Kent district and borough planning authorities and relevant Neighbourhood Plans prepared by local communities. In particular, the KMWLP will form the policy basis for decision making by the County Council and the Ebbsfleet

¹ Policies in existing development plans that the Secretary of State has recognised can be used for decision making for a temporary period.

Development Corporation when determining planning applications for minerals and waste management development. As part of the development plan for Kent, the Plan will also be used, by district and borough planning authorities when determining planning applications for non minerals and waste developments, particularly with regard to the safeguarding of mineral and waste management resources.

- 1.4 The Plan is presented in 9 chapters. Chapters 1 and 2 set out the purpose and status of the Plan, its links with other legislation, policies and strategies and identifies the County's environmental assets as context for the Strategy. The Plan sets out the spatial vision and objectives for managing minerals and waste resources within Kent (chapters 3 and 4) with each being supported by a delivery strategy as to how the vision is to be achieved (chapters 5 and 6). Chapter 7 of the Plan sets out a suite of supportive development management policies. Plan monitoring and the Policy Maps are set out in chapters 8 and 9 respectively.
- 1.5 Throughout the Plan period, minerals and waste development will make a positive and sustainable contribution to the Kent area and assist progress towards a low carbon economy. The main aims of the Plan are to drive waste up the waste hierarchy² enabling waste to be considered as a valuable resource, rather than simply disposing of it, whilst at the same time providing a steady supply of minerals to allow sustainable growth to take place.
- 1.6 The Plan contributes to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places to support growth and innovation, the provision and safeguarding of infrastructure and employment opportunities and the protection of the environment. The steady and adequate supply of aggregates and the use of recycled material have an important role to play in the delivery and maintenance of the county's infrastructure and for the construction industry.
- 1.7 The KMWLP is one of three Local Plan documents to be prepared by the Council. The current document (previously known as the Core Strategy) will set the context for site allocation work for the future Minerals and Waste Sites Plans. These Sites Plans will allocate sites suitable for mineral extraction and waste management development. Prior to changes in planning guidance, some work was undertaken on the Sites Plans up until 2012. This work will need to be reviewed in light of the current Plan and will be progressed on adoption of the KMWLP.
- 1.8 Work on the KMWLP commenced in 2009 and, once adopted, its policies will replace the remaining saved policies in the previously adopted minerals and waste plans. These relate to the Kent Minerals Local Plan Construction Aggregates (1993), Kent Minerals Local Plan Chalk and Clay, (1997), Kent Minerals Local Plan Oil and Gas, (1997), Kent Minerals Local Plan Brickearth (1986) and the Kent Waste Local Plan (1998). There have been considerable changes to planning policy and guidance since the adoption of the existing development plans.

² Waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of priority to prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and then disposal (e.g. landfill).

1.9 The Minerals and Waste Local Plan is listed in Kent County Council's Constitution in Appendix 3: Policy Frameworks.

KWMLP Evidence Base

1.10 The policies contained in the KWMLP are based upon a supporting evidence base. This evidence base contains 'topic papers' on the requirements for the various mineral resources and waste streams in Kent, in addition to technical reports such as the Habitat Regulations Assessment as well as the representations received from previous public consultation. Throughout its preparation, the Plan has also been informed by Sustainability Appraisal (SA). A full list of background documents can be found in Appendix 2 . These are published online on the main Minerals and Waste Local Plan Examination website. A copy of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Habitat Regulations Assessment are available via a link to the examination website³ and a hard copy is available for Members to view in the Members' room, the 4 Group Offices and the Information Point.

2. Submission and Public Examination of the Kent MWLP 2013-30

2.1 At its meeting on 12 December 2013, Full Council agreed to endorse the Pre-Submission Draft Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP), prior to its submission to the Secretary of State, subject to:

1. A six week period of public consultation on the Plan;
2. No material objections being received during the public consultation
3. The Director of Planning & Environment being given delegated powers to approve any non material changes to the MWLP in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport & Environment following on from the public consultation and to agree any amendments to the MWLP during the Examination in Public for submission to the appointed planning inspector, if these amendments are likely to resolve objections.

2.2 The KWMLP was formally submitted to the Secretary of State on 3 November 2014 who appointed Planning Inspector Mr Jonathan G King BA (Hons) DipTP MRTPI to examine the plan for its soundness and legality. The submission included all background documents, along with the representations made by interested parties and stakeholders in response to the public consultation referred to in para 2.1 above (the submission consultation). There were 83 representations to this consultation, which raise matters of legality and soundness that they wished the Inspector to consider.

2.3 The Examination process is a term used to cover the whole assessment of the Plan by the Inspector, from submission to when he issues his report. It includes public hearings, the assessment of the Plan and supporting evidence and consideration of third party views. In the case of the KWMLP, public hearings commenced on 14 April 2015 and ran for six days over a two-week period. They then reconvened for a further three days on 26 May 2015. In total, the Inspector has had to have regard to some 250 types of evidence as part of the

Examination process, including some 2500 representations. These documents are available via the KMWLP Examination website.

3. Proposed Modifications Necessary for Soundness

3.1 A Local Plan Making Authority can only adopt a plan that is considered to be sound by the Planning Inspectorate. The Council therefore wrote to the Inspector in January 2015 requesting that, as part of the Examination process, and pursuant to section 20(7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (as amended), the Inspector be invited to recommend modifications to be made to the KMWLP to ensure it satisfied the requirements in subsection (5)(a) of the Act and is sound.

3.2 During the course of the Examination, the Inspector indicated that the Plan should be modified in a number of areas. Two sets of proposed Main Modifications were therefore published for representations on their soundness and legality from 17 August 2015 to 12 October 2015 and 8 January 2016 to 4 March 2016 in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Publication of the modifications was agreed with the Cabinet Member for Environment & Transport beforehand. The modifications principally arose from concerns raised by stakeholders through public consultation and were debated at some length at the public hearings. A number of additional (minor) modifications which aid clarification and remove ambiguous text, which could lead to policies in the Plan being misinterpreted, were also consulted on. Details of the modifications are set out in the Inspector's report in Appendix 3. Appendix 4 briefly summarises the main modifications that arose following the Examination Hearings by chapter.

4 Public Consultation and Engagement

4.1 The Kent Mineral and Waste Local Plan has been in a state of review for a number of years, as policy requirements and the nature of delivery for plan-making has changed. There was a shift in direction following the introduction of the Localism Act in 2011 and the NPPF in 2012. Prior to this, the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act introduced Local Development Frameworks, replacing the old style local plans. Despite the legislative changes, public engagement has remained a key element throughout the KMWLP plan-making process. The 'core' of the Plan stems back to public engagement and the 'Issues Consultation' document of 2010. Such documents and consultation are considered the building blocks of the development plan.

4.2 Since 2010, six major public consultations have been conducted on the draft Minerals and Waste Plan. Public consultation was undertaken with a wide range of stakeholders throughout the plan-making process and included statutory bodies, district, borough and parish councils in Kent, county councils in the South of England, the minerals and waste industry and members of the public. The consultations are listed below in chronological order:

- 'Issues' stage document - Autumn 2010
- Strategy and Policy Directions stage - Summer 2011
- Pre-submission stage - Winter 2014
- Submission consultation - Summer 2014
- Proposed Modifications consultation - August to October 2015 and January to March 2016

4.3 The comments received to each consultation were reviewed and where appropriate have been used to inform the subsequent stages of the plan-making process. See Table 1 for further information. A cross party Informal Member Group has been involved during the plan making process since 2010.

Table 1: Consultation on the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30

Consultation	Number of consultees	Number of comments
Issues document	85	1180
Strategy and Policy Directions document	80	655
Pre-submission	82	355
Submission	83	213
Proposed Modifications (2015) - Following the Hearings	46	91
Proposed Modifications (2016) - Following the Hearings	32	65

5 Consultation Response on Proposed Modifications

5.1 The purpose of the Proposed Modifications public consultation, which ran from 17 August to 12 October 2015, was to address the potential unsoundness and legal compliance issues discussed with the Inspector during the Examination. In particular, these related to issues raised during the Examination Hearings by the Inspector and other stakeholders. Representations received focused on a small number of areas which are considered below.

5.2 Representations to modifications concerning safeguarding mineral resource and mineral and waste infrastructure policies suggested that the modifications were too onerous for future development or insufficient depending upon the interest of the respondent. As the safeguarding aspects are a matter for the Borough Councils to consider when determining non-mineral and waste development proposals, it was also considered necessary for a safeguarding supplementary planning document (SPD) to be prepared post adoption of the Plan to address implementation matters between the county and borough planning authorities.

5.3 A number of respondents disagreed with the Inspector's view on the definition of inappropriate development for mineral plant and waste activities in the Green Belt. Contrary to the Inspector's view, they argued that mineral plant was not inappropriate development for the purposes of assessing proposals against Green Belt policy.

5.4 Proposed modifications to the Policy concerning Oil, Gas and Unconventional Hydrocarbons attracted a number of representations. Friends of the Earth (FOE) submitted a representation and although it recognised that the modifications addressed a number of its concerns, it still maintained an objection based on a number of its original concerns. The modification reflects Government guidance and the recent Infrastructure Act 2015 and it sets out the criteria against which proposals will be considered. It also makes specific

reference to hydraulic fracturing and sets out the criteria that would need to be satisfied should this be proposed within Kent.

5.5 Modifications relating to the supply of land-won minerals were generally supported, albeit minor amendments were sought to policy concerning silica sand by an operator who is understood to be seeking permission for extraction of silica sand in the near future. A stakeholder interest sought greater clarity for developments that may affect the setting of the AONB in the Postling area.

5.6 In light of the representations made to the Inspector in December 2015, he felt that further modifications post the Hearings were necessary to address soundness or legality matters. Following agreement with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport, these further modifications were published for public consultation on their soundness and legality between 8 January and 4 March 2016. These are set out in Appendix 3 and identified with FM references.

5.7 A total of 34 representations were received to this consultation raising 65 comments. Of these, 33 comments were supportive of the proposed modifications. The remainder continued to raise objections in respect of restoration requirements, the AONB, safeguarding and oil, gas and unconventional hydrocarbons. In summary, the following issues were raised:

- (i) In respect of site restoration, the amended wording was criticised for being too vague and not enforcing restoration as a preferred option over built development. Others disagreed with this and praised the modifications for their increased flexibility. The modification ensures that sites are to be restored to the highest standard to sustainable afteruses that benefit Kent communities.
- (ii) It was thought by some that the modifications to Policy CSM4, Non-identified Land-won Mineral Sites, weakened the Policy's defences against development within the AONB. The Inspector concluded that this was not the case and that the policy as modified provides that permission will only be granted where it has been demonstrated that there are overriding benefits that justify extraction at the exception site. This gives the necessary weight to the economic, social and environmental roles of the Plan.

5.8 Objections were raised to the modifications to Policy DM8: Safeguarding Minerals Management, Transportation Production and Waste Management Facilities on the basis that the policy may leave mineral wharves without safeguarding. Others argued that this policy is now inconsistent with Policy DM7, Safeguarding Mineral Resources, and that Policy DM7 should be amended to resolve this. Policy DM7 provides a presumption for safeguarding, but sets criteria where development will be exempt.

5.9 There was a minor modification made to Policy CSM 10 - Oil, Gas and Unconventional Hydrocarbons. This substituted 'production' in place of 'development' in the policy which reflects the wording in the NPPF. Several objectors alleged the policy still to be unsound as they considered that it does not take into account the environmental risks associated with the production of these types of materials.

5.10 These outstanding objections on alleged unsoundness were considered by the Inspector in examining the Plan and in preparing his report.

6 Corporate Policy Implications

6.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 143 and 153) requires preparation of a Minerals Local Plan. There are similar provisions in the National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014. In the absence of an up to date Local Plan, there is no overall local development plan to enable planning authorities to reject inappropriate development. As a result, there is a greater risk of planning by appeal and the loss of local planning decision making, increased administrative costs from appeals and public inquiries, along with reputational cost and potential blight (due to a delay in the Sites Plans).

6.2 The KWMLP supports and aids delivery of a number of corporate and partnership strategies. In particular it underpins corporate policies contained within the Strategic Statement 'Increasing Opportunities, Improving Outcomes – Kent County Council's Strategic Statement 2015-2020' by supporting and facilitating new growth in the Kent economy, and the creation of a high quality built environment.

6.3 Previous stages of the KWMLP's development have been in accordance with the relevant County Council corporate strategic policies in place at that time including Bold Steps for Kent which covered the period 2010-2014/15.

6.4 In addition, the Plan has a role to play in the delivery of the Kent Environment Strategy, the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy and the Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework.

7. Financial Implications

7.1 The costs of preparing and adopting the KWMLP to date are included in the Environment Planning and Enforcement Division's budget. In the event that the Inspector's recommendations are not accepted, then the Plan cannot be adopted. The Plan would therefore revert to the earlier Regulation 18 plan-making stage⁴. This would have considerable funding and timing implications.

7.2 In addition, there is an expectation by Government (DCLG) that all planning authorities have an up to date local plan in place by 2017. Without an adopted Plan, there is a risk that DCLG will step in as the plan making authority, reducing local accountability. The current Development Plan for minerals and waste management is found in various documents that date from 1986 to 1998. Planning policy has been revised considerably during this time and as a result planning decisions in Kent are currently determined against a small number of 'saved' locally set policies and national planning policy and guidance.

7.3 Furthermore, in addition to the County Council's legal obligation under the Town and Country Planning legislation to prepare a statutory Development Plan, the Government has determined that Waste Local Plans form part of the National

⁴ This would require further policy assessment and drafting, public consultation, sustainability, habitat and equality appraisal along with further formal determination and hearing processes.

Waste Management Plan that it is required to produce under the European Waste Framework Directive. There is a risk that, if timely progress is not made with the adoption of the KMWLP (and the Waste Sites Plan), fines could be imposed on the County Council because of the failure by the Government to meet the EU Waste Framework Directive requirements.

8. Inspector's Report

8.1 On 26th April 2016, the Inspector issued his Report to the Council and, subject to the inclusion of the Main Modifications referred to above, he has concluded that the Plan is legally compliant and sound. Only a sound plan can be adopted. In considering the Plan, the Inspector has had regard to whether the planning test of soundness is met. This is defined in national planning policy as:-

- Positively prepared
- Justified
- Effective
- Consistent with national policy

8.2 The Inspector's report is included as Appendix 3. It includes an appendix which sets out the Main Modifications to the Plan and his reasoning for the modifications set out in his Report.

9. Next Steps

9.1 There are a number of steps to be followed in order that the KMWL Plan can be adopted. The first is the resolution by the County Council to adopt. This is followed by publicity advising of the adoption and making inspection copies available at libraries, Kent County Council offices and Gateways and via the Council's website. A Statement of Adoption needs to be sent to the Secretary of State and those parties who have asked to be notified of the adoption of the Local Plan. As the Plan has been subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA), the SEA Regulations also require that post adoption, a copy of the Plan, alongside a copy of the SA Report and the SEA Adoption Statement is publicly available, and that the public and consultation bodies are informed about the availability of these documents.

9.2 The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 is the lead document of the County Council's statutory development plan. Two other documents, the Kent Minerals Sites Plan and the Kent Waste Sites Plan are statutorily required as part of the Council's strategic planning function and will complete the Development Plan. They can only be progressed once the Kent MWLP 2013-30 is adopted. It is anticipated that preparation of the Sites Plans will take approximately two years, such that their adoption is anticipated in 2018. The process of consulting on these documents will be set out in an update to the Statement of Community Involvement that will be prepared later this year.

9.3 In light of concerns raised during the Examination Hearings concerning the clarity of the Council's approach to safeguarding minerals resources and waste and minerals infrastructure, a document, known as a 'Supplementary Planning Document' (SPD) is also required. This work cannot be formally progressed until the Kent MWLP is adopted. A working draft is currently being prepared. The SPD will provide further guidance on the implementation of the Plan's

safeguarding policies. It should be particularly useful to the district and borough councils in the delivery of their duties on mineral safeguarding as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and as part of KCC/District Council duty to cooperate discussions. A decision to adopt the SPD will be a matter for the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport. A draft of the SPD will be shared for comment with Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee in advance of adoption.

9.4 The timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Sites Plans, the Safeguarding SPD and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is to be included in a proposed revision to the Local Development Scheme (LDS). These are matters to be agreed with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport.

10 Legal Implications of the Suggested Action

10.1 The County Council has a legal obligation under the Town and Country Planning Legislation to prepare a statutory Development Plan for minerals and waste management matters. The Kent MWLP has been prepared to comply with the relevant planning legislation, the Localism Act 2011 and to be in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and the National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014. The Inspector's recommendation is that the Plan is sound, subject to the modifications he proposes.

11. Equalities Implications

11.1 An initial Equalities Impact Screening of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 was carried out in September 2013. The results of the initial screening recognised that the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan's policies were unlikely to have any specific adverse or positive impacts upon the ten protected characteristics⁵. This assumption was tested during the public consultation of the Draft Plan which commenced in January 2014. The Equalities Impact Assessment was updated following the end of the consultation in July 2014 and reviewed prior to consultation on the Main Modifications; it was concluded that there were no unexpected impacts on any of the protected characteristics. The Equality Impact Assessment is attached at Appendix 6.

12. Conclusions

12.1 The KMWLP sets out waste and minerals planning policy to 2030 which updates most of the Council's current planning policies on waste management and minerals supply. Following a public examination of the KMWLP, the Government-appointed Planning Inspector has found that subject to the published modifications, the Plan is legally compliant and sound. This means that the Council may now adopt the Plan. Once adopted, it will provide a Kent perspective on national planning policy and local determined guidance for the determination of planning applications. Adoption of the Plan will ensure that the County Council has a sound and robust Development Plan in place to facilitate waste management and minerals supply which is essential to the

⁵ The ten characteristics are: Age, disability, gender, gender identity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnerships and carer's responsibilities.

delivery of economic and social growth. It will also set the context for the subsequent Sites Plans.

12.2 It is recommended that Cabinet notes this committee report, the contents of the Inspector's report and the modifications made and recommends to Full Council that the County Council adopt the Plan. The adoption of the Plan will be a decision for Full Council. As Cabinet and Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee both have advisory roles in the decision making process to adopt the Plan, Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee are to consider this matter at its meeting on the 8th July 2016. The outcome of Cabinet's consideration will be reported verbally to Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee.

13. Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to consider and endorse this report and make recommendations to County Council that it:-

1. Notes the Main Modifications to the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (KMWLP), and the responses to their consultation;
2. Notes the contents of the Inspector's Report and his conclusion that with the Main Modifications (Appendix 3), the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan is sound and legally compliant;
3. Notes the minor non-material modifications made to the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Appendix 5); and
4. Adopts the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan, incorporating the Main Modifications and minor modifications (Appendix 1);

and to authorise the Corporate Director for Growth, Environment and Transport to:-

- (i) make any further minor modifications which may be needed, such as formatting changes and typographical errors in order to publish the Development Plan; and
- (ii) approve and publish the adoption statement and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Adoption Statement.

14. Background Documents

See Appendix 2 for the full list of background documents; all documents listed are available to view from <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/planning-policies>.

15. Contact details

Report Author Sharon Thompson – Head of Planning Applications,
Tel - 03000 413468 Email – sharon.thompson@kent.gov.uk

Relevant Director: Katie Stewart – Director Environment, Planning and Enforcement Tel – 03000 418827 Email – katie.stewart@kent.gov.uk

Adoption of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30

APPENDICES

Please note that this report is accompanied by a number of appendices. Given their size, only Appendices 1 (the Plan) and 6 (the Equalities Impact Assessment) are published in hard copy to accompany the Papers. A hard copy of all the appendices is available in the Member's Room, the 4 Group Offices and the Information Point. Electronic copies are available via the Council's website. Hard copies are also available upon request to the Minerals and Waste Planning Team.

The following appendices are relevant:

Appendix 1 – Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 as modified May 2016

– **The Plan to be adopted (Available as a freestanding report)**

Appendix 2 – Background documents

Appendix 3 – The Inspector's Report with Schedule of Main Modifications

Appendix 4 - A summary of Main Modifications by Chapter

Appendix 5 – Additional (Minor) Modifications

Appendix 6 – Equalities Impact Assessment **(Attached)**

Appendix 7 Sustainability Appraisal Synthesis Report

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This document is available in alternative formats and can be explained in a range of languages. Please call 03000 413359 or 03000 413376 or email mwdf@kent.gov.uk for details.

Directorate: Growth, Environment and Transport

Name of policy, procedure, project or service

Kent Minerals and Waste Plan 2013-30 (the MWLP Plan)

What is being assessed?

Planning policy for minerals and waste management

Responsible Owner/ Senior Officer

Sharon Thompson, Head of Planning Applications

Date of Initial Screening

10 September 2013

Date of Final EqIA

28 April 2016. Updated July 2015 and subsequently December 2015

Version	Author	Date	Comment
1	J Prosser	August 2013	Original
2	R Cutler/J Prosser	September 2013	Updated using the July 2013 template and to take account of Clive Lever's (Equality Impact Advisor) comments dated 28.08.13
3	R Cutler	June 2014	Updated following the MWLP Pre-submission consultation (Jan-Mar 2014)
4	R Cutler	July 2015	Updated following the Independent Examination hearings on the Plan by a Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State
5	B Geake	December 2015	Updated following further consideration on the Plan by the appointed Planning Inspector post Hearings
6	B Geake	April 2016	Final EQIA screening and sign off for the Plan post receipt of the Inspector's Report from the Planning Inspectorate on 26.04.16
7	A Agyepong	May 2016	Comments

On the 26 April 2016 the County Council received the Inspector's report concluding the Examination of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan in accordance with planning legislation. The non-technical summary stated:-

"This report concludes that the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan provides an appropriate basis for the planning of minerals and waste in the county providing a number of modifications are made to the Plan. The Kent County Council has specifically requested me to recommend any modifications necessary to enable the Plan to be adopted.

All of the modifications to address this were proposed by the Council but where necessary I have amended detailed wording and/or added consequential modifications; and I have recommended their inclusion after considering the representations from other parties on these issues.

The Main Modifications I recommend cover a large proportion of the subject matter of the Plan, but the principal ones may be summarised as follows:

- *Revising the approach to the supply of land-won minerals and secondary and recycled aggregates in order to ensure a steady and adequate supply.*
- *Removing the requirement for all minerals development on non-allocated sites to demonstrate overriding benefits.*
- *Placing silica sand within the ambit of the policy for the supply of land-won minerals rather than that relating to non-identified land-won minerals sites.*
- *Revising the suite of policies relating to the safeguarding of land and facilities for minerals and waste development.*
- *Revising the policy relating to oil, gas and coal bed methane to address hydraulic fracturing and to reflect the planning requirements of section 50 of the Infrastructure Act 2015 & section 4A of the Petroleum Act 1998.*
- *Placing greater emphasis on waste recovery instead of energy from waste.*
- *Making policy for the Green Belt and the AONB consistent with the NPPF.*
- *Revising the monitoring framework for the Plan."*

The Plan in its final modified form requires a further screening process to be undertaken to consider any new equality impacts that may flow from the modifications to inform the final assessment process. The table below details this screening process.

Characteristic	Could this policy, procedure, project or service affect this group less favourably than others in Kent? YES/NO If yes how?	Assessment of potential impact HIGH/MEDIUM LOW/NONE UNKNOWN		Provide details: a) Is internal action required? If yes what? b) Is further assessment required? If yes, why?	Could this policy, procedure, project or service promote equal opportunities for this group? YES/NO - Explain how good practice can promote equal opportunities
		Positive	Negative	Internal action must be included in Action Plan	If yes you must provide detail
1. Age	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
2. Disability	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
3. Gender	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
4. Gender identity	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
5. Race	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
6. Religion or belief	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No

7. Sexual orientation	No	None	None	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
8. Pregnancy and maternity	No	N/A	N/A	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
9. Marriage and Civil Partnerships	No	N/A	N/A	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No
10. Carer's responsibilities	No	N/A	N/A	Any impacts would be no different to impacts on the general population. No further assessment is required.	No

Screening Grid

Low	Medium	High
Low relevance or Insufficient information/evidence to make a judgement.	Medium relevance or Insufficient information/evidence to make a Judgement.	High relevance to equality, /likely to have adverse impact on protected groups

Proportionality - Based on the answers in the above screening grid what weighting is ascribed to this function

State Rating & Reasons

Screening of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 as modified by the Inspector is concluded that **Equality Impact Assessment of Potential Impact is Low**; screening indicates that impacts on the ten characteristic are unlikely, or no different to impacts on the general population.

Context

The production of a Minerals and Waste Local Plan is a statutory requirement for the County Council as a Local Planning Authority. Once adopted, along with Local Plans produced by District Councils and Government Planning Policy Guidance, it will form the policy basis for decision making by the County Council in determining planning applications for proposed minerals and waste management development and mineral safeguarding for the District Councils. It will also provide the context for allocations in the future minerals and Waste Sites Plans

The Pre-Submission Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan (January to March 2014) was a draft for consultation prior to the County Council submitting the Plan to the Secretary of State for examination in November 2014.

The plan making process included an Independent Examination by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State to ascertain whether the KMWLP (Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan) is sound prior to adoption and must conform to certain planning and legal criteria. The Planning Inspector held Hearings in April and May 2015 to consider objections to the Plan made by representors and to assess other matters that affected the soundness and legal compliance of the Plan. This resulted to in a number of main and additional modifications being recommended. These modifications required further consultation to be undertaken by the County Council in both August to October 2015 and January to March 2016. The Inspectors report concluded that the KMWLP “*provides an appropriate basis for the planning of minerals and waste in the county*” subject to these modifications being incorporated into the Plan. On that basis the county Council can adopt the KMWLP 2013-30.

On adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the County Council can then proceed with the production of both a Supplementary Planning Document on Mineral and Waste Safeguarding, setting out the consultation protocols required to ensure the plan’s policies are effective in their mineral and waste safeguarding purpose. In addition, the Plan provides the context for the

County Council to proceed with the Minerals and Waste Sites Plans. The Mineral and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 sets the context for these Sites Plans by quantifying the need for new development and providing the locational criteria for the selection of sites.

Aims and Objectives

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 establishes the following aims and objectives:

- make a positive and sustainable contribution to Kent and Progression to a low carbon economy, which supports Kent's growth;
- encourage and promote the use of recycling and secondary aggregates;
- the locational criteria for site selection in the Minerals and Waste Site Plans;
- the need for new minerals and waste development up to 2030 to maintain a and adequate ready supply of minerals;
- promote management of waste to higher levels of the defined waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill for simple disposal;
- for waste management to achieve overall net self-sufficiency and manage waste close to the source of production (high proximity);
- promote the use of waste as a resource;
- two strategic sites - one for mineral development and one for waste management which are essential to the delivery of the objectives of the Plan;
- a development management policy framework against under which minerals and waste planning applications will be determined; and
- ensure high quality of restoration of land

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 will also provide safeguarding through protection from other development for:

- viable mineral reserves;
- mineral import wharves and railheads;
- all current permanent minerals and waste sites;

- sites identified in the Minerals and Waste Sites Plans.

These aims and objectives of the Plan will be achieved through the implementation of the strategy as set out in the document's strategy policies and as facilitated by the development management policies.

Beneficiaries

When adopted, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 will provide greater certainty for residents and communities as to where future minerals and waste management development is likely to be acceptable. It will also provide the minerals and waste industries with a better understanding of the basis upon which planning permission is likely to be granted for new development. The Kent economy will benefit through the continuity of mineral production in Kent and the provision of facilities to manage the waste arisings in the county. These developments will play an important role in delivering infrastructure and economic growth in the county and the protection of its environment. Future generations will benefit from prudent safeguarding of economic minerals ensuring that they are used sustainability and not needlessly sterilised by other development.

Consultation and Data

The process of consultation during the development of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is driven by legislation. The County Council is required to produce a Statement of Community Involvement which sets out how and when consultations will be conducted during the production of the Plan. The Statement of Community Involvement was also subject to consultation prior to the final document being completed.

Since 2010 (up to the Submission of the Plan under Regulation 20 of the planning Act 2008), five major public consultations have been conducted in order to inform the development of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 formulation process. A variety of different methods have been used to both disseminate information and to encourage participation through providing views in writing to the County Council, such as:

- Direct notification to an evolving list of stakeholders, including the District and Parish Councils, Statutory Agencies, neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, the minerals and waste industries and local residents;

- Public Notices in local papers, press releases and notices for Parish Council notice boards;
- Drop in session at different locations in Kent;
- Workshops for the minerals and waste industry, for parish councillors and for district planning officers and environmental groups.

This has culminated in the development of a stakeholder database of nearly 3,000 contact details of residents, organisations and companies which are interested in the development of the Plan. The material has been available in electronic form and hard copy.

Following each consultation, the views of all participants were available to view online. Post consultation, a report on the results of the consultation was prepared and published online. These reports were used to inform the development of the next stage of the plan making process.

Wider population demographics are considered through the Minerals and Waste Annually Monitoring Report, using available data from Kent County Council's Research & Evaluation Team. These Monitoring Reports form part of the supporting evidence on which the Kent Local Plan is based and considered by the Inspector.

Summary of the Involvement and Engagement Process for the Plan

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan Team have hosted public 'drop-in' sessions for pre-submission consultations. In recognition that people with vision or print impairments may not find out about the consultation, if they do not have internet access and/or are not able to read noticeboards or newspapers, the following actions were taken:

- Kent Association for the Blind was added to stakeholder database and was informed of consultations and their publication.
- Information on alternative formats was positioned on the inner side of the front cover of the consultation document where it is more likely to be seen sooner by anyone reading out loud to a person.

In order to ensure a wide dissemination of the emerging KMWLP's (the Plan) policies and engagement with plan formulation to submission consultations were primarily web-based with access to the consultation documents. There was the ability for submission of comments direct into an online system. Printed copies of the documents were also made available at all Kent libraries and Kent Gateways. CD ROMs with electronic copies of the consultation documents were sent to all Parish Clerks and to any member of the public who requested one as there are parts of Kent where the speed of web access makes viewing large documents on-line difficult.

The County Council analysed all the representations received during the Pre-submission Draft Plan consultation that was undertaken in January 2014, together with the views received during the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages of the Plan. This included specifically an analysis of whether there were any identifiable groups that the Plan affected, and if so, was this effect negative. This approach was an ongoing step by step screening of the Plan during its formulation to its submission to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination. This initial screening did not reveal any negative impact upon the ten identifiable groups, as set out above in the screening grid table.

Moreover, the representations were considered by the Inspector as part of the Independent Examination process. Further consultation and stakeholder engagement took place as part of the Hearings (in April and May 2015) and the Examination process included public consultation on the proposed July 2015 and December 2015 modifications. During this process no specific impacts arising from the Plan's policies on definable groups (as per 1 to 10 above in the screening grid) were found.

Consultation at each stage was initiated through direct contact with our stakeholders, a notice in the local press, a press release and notices for Parish Council notice boards. Participation in the consultation by email or letter was possible. Comments received were added to the consultation portal so that they were also publically available. The submission of views in written format is essential as the consultations form part of the evidence base for the Plan which had to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination by the Planning Inspector.

Submission and Examination of the Plan

The *Kent MWLP 2013-30* was formally submitted to the Secretary of State on 03 November 2014 for Independent Examination. Planning Inspector Jonathan G King *BA (Hons) Dip TP MRTPI* was appointed by the Planning Inspectorate to undertake the Examination of the Plan.

The public Hearing on the Examination of the Plan commenced on Tuesday 14 April 2015, and ran for six days over a two-week period, reconvening for a further three days from 26 May 2015. The hearings were attended by a number of the parties who had made formal representations on the soundness of the Submission version of the Plan (published for consultation in July 2014). The Plan, supporting evidence and the formal representations received were reviewed and discussed with the Inspector and the representors in attendance.

During the course of the Independent Examination, a number of main modifications to the Plan were discussed with the Inspector. These main modifications were considered necessary to address potential unsoundness and legal compliance issues. Having considered the various representations made during the Examination, the County Council also proposed a number of minor changes. Whilst these additional (minor) modifications do not affect the overall soundness and legal compliance of the Plan, they add clarity to the Plan. Consultation on these modifications took place in August 2015 and January 2016.

None of the proposed modifications discussed with the Inspector has an adverse impact on equality issues.

Potential Impact

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a framework for determining planning applications. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 policies are considered highly unlikely to have a specific impact, either positive or negative, on any of the protected groups identified above to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.

The subsequent Minerals and Waste Site Plans, which will allocate sites in Kent for minerals and waste development will be subject to their own Equality Impact Assessments. These allocation Plans will provide a further opportunity to consider the equality impacts arising from individual site considerations which are not possible at the strategic level of the current MWLP Plan. The Kent MWLP Plan will have no direct physical effect until such time as proposed developments are granted permission and development

commences. It should also be noted that the County Council is subject to a statutory requirement to conduct public consultations on planning applications.

Adverse Impact:

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 policies are unlikely to have a specific, adverse impact on any of the protected groups identified above to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.

Positive Impact:

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 policies are unlikely to have a specific, positive impact on any of the groups identified above to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.

JUDGEMENT

The Kent MWLP has been considered against the Equality Impact Assessment flow chart set out in Appendix 1. Having been screened, it is considered unlikely to have any specific, adverse or positive impacts upon the identified nine characteristics.

Option 1 – Screening Sufficient	YES
Option 2 – Internal Action Required	YES
Option 3 – Full Impact Assessment	NO

Though the initial screening demonstrated the lack of negative impacts resulting from the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30, the subsequent Minerals and Waste Sites Plans may demonstrate such impacts and are linked to the delivery of the current Plan's strategy. Therefore, while it can be concluded that a full impact assessment of this current Plan is not required, Option 2 of the process should recognise that further assessment will be required in relation to the following Sites Plans. These Plans will require wide consultation and engagement with their own separate Equality Impact Assessment and Independent Examination by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. As has been acknowledged in this report the Minerals and

Waste Sites Plans proposals will have impacts upon Kent residents that may specifically impact upon particular protected characteristics. On this basis, it is considered that the Site Plans may well require a Full Equality Impact assessment.

Monitoring and Review

The Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) undertaken by the County Council contains contextual data on Kent's population and is updated and published every year. Once the Plan is adopted, the AMR will monitor the effectiveness of the Plan's policies.

Sign Off

I have noted the content of the equality impact assessment and agree that the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 does not have any adverse or positive impacts upon the identified ten characteristics of equality impact.

Senior Officer

Signed: **Name:** Sharon Thompson

Job Title: Head of Planning Applications **Date:** 27th May 2016

DMT Member

Signed: **Name:** Katie Stewart

Job Title: Director of EPE **Date:** 27th May 2016

Appendix 1

DET = Diversity Equality Team

Equality Impact Assessment See the EqIA guidelines on KNet for detail and forms

