CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 21st November, 2023

10.00 am

Kent County Council
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AGENDA

CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 21 November 2023 at 10.00 am

Ask for: **James Clapson**
Telephone: **03000 417387**

Membership

Conservative:	Mr M C Dance (Chairman), Mr M Dendor (Vice-Chairman), Mr P V Barrington-King, Mr D Beaney, Mrs L Game, Ms S Hamilton, Mr S C Manion, Mrs M McArthur, Mr A Sandhu, MBE and Mr D Ross
Labour:	Mr A Brady and Dr L Sullivan
Liberal Democrat:	Mrs T Dean, MBE
Green and Independent:	Mr S R Campkin and Mr P Stepto
Church Representatives:	Mr M Reidy, Mr J Constanti and Mr Q Roper
School Governor Representatives	Ms H Carter and Ms R Ainslie-Malik

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

1   Introduction/Webcast announcement

2   Apologies and Substitutes

3   Declarations of Interest

4   Minutes of the meeting held on 12 September 2023 (Pages 1 - 10)

5   Initial Draft Budget 2024-25 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2024-27 (Pages 11 - 88)

6   Verbal Update by Cabinet Members

7   Performance Monitoring (Pages 89 - 152)

8   Ofsted Update (Pages 153 - 178)

EXEMPT ITEMS

(At the time of preparing the agenda there were no exempt items. During any such items which may arise the meeting is likely NOT to be open to the public)

Benjamin Watts
General Counsel
03000 416814

Monday, 13 November 2023

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
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CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET COMMITTEE

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MINUTES of a meeting of the Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee held at Council Chamber on Tuesday, 12th September, 2023.

PRESENT: Mr M C Dance (Chairman), Mr P V Barrington-King, Mr A Brady, Mr D L Brazier (Substitute for Mr S C Manion), Mrs B Bruneau, Mr S R Campkin, Mrs T Dean, MBE, Mrs L Game, Ms S Hamilton, Mrs M McArthur, Mr A Sandhu, MBE, Mr P Stepto, Dr L Sullivan and Mr M Reidy.

OTHER MEMBERS: Sue Chandler and Rory Love, OBE

OFFICERS: Nick Abrahams (Area Education Officer – West Kent), Christy Holden (Head of Children's Commissioning), Ian Watts (Area Education Officer – North Kent), Marisa White (Area Education Officer - East Kent), Carolann James (Interim Director of Children's Operational Services), Katherine Atkinson (Assistant Director, Management Information and Intelligence, Integrated Children's Services), Dan Bride (Assistant Director, Adolescents and Open Access), Danielle Day (Programme Manager), Wendy Jeffreys (Consultant in Public Health), Kevin Kasaven (Assistant Director, Safeguarding, Professional Standards and Quality Assurance, Integrated Children's Services), Steve Lusk (Senior Commissioner), Robin Cahill (Senior Commissioner) and James Clapson (Democratic Services Officer).

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UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

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1. **Apologies and Substitutes**
    (Item 2)

    Apologies were received from Ms Carter, Mr Dendor, Dr Roper, and Mr Manion for whom Mr Brazier was present as substitute.

    Mr Beaney and Mr Ross were present virtually.

2. **Declarations of Interest**
    (Item 3)

    Dr Sullivan declared an interest in item 14, Kent Partnership County Youth Justice Plan 2023/24.

3. **Minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2023**
    (Item 4)

    1) RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2023 were correctly recorded and that they be signed by the Chairman.

4. **Verbal Update by Cabinet Members**
    (Item 5)

    1. Mr Love provided his Cabinet Member Verbal Update as follows:

1.1 Exam Results Days

Congratulations were offered to pupils who received their GCSE, A Level and T Level results this Summer. A Level and T Level results were issued on 17.8.23, and GCSE results day was on 24.8.23.

Ms McInnes, Mrs Hamilton and Mr Love, visited Maidstone Grammar School for Girls on A Level results day. It was a privilege to be part of such an important moment for students at the School. A full breakdown of this year's exam results for Kent was expected to be available in November.

1.2 Kent Test

The Kent Test took place on 7 September for pupils in Kent primary schools, and on 9 September for other pupils. The results would be available to parents and carers on 18.10.23 from 4pm.

1.3 Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC) Update

Two Kent primary schools had to be closed at the start of the Autumn term pending confirmation from the Department for Education (DfE), that the mitigation measures implemented over the Summer were sufficient. Both schools were fully reopened on 6.9.23, following receipt of confirmation from the DfE. All of Kent's schools were now open. Thanks were offered to the Kent County Council (KCC) officers and school staff involved, their hard work minimised the level of disruption felt by pupils and parents. All costs associated with RAAC would be fully funded by the DfE, including the cost of repairs and costs incurred to mitigate the disruption to education.

1.4 Special Educational Needs (SEN) Home to School Transport

For the first time, 100% of SEN Home to School Transport applications received on time were processed in time for the start of the new school year. Thanks were offered to the Home to School Transport team for their efforts in ensuring a smooth start to the school year for pupils and parents.

1.5 New special schools

KCC's application to establish two new special free schools in the County was approved last month by the Secretary of State for Education. This would be discussed later in the agenda.

2. Mrs Chandler provided her Cabinet Member Verbal Update as follows:

2.1 Family Hubs

The consultation would close on 13.9.23. An item on the outcome of the consultation and the proposed key decision would come to the Committee on 21.11.23. Members would have the opportunity to make comments and recommendations before it went to Cabinet on 30.11.23.

2.2 Understanding the Needs of Young Carers

There were over 10,000 young carers aged 5 to 18 in Kent, however, there could be more as many young people do not recognise themselves as young carers or young adult carers.

During September and October there would be a series of joint events from Adult and Children's Social Care to focus on the experiences of young carers and young adult carers. Officers and Members who would like to learn more could sign up for one of these sessions via the Delta Learning Portal.

2.3 Kent Academy Social Care Awards

On 26.09.23 the first Kent Academy Social Care Awards would take place at the Kent Event Centre in Detling. It provided an opportunity to recognise and celebrate the work undertaken by KCC staff from Integrated Children's Services. Nominations came from clients and partner colleagues of children's social care.

Due to a prior commitment Mrs Chandler was unable to attend the awards however, Mr Ross the Deputy Cabinet Member for Integrated Childrens Services would be in attendance to help present the awards.

2.4 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) Update

There were no major developments since the recent all Member update on the matter. The legal case was ongoing and a further full update would be given at the County Council meeting on 21.9.23.

3. In response to comments and questions from Members, the following points were noted:

- There could be some former school buildings and other community buildings that had RACC in their construction. Mr Love offered to investigate the matter and asked Mrs Dean to send him details of the building she had specifically referred to.
- Careful consideration had been given to a request to extend the deadline for responses to the Family Hub Consultation, however, an extension would cause a significant delay to the timeline and would delay progression of other related key decisions.

5. **Performance Monitoring**
    (Item 6)

    Katherine Atkinson, Assistant Director, Management Information & Intelligence CYPE and Christine McInnes, Director of Education and SEN were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms Atkinson introduced the report and noted that the Provisional Primary School attainment results had been included for the first time.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- The number of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) completed within 20 weeks was expected to remain below the target while the newly employed case officers underwent training, and the service focused its attention on completing the backlog of older cases.
- There were currently 2000 open EHCP cases. In April 2023, 107 care plans were completed, the most recent monthly completion figure showed 196 completed cases. In future, the report would include the number of cases

completed and average wait time for completion; this would help provide a clearer view of the work taking place within the service.

- Kent had issued 20% more EHCP's than the national average; there was a need to ensure that EHCP's were issued strictly in accordance with statutory guidance. Every case was judged on its merit, and processes had been refined to target those most in need.

3. RESOLVED to note the report.

6. **Ofsted Update**
(Item 7)

Katherine Atkinson, Assistant Director, Management Information & Intelligence CYPE and Christine McInnes, Director of Education and SEN were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms Atkinson introduced the report and noted that the proportion of schools rated 'Good' or 'Outstanding' by Ofsted had risen to 2% higher than the national average. The Ofsted ratings for 58 schools had improved, remained unchanged for 60 schools, and had gone down for 37 schools during the period.

2. RESOLVED to note the report.

7. **Family Hubs, Parenting Support Expenditure and Home Learning Environment Expenditure**
(Item 8)

Wendy Jeffreys, Public Health Consultant and Carolann James, Interim Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services were in attendance for this item.

1. Mrs Chandler introduced the item noting that the overarching Family Hubs report spanned Public Health, Education, and Integrated Childrens Services.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- More operational detail would be available and presented to Members at the next meeting; once the consultation process had completed and responses had been assessed.
- The expenditure detailed in the report related to existing and ongoing activities; there were some Start for Life activities already taking place that were expected to be incorporated into the Family Hubs model, and there were some active 'test and learn' sites.
- Costings had been included in the Delivery Plan. The Plan was awaiting official agreement from the DfE, however, initial feedback had suggested that it would be agreed. Once agreement had been received from the DfE, Ms James offered share a break down the costs and narrative with Dr Sullivan.
- The consultation document was 40 pages long which could be intimidating to readers and might put off potential responders. There was a shorter summary of the document also available.
- Community centres would be contacted following the completion of the consultation process.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decisions 23/00081 and 23/00082 as set out in the report.

8.   **Regional Care Co-operatives - Pathfinder**
     (Item 9)

     Christy Holden, Head of Children's Commissioning and Carolann James Interim Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services were in attendance for this item.

     1. Ms Holden introduced the report.

     2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

     - The commissioning arrangements would be separate for each area, this would help to avoid competition between Local Authorities (LA). In the past this competition had allowed providers to charge LA's more for their services.
     - Members would be kept appraised of the project and receive further updates at each phase.

     3. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decision as set out in the report, namely to:

     a) Agree for KCC to become a Regional Care Co-operative Pathfinder authority (if selected) and in doing so agree for KCC to enter into relevant agreements with DfE/other local authorities as appropriate.

     b) Agree for KCC to bid and receive funding in order to deliver the requirements of the Programmes.

     c) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to, finalising the terms of reference, and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision.

9.   **Fostering Recruitment and Retention Programme**
     (Item 10)

     Christy Holden, Head of Children's Commissioning and Kevin Kasaven, Director of Children's Countywide Services were in attendance for this item.

     1. Ms Holden introduced the report.

     2. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decision as set out in the report, namely to:

     a) Agree to become a member of the Fostering Recruitment and Retention programme.

     b) Agree to enter into relevant agreements with the DfE to join a Pathfinder Region for the delivery of the creation of end-to-end improvements in the Fostering Recruitment and Retention Programme (agreements to include the acceptances of relevant Memorandums of Understandings and associated

funding, and partnership agreements with other local authorities in the assigned regional cluster).

c) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to, finalising the terms of reference and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision.

10.   Targeted Short Breaks for Disabled Children and Young People
(Item 11)

Christy Holden, Head of Children's Commissioning, Steve Lusk, Senior Commissioner and Kevin Kasaven, Director of Children's Countywide Services were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms Holden introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- Work on the strategy had identified areas of Kent where less provision was available. The South Kent Coast was an area that would be targeted to try and increase the provision available in the area.
- Work was underway to look at what services could be offered by special schools, particularly during school holiday periods.
- KCC provided some in-house short breaks services; this was funded separately and was reviewed each year.
- Negotiations were underway for additional funding from the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Board, this fund usually amounted to around £20,000 per annum.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decision as set out in the report, namely to:

a) Approve the provision of grants to external providers to deliver Short Breaks for Disabled Children and Young People Service by commencing an Open Grants Process for the period 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2026.

b) Delegate authority to award grants to providers to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services.

c) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to finalising the terms of and entering into required legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision.

11.   Supported Accommodation Service 16 - 19 and Transitional arrangements
(Item 17)

Christy Holden, Head of Children's Commissioning, Robin Cahill, Senior Commissioner and Kevin Kasaven, Director of Children's Countywide Services were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms Holden introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- Legislation specified a requirement to offer accommodation and support for 16 and 17 year olds, however this decision would also provide new 16 and 17 year old service users with accommodation until they turned 19 years of age. Young people aged 19 and over in education would also continue to receive support from the care leavers service.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decision as set out in the report, namely to:

a) Approve the new Supported Accommodation Service for young adults up to the age of 19, for those new entrants to the service at the age of 16/17.

b) Agree to directly award a new contract, under the same terms and conditions to Clearsprings Ready Homes from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2026 for 18+ Shared Accommodation Services to support transition.

c) Delegate to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to negotiate, finalise and enter into the relevant contracts with the successful providers to deliver the Supported Accommodation contract, as detailed in the Key Decision 22/00079.

d) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to, finalising the terms of, and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

12. School Maintenance - Landlord: Tenant Financial Thresholds
(Item 12)

Ian Watts, Area Education Officer (North Kent) and Christine McInnes, Director of Education and SEN were in attendance for this item.

1. Mr Watts introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- The proposal could apply additional stress on school budgets. School budgets were under pressure, however budget shortfalls should be addressed through the national funding formula.
- A condition report of primary schools within the LA's portfolio could be made available to Members of the Committee.
- 85% of schools elected not to respond to the survey, it should not be assumed that the non-responders were in support of the proposals.
- Some schools might have higher than expected costs due to the age of the building or other specific circumstances; there needed to be flexibility to accommodate exceptional situations.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the proposed decision to propose to the Schools' Funding Forum that the financial limits for the costs of repairs and maintenance of schools are increased as set out in paragraphs 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 of the report.

13.   Establishment of two new Special Free Schools, in Swanley and Whitstable.
(Item 13)

Marisa White, Area Education Officer - East Kent, *Ian Watts, Area Education Officer (North Kent) and Christine McInnes, Director of Education and SEN were in attendance for this item.*

1. Mr Love introduced the item noting that in due course planning applications would be submitted by the DfE for consideration by the relevant District LA. Once complete, more children would be able to access a school that suited their needs and was closer to their homes.

2. Ms White added that there had been considerable interest from trusts wanting to run the sites. The recruitment of a trust would be led by the DfE in consultation with KCC.   Plans would be submitted for planning approval towards the end of 2024, once a trust was appointed. It was intended for the schools to open in September 2026.

3. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- There were some concerns about the placement of the school on the Whitstable site.
- There would be a transportation cost saving if children attended a school closer to their home, and an increase in their well-being from reduced travel time.

4. RESOLVED to endorse the recommendation as set out in the report, namely to:

a) Note the progress of the bids for the new special schools that were made as part of the Safety Valve submission and agreements entered into as set out in Annex A of the report, and

b) Endorse the proposed decision to approve arrangements to establish two new special free schools in Whitstable and Swanley in accordance with free school presumption process and relevant Safety Valve agreements.

14.   Kent Partnership County Youth Justice Plan 2023/24
(Item 14)

Dan Bride, Assistant Director and Head of Youth Justice and Carolann James, Interim Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms Bride introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- At the time of agenda publication, the details of the grant were unavailable; details have now been received and could be shared with Members after the meeting.
- The Partnership's strategies, such as the Prevention Strategy could be shared with Members after the meeting.

- The focused deterrent work was financed by the Violence Reduction Unit. They provided Partnership Members with funding to undertake deterrent activities.
- The Response Team worked alongside Youth Workers and they visited target areas together.
- Refrain activities had become a key performance indicator and would be included in future reports.
- The allocation of the Secure Remand Grant had reduced in 2023/24. The amount received was determined by the number of young people held in secure remand in the preceding year. The reduction in grant was an indication of Kent Youth Justice's success in reducing the number of secure remands in 2022/23.

3. RESOLVED to note and endorse the Plan.

School Expansions/Alterations

15. **Kings Hill Primary School Roof Maintenance**
(Item 15a)

Nicholas Abrahams, Assistant Director for Education (West Kent) was in attendance for this item.

1. Mr Abrahams introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- The defects replacement period for the wooden shingle tiles expired around 10 years ago, this was 15 years after instillation. The use of wooden shingles on a shady part of the roof, had led moisture retention and the degradation of the shingles.
- The use of wooden shingle tiles had been a planning condition at the time of instillation however, a variation to the condition has been sought from the planning authority to allow the shingles to be replaced with a metal roof.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the recommendation as set out in the report, namely to:

a) Authorise the allocation of £1,100,000 from the Children's, Young People and Education Annual Planned Enhancement Budget to permit the required repair works;

b) Delegate authority to the Director of Infrastructure to, in consultation with the Director of Education, enter into any necessary contracts or other legal agreements, as required to implement this decision; and

c) Agree for the Director of Infrastructure to be the nominated Authority Representative within the relevant agreements, with authority to enter into variations as envisaged under the contracts.

16. **Meadowfield (Foundation) Special School Satellite Provision at Sunny Bank Primary School**
(Item 15b)

Marisa White, Area Education Officer - East Kent, Ian Watts, Area Education Officer (North Kent) and Christine McInnes, Director of Education and SEN were in attendance for this item.

1. Ms White introduced the report.

2. Further to questions and comments from Members, it was noted that:

- Satellite sites were often required when schools were unable to expand further on their existing sites.
- Sometimes, with the parents' consent, the head teacher and staff of a special school may identify children who could move into mainstream education. However, some parents of children with SEN may not wish to send their child to a satellite special school if they felt that it was a stepping stone into mainstream education.

3. RESOLVED to endorse the recommendation as set out in the report.

Post Meeting Note:

There was a typographical error in recommendation a) of the report, namely;

a) Authorise the allocation of **£1,500,000** from the High Needs Capital Funding Budget to fund the satellite provision of Meadowfield Special School at Fulston Manor Secondary School.

The recommendation should have referenced authorisation of the allocation of **£1,600,000** from the High Needs Capital Funding Budget.

Members of the Committee have been advised of the correction and the Record of Decision agreed and signed by the Cabinet Member of Education and Skills on 12.10.2023, detailed the correct figure of £1,600,000.

17. **Work Programme**
(Item 16)

1. RESOLVED to agree the work programme and consider the addition of an item about LA Maintained Schools Condition Surveys, and an item about Family Hubs, at the November CYPE CC agenda setting meeting.

From: Derek Murphy, Cabinet Member for Economic
                Development

                Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's
                Services

                Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

To: Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee,
                21 November 2023

Subject: **Initial Draft Budget 2024-25 and MTFP 2024-27**

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary:
The attached report sets out the background to the setting of the capital programme, revenue budget and medium-term financial plan (MTFP) for the forthcoming year. The report includes fuller details of funding, spending, savings, income and reserves estimates in the initial draft revenue budget together with analysis of risks.

The same budget report is being presented to each Cabinet Committee as it is a standard report for the whole council, focussing on the key strategic considerations underpinning the decisions necessary for County Council to agree the budget at the Budget Meeting in February.

The relevant Cabinet Members will outline the key budget points relating to their portfolio as part of the Cabinet Committee consideration, to clarify the budget areas within scope of the Committee and to seek feedback on the relevant proposals.

To support ongoing budget consideration by Members, outside of the particular Cabinet Committee stage of the budget development process, a separate interrogatable dashboard is available to Members, setting out key information about individual elements of the initial draft revenue budget.

Recommendations:
The Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to:
a)   NOTE the initial draft capital and revenue budgets including responses to consultation
b)   SUGGEST any changes which should be made to the section of the budget related to the Cabinet Committee's portfolio area before the draft is considered by Cabinet on 25th January 2024 and presented to Full County Council on 19th February 2024

Contact details

Report Author(s)
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Relevant Corporate Director:
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Initial Draft Budget 2024-25 and 2024-27 MTFP

From	Leader of the Council; Roger Gough
	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Corporate and Traded Services; Peter Oakford
	Cabinet Members
Relevant Director(s)	Corporate Director Finance; Zena Cooke
	Interim Chief Executive,
	Corporate Directors, ASCH, CYPE and GET
Report author	Head of Finance Policy, Planning and Strategy; Dave Shipton
Circulated to	Cabinet Committees and Scrutiny Committee
Classification	Unrestricted

Contact details

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Directorates – abbreviations in this report

ASCH - Adult Social Care and Health	CYPE - Children, Young People and Education
GET - Growth, Environment & Transport	CED - Chief Executive's Department
DCED – Deputy Chief Executive's Department	NAC - Non-Attributable Costs

1.1   This report sets out the proposals in the administration's initial draft revenue budget 2024-25 and three-year medium term financial plan (MTFP) 2024-27. The report and appendices provide the essential information for the scrutiny process in advance of full Council approval in February 2024. As reported to Policy & Resources committee in July 2023 the draft budget for scrutiny is being published earlier than in recent years for the November 2023 cycle of meetings; initially enabled by the announcement of the settlement principles for 2024-25 in the 2023-24 local government finance settlement, and more importantly to free up capacity in the January 2024 cycle of meetings for key decisions on individual aspects of the budget proposals to be considered and agreed in principle pending County Council approval of the budget on 19th February 2024.

1.2   This timescale was planned before the challenge of further significant revenue overspends emerged in the first budget monitoring for 2023-24 as reported to Cabinet on 17th August 2023. These overspends are principally in adult social care (older persons and to a lesser extent vulnerable adults), home to school transport, and placement costs for children in care. The level of spending growth in these areas in recent years has been increasing at an unsustainable rate within the constraints of current government spending plans for local government. This growth has added significantly to the revenue budget challenge for 2024-25, not only from the need to reflect the full year effect of unbudgeted activity and costs during 2023-24 (and later stages of 2022-23) into 2024-25, but also on future forecasts for impact from cost drivers and demand. Inevitably an earlier publication for scrutiny also means that the initial draft budget is based on the best estimates available at the time and the final draft budget will need to be based on the latest information available in December/January (including the local government settlement announcement for 2024-25 and tax base estimates). Therefore, all the financials in the initial draft are necessarily provisional.

1.3   The report to Cabinet on 5th October "Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy" set out the necessity to address the structural budget deficits that have led to overspends in 2022-23 and 2023-24, and to bring the council back into financial sustainability based on securing the provision of services for Kent residents whilst meeting the statutory Best Value duties. The budget recovery plan set out the broad strategic approach with specific focus on the actions in 2023-24 that would have an immediate impact to bring current year spending back into balance as quickly as possible (many of which are one-offs and would not feed through into 2024-25).

1.4   The recovery plan set out separately the proposed strategies to meet the objective of delivering savings and future cost reductions over the medium to longer term impacting on 2024-25 budget and 2024-27 MTFP. Not all the detail of this second objective has yet been fully worked up in time for the publication of the initial draft budget for November scrutiny and delivering some of the structural changes to resolve deficits will take time. At this stage the administration's initial draft budget for 2024-25 and MTFP 2024-27 is unbalanced with budget gaps, and with indicative amounts from the broad strategic objectives in the recovery plan identified but with further detail to follow. However, this does not preclude scrutiny of the initial draft spending, savings, income and reserves estimates towards balancing the budget against the estimated 2024-25 settlement and council tax. An updated draft will need to be published in January 2024 with any missing detail for further scrutiny and consideration of key decisions in March 2024.   As in previous years a final draft will be published on 9th February in accordance with publication deadlines for County Council consideration and approval on 19th February 2024.

Numbers rounded for clarity including totals. As a result, small rounding differences sometimes occur, and tables may appear not to add up.   Page 2 of 27

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1.5   The budget recovery strategy identified 3 main areas where there is the biggest opportunity for further substantial savings and to reduce costs in 2024-25 to resolve the gap and balance the budget. These include review of demand and cost drivers in adult social care, children's services and home to school transport leading to scope to reduce future cost growth; contract renewals in the next 12 months; and further targeted savings including bringing forward savings in later years of MTFP.

1.6   The financial sustainability of a number of councils is a national concern at this time, and many of the spending growth pressures impacting on KCC are common in other councils. Whilst KCC will seek to take all the necessary steps to manage future spending within resources available through savings, income and future cost avoidance this will not necessarily fully secure the Council's financial resilience and sustainability if future spending growth continues at unsustainable levels. In particular, if the structural deficits in key spending areas in adults and children's are not addressed there will become a point where the council is unable to balance the budget on a sustainable basis from savings in other spending areas.

1.7   The draft revenue estimates for spending, savings, income and reserves have been set out in a more accessible format. This change was planned alongside the earlier publication timescale and the development of outcomes based budgeting. It is designed to enable plans to be considered from the perspective of the main spending areas accounting for over 80% of revenue spending (excluding non-attributable costs), as well as the traditional directorate perspective. The main spending areas cover care support & preventative services for older persons, care support & preventative services for vulnerable adults, care support & preventative services for vulnerable and disabled children, public transport (including home to school transport), waste recycling & disposal, and highways management & maintenance. The more accessible format comprises of dashboards that allow interrogation in more detail of current spending and proposed changes from spending growth, savings, income and reserves that lead to draft net spending plans for 2024-25 and subsequent years, as well as providing background information on key impacts, risks, sensitivities and dependencies. These dashboards replace the previous tabular formats and are only available internally within the Council (link sent with budget papers). The estimates are an early forecast which can, and in all likelihood will, change in the final draft budget. Effectively this means the gap presented is a figure within a likely range.

1.8   The draft capital plan will not be published for November scrutiny. The final draft programme will be published in January to ensure that the plan can fully reflect grant notifications and the latest forecast spending on projects and rolling programmes including rollovers from the 2022-23 outturn.

Numbers rounded for clarity including totals. As a result, small rounding differences sometimes occur, and tables may appear not to add up.   Page 3 of 27

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1.9   As well as the impacts of current year overspends and future forecast cost drivers and demand, inflation is still forecast to remain at historically high levels during 2023-24 and into 2024-25. Inflation impacts on the costs of goods and services in revenue budgets and costs of labour, fees and materials on capital projects. At this stage the impact of inflation built into budget estimates is based on the March 2023 forecasts from the Office of Budget responsibility (OBR). The March 2023 OBR forecasts were for Consumer Price Index (CPI) to peak at 10.7% in quarter 4 2022, thereafter reducing to:

- 9.7% in quarter 1 2023
- 6.9% in quarter 2 2023
- 5.4% in quarter 3 2023
- 2.9% in quarter 4 2023
- 1.5% in quarter 1 2024

1.10   Inflationary uplifts are applied according to the terms of individual contracts including timing. This means that in many cases mid-year uplifts have a part year impact in 2023-24 and full year impact in 2024-25. The rate of inflation in 2023 has not reduced as quickly as the March 2023 OBR forecast, with reported CPI from Office for National Statistics (ONS) of 10.2% quarter 1, 8.4% quarter 2 and 6.7% quarter 3 2023. Revenue spending subject to inflation is around £1.4bn, so each 1% adds £14m to council costs.

1.11   The administration's initial draft budget includes a 4.992% assumed increase in Council Tax charge. This would increase the County Council share of the bill for a typical band D household by £1.47 per week (£76.59 per year). Council Tax is the council's most significant source of income to fund essential services, and whilst the administration seeks to keep increases to a minimum, the assumed amount is in line with the government's principles for 2024-25 announced in the 2023-24 local government finance settlement of a 3% referendum limit and 2% adult social care precept. The tax base (the number of dwellings liable for council tax after discounts, exemptions and assumed collection rates) is assumed to increase by 1.7%, which is around the normal level we would expect from growth in the number of households and anticipated changes to discounts. The council tax precept is based on combination of the council tax band D charge and the estimate of the net number of band D equivalent properties in the tax base for 2024-25. The tax base estimate is ultimately determined by collection authorities (district and borough councils) for the final draft budget and council tax precept for full Council approval on 19th February.

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2.1 The setting of the budget is a decision reserved for Full Council. The Council's Budget and Policy Framework requires that a draft budget is issued for consultation with the Cabinet and Scrutiny Committees to allow for their comments to be considered before the final budget proposals are made to Full Council.

2.2 The overall strategy for the budget is to ensure that the Council continues to plan for revenue and capital budgets which are affordable, reflect the Council's strategic priorities, allow the Council to fulfil its statutory responsibilities and continue to maintain and improve the Council's financial resilience. This is consistent with the objectives set out in Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy. However, these aims are not always an easy combination and involves some difficult decisions about service levels and provision both for the forthcoming year and over the medium term. In reaching this balance it is essential that the Council has regard to bearing down on spending growth (future price inflation, non inflation related cost increases and demand increases), delivering efficiency/transformation savings, generating income to fund services, and agreeing changes in policies to reduce current recurring spending and/or avoid future spending while making the necessary investments to support service improvement. In this context it is worth clarifying that savings relate to reducing current recurring spend whereas bearing down on future growth is cost avoidance, both amount to the same end outcome of reducing future spending from what it would otherwise have needed to be without action and intervention. The initial draft budget should be assessed against these aims recognising that there are still gaps to close.

2.3 The Council is under a legal duty to set a balanced and sustainable budget and maintain adequate reserves such that it can deliver its statutory responsibilities and priorities. A MTFP covering the entirety of the resources available to the Council is considered to be the best way that resource prioritisation and allocation decisions can be considered and agreed in a way that provides a stable and considered approach to service delivery and takes into account relevant risks and uncertainty. However, it must also be acknowledged that the Government's Autumn Budget 2022 statement only covered a 2-year period, and the Local Government Finance settlement (LGFS) announcements to date only contained high level principles for 2024-25 with little detail and no indicative allocations for individual authorities. This means that the funding for 2024-25 is a best estimate at this stage and the forecasts for later years are speculative, consequently planning has to be sufficiently flexible to respond accordingly. Even so, it is clear that 2024-25 and medium term to 2026-27 are likely to continue to be exceptionally challenging and will require real terms reductions even though overall net cash spending is increasing. This will be a difficult message to convey.

2.4 As the Council develops its detailed proposals it must continue to keep under review those key financial assumptions which underpin the Council's MTFP particularly in the context of wider public spending and geo-economic factors. Over the previous decade the Council had to become ever more dependent on locally raised sources of income through Council Tax and retained business rates, and it is only in recent years that additional central government funding has been made available to local authorities primarily to address spending pressures in social care (albeit at a time when the national public sector deficit has been increasing). However, there is no certainty that this additional central government funding will be baselined for future years.

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2.5   In accordance with Financial Regulations, a medium-term capital programme and financing plan is prepared on an annual basis. Where capital estimates are included, funding must be secured and approved prior to any expenditure being incurred.

2.6   Setting the annual budget is one of the most significant decisions the County Council takes each year. It sets the County Council's share of council tax and the overall resource framework in which the Council operates. The administration's budget is the financial expression of the council's strategic priorities. The budget gives delegated authority to manage the budget to Corporate Directors and Directors within the parameters set out in the Council's Constitution and Financial Regulations. Corporate Directors and Directors are accountable for spending decisions within delegated powers reporting to the Chief Executive, and these are monitored through the council's budget monitoring arrangements regularly reported to Cabinet. The draft budget is developed, scrutinised and ultimately approved in compliance with the following six key considerations:

A) Strategic Priorities – Strategic Statement

2.7   The County Council approved a new strategic statement "Framing Kent's Future (FKF)" on 26th May 2022. The statement sets out the challenges and opportunities Kent is faced with and the actions the Council will prioritise to address them over the next four years focussing on four key priorities. The 2023-24 budget recognised that the significant shift in the financial and operating landscape since FKF's approval meant that policy and service decisions had to be taken to balance the budget which could run counter to the priorities and ambition set out in Framing Kent's Future.

2.8   Securing Kent's Future (SKF) has explored these shifts in more depth and acknowledges that given the significance of adults and children's social care within the council's budget, and that spending growth pressures on the council's budget overwhelming (but not exclusively) come from social care, that the priority of delivering New Models of Care and Support within FKF must take precedence over the other priorities. This creates an expectation that council services across all directorates must collectively prioritise delivering the new models of care and support objective as a collective enterprise.

2.9   This does not mean that the other objectives of Levelling Up Kent, Infrastructure for Communities, and Environmental Step Change are not still important and all work on these must stop. However, the scope of these other three objectives will have to be scaled back in terms of additional investment and funding, and management time and capacity that can reasonably be given to them.

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B) Best Value

2.10   SKF has recognised that the Council must prioritise its Best Value statutory responsibility. The expansion of the legislative framework in which councils operate in has extended statutory duties without the necessary additional financial resources through increased government funding or income generating/local tax raising powers to cover the additional costs.   The government has recently issued revised statutory Best Value guidance (subject to consultation) reminding local authorities of the requirement to secure continuous improvement having regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness.   The revised guidance goes on to explicitly state that this covers delivering a balanced budget, providing statutory services, including adult social care and children's services, and securing value for money in all spending decisions.

2.11   The implication is clear. Those councils that cannot balance competing statutory duties, set a balanced budget, deliver statutory services, and secure value for money are not meeting their legal obligations under the Local Government Act 1999. Consequently, the statutory Best Value duty must frame all financial, service and policy decisions and the council must pro-actively evidence the best value considerations, including budget preparation and approval. The initial draft budget is a step towards this enhanced Best Value compliance and we will look to develop Best Value assessment of individual elements within budget proposals in later drafts (and subsequent budgets) but these will not be ready for this initial draft and until the further detail to resolve budget gaps has been completed.

C) Requirement to set a balanced budget

2.12   The Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the Council to consult on and ultimately set a legal budget and Council Tax precept for the forthcoming financial year, 2024-25. This requirement applies to the final draft budget presented for County Council approval. It does not apply to interim drafts. Whilst there is no legal requirement to set a balanced MTFP, this is considered good practice with an expectation that the financial strategy is based on a balanced plan in the medium term (albeit the resource equation beyond 2024-25 is still highly uncertain)

2.13   Setting the Council's revenue and capital budgets for the forthcoming year will be incredibly challenging due to the economic circumstances and forecast levels of growth pressures on council services. This has made current year budgets significantly more volatile due to unpredictable cost of providing council services from inflation, market conditions, delivering statutory responsibilities and ultimately client and resident expectations. Demand is also unpredictable although currently this is less volatile in terms of client numbers in most services. This volatility has knock-on consequences for our ability to forecast future spending requirements and income levels.

2.14   The LGFS for 2023-24 provided some additional certainty and increase in the resources available to the local government sector as a whole (and social care in particular) through the announcement of core principles for council tax referendum and grant settlements for 2024-25. The announcement did not include any indicative amounts for individual authorities for 2024-25 although we are able to estimate the likely amount with a reasonable degree of certainty providing the allocation methodology is not significantly altered for 2023-24.

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2.15   The Council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget. However, what is meant by 'balanced' is not defined in law and relies on the professional judgement of the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that the budget is robust and sustainable. A prudent definition of a balanced budget would be a financial plan based on sound assumptions which shows how planned spending and income equals the available funding for the forthcoming year. Plans can take into account deliverable cost savings and/or local income growth strategies as well as useable reserves. The government has confirmed that the Statutory Override for the Dedicated Schools Grant deficits is extended for a further 3 years from 2023-24 to 2025-26. However, despite this extension under the Safety Valve programme the Council will have to start to make provision for a contribution in the 2024-25 budget and subsequent years for the duration of the agreement towards the accumulated DSG deficit.

2.16   While there is no legal definition of a balanced budget, legislation does provide a description to illustrate when a budget is considered not to balance:
- where the increased uncertainty leads to budget overspends of a level which reduce reserves to unacceptably low levels, or
- where an authority demonstrates the characteristics of an insolvent organisation, such as an inability to pay creditors.

2.17   The administration's initial draft budget includes a significant increase in risks, due to the combination of the magnitude of overspends in the current year (including under delivery of savings plans), unsustainable levels of growth and the need to avoid/reduce these, the magnitude of savings/income required for 2024-25, and external factors including geo economic circumstances and the impact of a recent high court order that the Council must take all possible steps to care for all Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking (UAS) children arriving in the county under the Children's Act 1989, unless and until they are transferred to other local authorities under the National Transfer Scheme. The risks from the judgment not only arise from the cost of securing additional care provision for UAS children should government departments not fully compensate the council but also knock-on consequences on the availability and cost of care for other children already in Kent. To date the offer is circa £9m which is insufficient to cover forecast costs for caring for UAS children for the remainder of 2023-24 which if not resolved would leave a forecast deficit, and no offer has yet been made for 2024-25. This combination poses a major threat to the Council's financial sustainability.

2.18   The increased risks means there will need to be a very robust approach to negotiating and agreeing prices for a range of council services to stay within the inflation allocations in the draft budget, an enhanced emphasis on controlling the drivers of non-inflation related cost increases, a more rigorous approach to managing, monitoring and reporting on demand for council services and greater oversight, monitoring and reporting of savings delivery to reduce the risk of further calls on reserves. The level of savings required in 2024-25 and over the medium term continues to be higher than in recent years driven largely by growth in spending rather than cuts in funding, representing a new and very specific challenge.

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2.19   To avoid the risk of an unbalanced budget the Council has to be financially resilient. Good financial management is fundamental in establishing confidence in the budget and ensuring that the finances can withstand unexpected shocks. The Council undertook a review of each Directorate's financial management arrangements, following the Council wide financial management review undertaken by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Council is also developing Outcomes Based Budgeting which will see a more integrated approach to budget and service planning over the MTFP period focussing on priority outcomes and value for money.

2.20   Setting a clear medium-term financial plan (MTFP) also strengthens the Council's financial resilience by identifying financial issues early and options for potential solutions.

D) Budget Consultation

2.21   The Council launched a consultation on the 2024-25 budget on 13th July 2023. The consultation was open until 6th September 2023 and can still be viewed via the https://letstalk.kent.gov.uk/budget-consultation-2024-25 Council's website.

2.22   2,620 responses were received which is higher than the 2,161 responses to last year's budget consultation. Responses were received from Kent residents, KCC staff and local businesses. 49.8% of respondents found out about the consultation via Facebook advertising, 19.4% via a KCC e-mail and/or website.

2.23   A supporting document set out the background to the consultation including key facts about Kent, KCC's strategic priorities, the financial challenges the council has had to address in recent years, the 2022-23 budget outturn, and the 2023-24 budget. The document included information on the council tax referendum principles together with the assumed levels for 2024-25 and impact on council tax bills. The document sets out the financial outlook for the forthcoming year and the difficult decisions that will be needed to balance significant forecast spending increases with the forecast resources from council tax and central government settlement.

2.24   The supporting document focuses on the six main spending areas which account for over 80% of revenue spending (excluding non-attributable costs):
•   Care, support and preventative services for vulnerable adults (32%)
•   Care, support and preventative services for vulnerable and disabled children (17%)
•   Care, support and preventative services for older persons (15%)
•   Public transport including home to school transport (8%)
•   Waste recycling and disposal (7%)
•   Highways management and maintenance (4%)

2.25   The consultation sought views on both the general council tax and the adult social care levy, and whether increases up to the referendum level are supported, increases should be less than referendum level, or any increase is opposed. The consultation sought views on spending priorities within the big six areas, and whether current spending is too little, too much or about right. The consultation sought views on if spending has to be reduced in one of the big six areas which should it be. The consultation also sought views on ideas for savings.

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2.26 A separate detailed report setting out the responses received is included as a background document to this report.

E) Equalities Considerations

2.27   The Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, in the exercise of its functions to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

2.28   To help meet its duty under the Equality Act the council undertakes equality impact assessments to analyse a proposed change to assess whether it has a disproportionate impact on persons who share a protected characteristic. As part of our budget setting process an equality impact assessment screening will be completed for each savings proposal to determine which proposals will require a full equality impact analysis (with mitigating actions set out against any equality risks) prior to a decision to implement being made.

2.29   The amounts for some savings can only be confirmed following consultation and completion of an equalities impact assessment. Consequently, amounts are only planned at the time the budget is approved and can change. Any changes will be reported through the in-year budget monitoring reports which will include separate and specific consideration of delivery of savings plans.

F) Treasury Management Strategy

2.30   The Treasury Management Strategy Statement will be included as an appendix to the report for approval by full Council in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. The Statement sets out the proposed strategy with regard to borrowing, the investment of cash balances and the associated monitoring arrangements.

2.31   The prudential indicators set out in the Treasury Management Strategy and Capital Strategy will be based on the first three years of the 10 year Capital Programme.

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3.1 The provisional local government finance settlement for 2023-24 included guiding principles for 2024-25, although no indicative figures for individual councils were set out. The guiding principles related to council tax referendum principles, additional social care grants announced as part of a two-year package for 2023-24 and 2024-25 in the Autumn 2022 Budget, and uplifts to retained business rates and Revenue Support Grant (RSG) linked to business rate multipliers.

3.2 The guiding principle on council tax is that referendum limits for 2024-25 would be the same as 2023-24 i.e. for authorities with adult social care responsibilities an increase in the general precept of up to but not exceeding 3% without the requirement for a referendum, and adult social care levy of up to but not exceeding 2%. The initial draft budget assumes a council tax increase of 4.992%, the maximum that would be allowed without a referendum.

3.3 The additional grants for social care include:
- an extra £532m nationally in the Social Care Grant for adults and children's social care (increasing the total grant from £1,345m to £1,877m). If the same distribution methodology is used for 2024-25 as 2023-24 KCCs estimated share of the extra would be £14.4m (increasing Social Care grant from £88.8m to £103.2m).
- an extra £283m nationally in the Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund (increasing the total grant from £562m to £845m). If the same distribution methodology is used for 2024-25 as 2023-24 KCCs estimated share of the extra would be £7.3m (increasing Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund grant from £14.4m to £21.7m).
- an extra £200m nationally in the local authority 50% share of the Discharge Fund (increasing the total grant from £300m to £500m). If the same distribution methodology is used for 2024-25 as 2023-24 KCCs estimated share of the extra would be £4.7m (increasing Discharge Fund grant from £7.0m to £11.7m).

3.4 On 28th July 2023 the government announced a further £600m funding for adult social care over 2023-24 and 2024-25. £570m was added to the Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund (£365m in 2023-24 and a further £205m in 2024-25). KCC's share in 2023-24 was £9.4m with an estimated share of £5.2m in 2024-25. The remaining £30m is to be targeted to those authorities in the most challenged health systems (no details have yet been published).

3.5 The estimated increased social care grants have been included in the initial draft budget assumptions. The additional social care grants and increase in the adult social care council tax precept must be passported into social care budgets. This effectively sets a minimum increase in net spending on social care services between 2023-24 and 2024-25 and caps the amount that can be delivered from efficiency and transformation programmes in social care services to offset increasing costs.

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3.6   The Non-Domestic Rating Bill is currently making its way through parliament. Most of this will not affect the retained funding for local authorities other than it will confirm that the annual indexation will be based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than Retail Price Index (RPI) and the increase in the small business and standard multipliers would be decoupled. The impact of these changes on retained business rates funding is subject to technical consultation which closes on 2nd November. Ministers will still have the power to approve a lesser increase in the multiplier. Minsters have used the power of a lesser increase in recent years including using CPI rather than RPI (although local authorities have been compensated for the impact on retained business rates through a separate Section 31 grant).

3.7   The initial draft budget assumes that retained business rates (including top-up grant) and RSG will be uplifted by CPI (with no further compensation to RPI) as this was set out in the guiding principles. At this stage there has been no assumption about the decoupling of small business and standard multipliers pending the outcome of the consultation. This could mean that future uplifts are either based on local weighted average tailored for each authority according to the individual mix of small businesses and standard businesses within the tax base, or an England wide national weighted average. The initial draft budget assumes all increases are based on the un-decoupled small business rate multiplier (assumed 1.4p less than standard multiplier for 2024-25). The final impact of the decision on decoupled uplifts will need to be included in subsequent drafts once decisions have been confirmed.

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4.1 Traditionally the revenue budget has been determined on an incremental basis. Incremental budgeting starts with the current year's budget and then adds/subtracts for known and forecast changes. These changes include the full year effect of current year forecast variances as well as future forecasts for pay/prices, service demands (largely driven by non-inflation related demand and cost drivers), service improvements and government legislation. These spending forecasts are then balanced against available funding by spending reductions through savings and income. Non inflation related demand and cost drivers would include things like increased costs of additional hours in care packages, longer journey routes, and supplier competition.

4.2 Incremental budgeting is relatively simple to understand and is appropriate if the primary cost drivers do not change from year to year, or changes can be robustly forecast. One of the big challenges in recent years has been the scale and unpredictability of changes in these non-inflation related demand and cost drivers and the difficulty in forecasting them accurately. This has resulted in overspends. There are also other problems with incremental budgeting as it tends to reinforce current practices and can lead to budget slack due to the inbuilt incentive to over-estimate incremental changes or failure to challenge the basis of current budgets. It is also highly susceptible to volatility from external factors.

4.3 Outcomes based budgeting (OBB) seeks to challenge the orthodoxy of incremental budgeting as it seeks to measure the difference that council spending is expected to make to the quality of life for local residents and communities and target spending accordingly. It will take some time to fully move to OBB due to the large amount of recurrent spending that is effectively fixed in the short to medium term due to existing care and support packages, contractual obligations, and long-standing agreements. This means that initially OBB is focused on an alternative approach to determining the distribution of the available year on year change in resources. This continues to be through the calculation of resource envelopes. For 2024-25 budget and MTFP resource envelopes were set for each of the next three years covering 2024-25 and indicative allocations for 2025-26 and 2026-27. The envelopes for 2024-25 are more predictable with the announcement of guiding principles within the 2023-24 settlement which confirmed increases in social care grants and council tax referendum principles for 2024-25.

4.4 The resource envelopes allocate the forecast available additional resources after taking account of corporate issues such as maintaining adequate and prudent reserves, provision for Kent scheme pay award and debt charges to fund capital programme. The resource envelopes for social care (adults and children's) need to ensure that additional resources from targeted government grants and specific council tax levy are passported in full.

4.5 Envelopes have been set on an Outcomes Based approach for the "big six" spending areas:
• care, support and preventative services for older persons
• care, support and preventative services for vulnerable adults
• care, support and preventative services for vulnerable and disabled children
• public transport (including home to school transport)
• waste recycling and disposal
• highways management & maintenance

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4.6   The resource envelope calculation for the big six is based on a combination of unavoidable spending increases (largely contractual price increases) and savings from existing incremental MTFP, with the balance of available resources allocated according to outcomes. Effectively this replaces the previous incremental demographic demand growth and service improvements with an Outcomes basis. The envelopes for remaining spending outside the big six (other envelope) are set from the remaining resources based on historical spend and existing incremental MTFP growth and savings/income.

4.7   Services were tasked with identifying the actions they would need to take to manage spending within the resource envelopes.   The initial draft plans to date have led to significant gaps in older people & vulnerable adults, integrated children's and public transport envelopes where spending growth to date is forecast to be greater than the envelope and sufficient new savings/income have not been identified to manage within the envelope. It will be essential in closing the gap that the further outstanding actions seek to find ways to manage down the spending growth in these areas although this will take some time and it is inevitable that spending in other areas will also have to reduce below the levels expected in the envelope allocations. The council will need to engage additional external support to assist with identifying solutions that enable future spending growth in these key areas to be managed within the likely resources available within general fund from local taxation and government settlement and that these services do not take up an ever increasing and disproportionate share of the Council's overall budget.

4.8   Currently there is a smaller gap in the waste recycling and disposal envelope and small surpluses in highways and other envelopes. The overall gap in the initial draft revenue budget of £48.8m will need to be closed across all envelopes for subsequent and final drafts through the objectives and actions identified in the strategy reported to Cabinet on 5th October 2023 "Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy". The latest position compared to the envelopes is set out in table 1 below.

Table 1 – Resource Envelopes compared to Initial Draft Spending Plans

	Resource Envelope £m	Initial Draft Plans £m	Gap / (surplus) £m
Older people & vulnerable adults	40.4	52.3	11.9
Integrated Children's Services	3.7	21.4	17.8
Highways management & maintenance	4.8	4.3	-0.5
Waste recycling & disposal	0.7	3.0	2.3
Transport	3.9	26.3	22.3
Other	-0.4	-1.3	-0.9
Corporate for reserves, pay & financing	46.9	42.7	-4.2
Total	99.8	148.6	48.8

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4.9   The spending plan submissions have been captured in a new way using sharepoint templates. This allows for more consistency with strategic business planning, enables more information to be collected and held centrally to inform budget decisions, and allows members to access more information about the draft budget proposals as part of the scrutiny process. The information from the templates is presented in a series of dashboards that can be interrogated. These dashboards have been designed to provide a high level of summary information which can then be drilled down. The information can be viewed from directorate, OBB service category, and the traditional MTFP categories (prices, demand, efficiencies, etc) perspectives.

4.10   A short video demonstration of the dashboards has been prepared to help to use them. The dashboards can only be accessed through a kent.gov e-mail account. The attached appendix C includes screen shots of examples from the dashboards. A brief description of each of the spending growth, savings & income, and reserves entries in the dashboard is set out in appendix D. The templates and dashboards are a new approach to gathering and presenting budget information.   This means that inevitably further developments and improvements both to the design and presentation of them, and quality of information, will be needed as these evolve.

4.11   This approach is part of a transition towards Outcomes Based Budgeting ensuring a greater outcome focus on the most significant spending areas. This is not to say that other services are not necessarily a priority and cannot be added to the outcome based approach in later years. As the approach is developed increasingly future years envelopes will be based on finance and performance outcomes metrics. These metrics will need to be developed and agreed.

4.12   The core objectives of the revenue strategy are largely unchanged by an Outcome Based approach. The core budget objectives are as follows:
  •   Maintain a balanced budget and medium-term financial plan with net expenditure (after income and specific grants) not exceeding available funding from un-ringfenced grants and local taxation
  •   Set a council tax that does not exceed the government referendum limits
  •   Ensure the council is financially sustainable minimising the risk that the council could cease to be responsible for its financial and other affairs through government intervention or appointment of commissioners
  •   Maintain an adequate and prudent level of reserves commensurate with risks
  •   Maintain and improve the council's overall financial resilience through sustainability of reserves, levels of external borrowing and debt costs, balance of income compared to spend, proportion of council budget spent on social care
  •   Prudent management of cashflow and liquidity through Treasury Strategy which balances risks and returns on financial investments and low interest costs and certainty on borrowing
  •   Full cost recovery on charges for discretionary services other than where Cabinet agrees to provide services at a subsidy and/or concession
  •   Prudent capital investment programme
  •   Aligns resources to the council's strategic vision and priorities whilst allowing the council to fulfil statutory obligations

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5.1 Council Tax income is a key source of funding for council services. The amount generated through Council Tax is based on precept on collection authorities derived from the estimated band D equivalent Council Tax Base (the number of weighted properties in each band adjusted for exemptions, discounts and assumed collection rates) and the county council share of the band D household charge.

5.2 A significant proportion of the funding towards the revenue budget is derived from the County Council's share of council tax. The County Council share of council tax typically amounts to around 70% of a household council tax bill. The County Council charge is the same for all households in the county (as is the share for Police & Crime Commissioner and Fire and Rescue authority), the amount for district/borough and town/parish councils will vary depending on the local area and the individual decisions of these councils.

5.3 The Council currently can, subject to legislative constraints, increase its Council Tax rate through two mechanisms, the Adult Social Care (ASC) precept and general tax rate increases. Each 1% increase in the Council Tax rate generates circa £8.9m per annum in 2024-25, which equates to an extra 29.5 pence per week for a band D property.

5.4 The guiding principles for 2024-25 allow for up to but not exceeding 3% general tax rate increases without a referendum plus an additional Adult Social Care precept of up to 2%. These increases are based on the total county council share of the household charge for 2023-24 (£1,534.23 for band D household). The administration's initial draft budget 2023-24 includes an assumed 2.998% increase for the general precept (up to but not exceeding the referendum level) and a further 1.994% increase for the adult social care levy (ASCL). The impact of these assumed council tax increases on individual bands are shown in table 2.

Table 2 – Assumed Council Tax Band Charges

Band	Proportion of Band D Tax Rate	2023-24 (incl. ASCL)	2024-25 (excl. increase in ASCL)	2024-25 (incl. increase in ASCL)
A	6/9	£1,022.82	£1,053.48	£1,073.88
B	7/9	£1,193.29	£1,229.06	£1,252.86
C	8/9	£1,363.76	£1,404.64	£1,431.84
D	9/9	£1,534.23	£1,580.22	£1,610.82
E	11/9	£1,875.17	£1,931.38	£1,968.78
F	13/9	£2,216.11	£2,282.54	£2,326.74
G	15/9	£2,557.05	£2,633.70	£2,684.70
H	18/9	£3,068.46	£3,160.44	£3,221.64

5.5 The County Council's 2023-24 council tax charge (including Fire and Rescue Authority to ensure valid like for like comparison) is currently 10th highest of the 21 counties and 4th of the 7 south east counties. We will not know KCC's relative position on Council Tax for 2024-25 until all county councils have agreed their precept and Council Tax charge for 2024-25.

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5.6   The assumed tax base in the initial draft budget is 1.7% increase. This is based on an assumed historical average increase of 1.5% for increases in number of dwellings and changes in discounts, exemptions and assumed collection rates plus a further 0.2% for the assumed impact if the remaining 9 councils remove the remaining discounts on empty dwellings. Removing such discounts would be consistent with reducing the number of empty dwellings and reducing collection costs. Removing empty property discounts would also be more consistent with reforms in the Levelling up and Regeneration Bill which would allow premiums to be charged on dwellings empty for more than one year as otherwise owners of empty dwellings would pay reduced or no council tax in the first year a property became empty but then double council tax in second year. At this stage the tax base includes no assumption of these increased premiums pending progress of the Bill through parliament.

5.7   The final council tax precept and council tax funding levels will have to be based on tax base estimates notified by the 12 collection authorities. This could change from the assumed tax base in the initial draft 2024-25 budget. Collection authorities also have to notify estimated collection fund balance for over/under collection. This must also be reflected in the final budget as over/under collection has to be taken into account as part of the final decision on council tax charge for 2024-25. The initial draft includes an assumed £7m collection fund balance.

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6.1   The administration's initial draft capital and revenue budgets are subject to the budget scrutiny process in November (with scrutiny of further detail to follow in January). The estimates in the initial draft budget are early forecasts which can, and in all likelihood will, change in the final draft budget. Following the scrutiny process the administration's final draft budget for approval by County Council will be published by 9th February 2024. The full Council is responsible for agreeing the budget at the County Council meeting on 19th February 2024 (this is later than previous years to avoid the school holidays but does mean that the council tax precept must be agreed even if other aspects of the budget are deferred to the reserve date as district and borough councils need certainty over the county council precept for their budget setting which is scheduled in the days immediately after the county council meeting).   As required by the Council's Constitution and Financial Regulations, the final draft budget for County Council approval will be proposed by the Leader and published in a format recommended by the Corporate Director, Finance and agreed by the Leader.

6.2   The draft proposed ten-year capital spending plans for 2024-34 are being updated to reflect the recent monitoring position and are currently work in progress. The updated plans will need to include some minor changes as detailed below, with the comprehensive refresh scheduled to be published in January:
• 	Roll overs from the 2022-23 outturn position,
• 	The transfer of small recurring annual spend to revenue,
• 	The addition of £26.1m between 2024-25 to 2026-27 to the corporate Modernisation of Assets programme, funded from additional capital receipts,
• 	Reflection of the 2025-26 basic need grant allocations which resulted in £20.5m additional grant in 2025-26,
• 	Replacement of £2.6m prudential borrowing with available grant in 2024-25.

6.3   The presentation of the administration's draft revenue budget 2024-25 and 2024-27 MTFP focuses on the key policy and strategic implications of the proposals. The revenue proposals are summarised in appendices A to D of this report. These appendices show the spending, income and savings changes from the current year's approved budget (2023-24) and the financing requirements.   Appendix A provides a high-level summary of the proposed three-year plan for the whole council, showing separately the spending growth, savings & income, changes in reserves for core KCC funded activity (funding from the local government settlement and local taxation) from changes in externally funded activities (largely specific grant funded).

6.4   Appendix B provides a directorate high level summary of the proposed plan for 2024-25 again showing separately spending growth, savings & income, changes in reserves and funding for core KCC funded activity (funding from the local government settlement and local taxation) from changes in externally funded activities (largely specific grant funded). Throughout this report the focus is on core funded spending, savings, income and reserves as changes on externally funded spend are financially neutral.

6.5   Appendix C shows examples of the more detailed information available through the dashboards. Appendix D provides a full list of individual spending and savings & income items. Subsequent versions of the draft and final budget will provide more budget details in other formats as the dashboards can only be accessed via a kent.gov e-mail account. The dashboards have been designed specifically to address issues with previous budget presentations for scrutiny purposes.

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6.6   The final draft budget presented to County Council will include the key service analysis. The original planned spending on key services is set out in appendix E of the final approved Budget Book for 2023-24 (published in March) and available on KCC website at https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/148947/Budget-Book-2023-24.pdf
It is not feasible or appropriate to produce a key service presentation in the initial draft budget for scrutiny as the scrutiny process needs to focus on the proposed changes to the approved budgets for 2023-24 before more detailed delivery plans are completed and these plans will inform the key service budgets for 2024-25.

6.7   Additional proposed spending growth includes the impact of decisions and activities already being delivered in the current year not included in the current base budget and known future contractual obligations. It also includes forecasts for future cost or activity changes for the forthcoming year, or changes in Council policy. These are set out in fuller detail in dashboards including an explanation of the reasons for the change, key impacts and risks, dependencies and sensitivities. As outlined in section 4, the dashboards have been designed as a new approach but inevitably will need further development on design, content and data quality.

6.8   The savings and income options in the dashboards follows a similar pattern with proposed savings amounts derived from the full year effect of 2023-24 plans already agreed; savings and income for 2024-25 in the original 2023-26 MTFP (albeit updated); savings/income from the application of existing policies; savings/income that do not require any changes in policy; and those that require policy changes presented as policy savings, efficiency/transformation savings, income or financing savings. Given the scale of the savings, enhanced detailed delivery plans will need to be prepared and monitoring arrangements will be put in place in addition to the arrangements already embedded through the monthly monitoring with budget managers and regular quarterly budget monitoring reports to Cabinet.

6.9   The high-level equation for changes in planned revenue spending for 2024-25 (growth and savings), income and net budget, together with the balancing changes in funding is shown in table 3 below. This summarises how the requirement to set a balanced budget will be met once the outstanding actions for 2024-25 outlined in Securing Kent's Future have been finalised and confirmed. To improve transparency the spending, savings and reserves from core KCC funds are shown separately from externally funded changes (consistent with revised presentation of appendices A and B).

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Table 3 – Net Change in Spending and Funding

Change in Net Spending	Core Funded	External Funded	Change in Net Funding	Core Funded
Assumed additional spending	£201.5m	-£24.1m	Increase in Social Care grants	£31.7m
Proposed savings from spending reductions and future cost avoidance	-£59.2m*		Net Increase in other government grants	£7.9m
Proposed changes in income	-£10.1m*	-£0.3m	Change in council tax base	£14.9m
Savings & future cost avoidance from SKF to be identified	-£48.8m		Assumed increase in council tax charge	£44.5m
Assumed changes in specific government grants		£20.9m	Change in retained business rates	£3.0m
Proposed net change in reserves	£16.4m	£3.5m	Change in net collection fund balances/S31 compensation	-£2.2m
Total Change in Net Spending	**£99.8m**	**£0.0m**	**Total Change in Net Funding**	**£99.8m**

*Net figures from original 2023-26 plan updated and new proposals

6.10   The increased and additional grants have been set out in more detail in the section on the principles for 2024-25 local government finance settlement (section 3 of this report). This includes the ASC Discharge Fund, increases in Social Care Grant and Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund.

6.11   The initial draft MTFP does not show a balanced 3 year plan. The initial draft budget for 2024-25 has a gap of £48.8m due to spending growth after savings, income and reserves exceeding the estimated resources from the government settlement and local taxation. The early forecasts on which the initial draft budget is based means that effectively this means the gap presented is a figure within a likely range. The recovery plan has set out indicative amounts from the further actions to close this gap although at this stage these have not been worked in sufficient detail to include as savings and cost reduction plans for the initial draft budget. The recovery plan identified 3 main areas where there is the biggest opportunity for further savings and to reduce costs in 2024-25 to resolve the gap and balance the budget. These include:
- review of demand and cost drivers in adult social care, children's services and home to school transport leading to scope to reduce future cost growth with a particular focus on managing down demand and non-inflationary cost increases in line with the best value principles outlined in section 2B of this report
- Review of all contracts due for renewal in the next 12 months with particular regard to those that can be allowed to lapse and those where there can be a significant change in specification leading to lower tender prices
- Further targeted policy savings in areas of non-statutory spending (including elements of SEN, adult social care and children's services), efficiency/transformation savings such as planning of SEN transport routes, and bringing forward savings in later years of MTFP.

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These further detailed plans will need to be presented for scrutiny in January in advance of the publication of final draft budget plans for full Council approval in February. The plans for 2025-26 and 2026-27 have further albeit lesser gaps although the funding and spending forecasts are less reliable for these later years.

6.12 Pressures arising from Special Education Needs & Disabilities (SEND) impact upon both the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and the General Fund. Pressures on DSG are addressed primarily by the Safety Valve mechanism, whereby Department for Education provides a substantial contribution (up to £140m), in return for improvements to the SEND system. Pressures on the General Fund are reflected primarily on the number of requests to assess, produce and then annually review Education & Health Care Plans (EHCP) and the associated increased SEND home to school transport costs.

6.13 There is already substantial work being undertaken to manage down this financial pressure and additional work will focus on identifying and reviewing changes to existing policy and practice so that we are meeting statutory minimum requirements, but ceasing discretionary services where they are not cost effective and only issuing EHCPs where they are necessary, and needs cannot be met by other means.

6.14 Where required consultation and Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) will need to be undertaken on individual new savings and income proposals. The final planned amounts can only be confirmed following consultation and EQIA. Any variances between the approved budget and final planned amounts will be included in the budget monitoring report to Cabinet, together with progress on delivery.

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Proposed Initial Draft 2024-25 Revenue Budget – key numbers

£1,415.4m   Assumed net revenue budget for 2024-25. This represents a £99.8m increase on the final approved budget for 2023-24 of £1,315.6m.

£201.5m   Additional assumed core funded spending growth – see paragraph 7.1 for more detail.

-£69.3m   Assumed savings, income and future cost increase avoidance. Of this £28.3m relates to proposed savings, £10.1m additional income generation (mainly fees and charges), and £30.9m reductions in the amount assumed for future demand and cost increases in adult social care and home to school transport – see paragraph 7.2 for more detail.

£16.4m   Assumed net impact on the budget of changes in use of reserves including new contributions and removing previous years drawdown and contributions – see section 8 for more detail

-£48.8m   Outstanding actions yet to be finalised from Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy. These additional reductions will need to mainly come from further avoidance of future spending increases from reviewing impact of cost and demand drivers, contract renewals and further service savings.

£936.2m   Assumed to be raised from Council Tax precept. An increase of £59.4m on 2023-24. £14.9m is due to a 1.7% assumed increase in the tax base due to additional dwellings, changes in discounts and exemptions and assumed collection rates.   £44.5m is from the assumed increase in the household charge up to but not exceeding 5% (including £17.8m from the adult social care levy).

£39.6m   Assumed increase in the local government grant settlement. This comprises:

- £14.4m increase in Social Care Grant announced in 2023-24 settlement from repurposed funding from social care charging reforms
- £12.5m increase in Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund to support capacity and discharge (including £7.3m announced in 2023-24 settlement and £5.2m further announcement in summer 2023)
- £4.7m ASC Discharge Fund
- £10.2m indexed linked uplifts in business rate top-up, business rate compensation and Revenue Support Grant
- -£2.3m removal of New Homes Bonus Grant

Revenue spending: a reminder of what it is
Revenue spending is spent on the provision of day to day services, either directly through KCC staff and operational buildings, or commissioned from third parties. Revenue spending is identified as gross spend and net spend after taking account of service income and specific government grants. The net revenue budget requirement is funded by a combination of council tax, locally retained business rates and un-ring-fenced grants from the Department for Levelling-up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) included in the local government finance settlement. Grants from other government departments are ring-fenced to specific activities and are shown as income to offset the related spending.

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7.1   The additional assumed core funded spending growth (i.e. excluding changes arising from external funding changes) of £201.5m for 2024-25 is summarised in appendices A and B and set out in more detail in appendix D together with more detail in the dashboard. It has been subdivided into the following categories:

Net base budget changes £45.5m	Changes to reflect full year effect of variations in the current year's monitoring forecast compared to approved budget. These adjustments are necessary to ensure the draft budget is based on a robust and sustainable basis.
Demand and cost drivers £80.9m	Forecast estimates for future non-inflationary cost and demand increases such as additional care hours, increased journey length's, etc. across a range of services including adult social care, integrated children's services, home to school transport and waste tonnage.
Price uplifts £46.2m	Contractual and negotiated price increases on contracted services, including full year effect of planned mid-year uplifts in current year and forecast future price uplifts.
Pay £14.2m	Additional net cost of assumed pay award and progression after savings from appointing new staff lower in pay ranges.
Service Strategies & Improvements £13.2m	Other assumed spending increases to deliver strategic priorities and/or service improvements and outcomes including financing of capital programme
Government & Legislative £1.4m	Additional spending to meet compliance with legislative and regulatory changes

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7.2   The proposed savings, income and future cost increase avoidance of £69.3m for 2024-25 are summarised in appendices A and B and set out in more detail in appendix D together with more detail in the dashboard. It has been subdivided into the following categories:

Policy Savings £6.6m	Savings arising from proposed changes in KCC policies including full year effect of 2023-24 savings and new proposals for 2024-25 (full year effect in later years will be shown in detail in future drafts). Savings in this category are changes to charging policies and changes in our service offer.
Transformation & Efficiency Savings £49.4m	Savings aimed at achieving improved or the same outcomes at less cost including full year effect of 2023-24 savings and new proposals for 2024-25 (full year effect in later years will be shown in detail in future drafts. Savings in this category include future cost increase avoidance as well as reductions to existing recurring spend. Transformation and efficiency savings include contracted spending as well as in-house spending on staffing and premises.
Financing Savings £3.3m	Review of amounts set aside for debt repayment (MRP) based on asset life and increased investment income returns.
Income Generation £10.1m	Increases in fees and charges for council services from applying existing policies on fee uplifts (including contributions from other bodies) and new income generation proposals. Existing policies include increases in client contributions in line with estimated 2024-25 benefits and other personal income increases and increases in contributions to Kent Travel Saver and 16+ pass linked to fare increases.

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8.1   Reserves are an important part of the Council's financial strategy and are held to create long-term financial stability. They enable the Council to manage change without undue impact on the Council Tax and are a key element of its financial standing and resilience.

8.2   The Council's key sources of funding face an uncertain future and the Council therefore holds earmarked reserves and a working balance to mitigate future financial risks.

8.3   There are two main types of reserves:
- Earmarked Reserves – held for identified purposes and are used to maintain a resource in order to provide for expenditure in a future year(s).
- General Reserves – these are held for 'unforeseen' events.

8.4   The Council maintains reserves both for its General Fund activities and it accounts for the reserves of its maintained schools. Schools are funded by a 100% government grant, Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Local authorities cannot fund DSG activities from the general fund without express approval from the Secretary of State. The Statutory Override on DSG deficits has been extended for 3 years from 2023-24 to 2025-26, however during this period it is essential that the Council makes provision for the local authority contributions to the Safety Valve agreement. The Secretary of State has given the council the necessary approval for KCC's contribution to the Safety Valve to be funded from the general fund. The Safety Valve agreement does not fully eliminate the risk of DSG overspends until the plan has been fully delivered and high needs spending is contained within the block of funding available within DSG.

8.5   There remains a significant risk to reserves from the forecast overspend for 2023-24 and the gap in 2024-25 in the initial draft budget until all the actions to bring spending in 2023-24 back into balance have been delivered and the actions to balance planned spending in 2024-25 finalised and agreed.   The level of reserves held is a matter of judgment which takes into account the reasons why reserves are maintained and the Council's potential financial exposure to risks. A Reserves Policy is included as Appendix E to this report. An analysis of budget risks is included as Appendix F, and risk register as Appendix G.

8.6   The Council holds reserves in order to mitigate future risks, such as increased demand and costs; to help absorb the costs of future liabilities; and to enable the Council to initially resource policy developments and initiatives without a disruptive impact on Council Tax. Capital reserves play a similar role in funding the Council's capital investment strategy.

8.7   The Council also relies on interest earned through holding cash and investment balances to support its general spending plans.

8.8   Reserves are one-off monies and, therefore, the Council generally aims to avoid using reserves to meet on-going financial commitments other than as part of a sustainable budget plan. The Council has to balance the opportunity cost of holding reserves in terms of Council Tax against the importance of interest earning and long-term future planning.

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8.9   Reserves are therefore held for the following purposes:
- Providing a working balance
- Smoothing the impact of uneven expenditure profiles between years e.g. collection fund surpluses or deficits, local elections, structural building maintenance and carrying forward expenditure between years.
- Holding funds for future spending plans e.g. capital expenditure plans, and for the renewal of operational assets e.g. information technology renewal.
- Meeting future costs and liabilities where an accounting 'provision' cannot be justified.
- Meeting future costs and liabilities so as to cushion the effect on services e.g. the Insurance Reserve for self-funded liabilities arising from insurance claims.
- To provide resilience against future risks.
- To create policy capacity in the context of forecast declining future external resources.

8.10   All earmarked reserves are held for a specific purpose. A summary of the movement on each category of reserves is published annually, to accompany the annual Statement of Accounts.

8.11   The administration's Initial draft budget 2024-25 includes an assumed net £16.4m increase in reserves impacting on the budget including new contributions and removing previous years drawdown and contributions. These changes include the following main changes:

Increased/new contributions £36.7m
- £16.2m general reserves including £11.1m repayment of 50% of the amount drawn down to balance 2022-23 and £5.1m for the additional annual contribution to reflect the increase in net revenue budget to maintain general reserves at 5%. The phased repayment of 2022-23 drawdown means general reserves are not planned to be returned to 5% of net revenue until 2025-26
- £15.1m DSG reserve for the planned 2024-25 local authority contribution to the safety valve programme
- £4.3m repayment to smoothing reserves for planned drawdown to support 2023-24 budget
- £1.0m annual contribution to establish new Emergency Capital Events Reserve for emergency capital works and revenue costs related to capital spend such as temporary accommodation, and condition surveys which don't result in capital works

Drawdowns and Removal of Prior Year Drawdown and Contributions -£20.2m
- -£5.8m removal of 2023-24 contribution to general reserve for increase in net budget
- -£12m removal of contribution to risk reserve (now treated as contingent spend rather than reserve)
- -£5.6m removal of 2023-24 contribution to Local Taxation Equalisation reserve
- -£1.2m removal of annual contribution for phased repayment of long term reserves borrowed to fund grant reductions in 2011-12 as these are now fully repaid
- +£4.3m replace drawdown from reserves to support 2023-24 budget

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Appendices and background documents ███

Background documents
Below are click-throughs to reports, more information, etc.
Click on the item title to be taken to the relevant webpage.

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APPENDIX A: HIGH LEVEL 2024-27 REVENUE PLAN AND FINANCING

	2024-25			2025-26			2026-27		
	core funded	externally funded	TOTAL	core funded	externally funded	TOTAL	core funded	externally funded	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Revised Base Budget	1,315,610.6		1,315,610.6	1,415,450.7		1,415,450.7	1,473,162.2		1,473,162.2
Spending									
Base Budget Changes	45,470.2	0.0	45,470.2	20,355.0	0.0	20,355.0	20,400.0	0.0	20,400.0
Reduction in Grant Income	35.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pay	14,205.9	505.1	14,711.0	7,611.8	0.0	7,611.8	7,560.1	0.0	7,560.1
Prices	46,234.9	967.4	47,202.3	28,345.0	0.0	28,345.0	22,513.2	0.0	22,513.2
Demand & Cost Drivers	80,924.7	314.7	81,239.4	84,447.6	0.0	84,447.6	82,879.0	0.0	82,879.0
Service Strategies & Improvements	13,205.7	-2,568.8	10,636.9	572.6	-3,952.0	-3,379.4	738.8	0.0	738.8
Government & Legislative	1,406.5	-23,337.5	-21,931.0	126.5	-4,520.6	-4,394.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Spending	**201,482.9**	**-24,119.1**	**177,363.8**	**141,458.5**	**-8,472.6**	**132,985.9**	**134,091.1**	**0.0**	**134,091.1**
Savings, Income & Grants									
Transformation & Efficiency	-49,387.1	0.0	-49,387.1	-46,852.2	-13.9	-46,866.1	-41,833.7	0.0	-41,833.7
Income	-10,060.5	-281.3	-10,341.8	-5,170.3	0.0	-5,170.3	-4,695.4	0.0	-4,695.4
Financing	-3,279.6	0.0	-3,279.6	222.4	0.0	222.4	-281.8	0.0	-281.8
Policy	-6,569.4	-9.2	-6,578.6	-14,499.1	0.0	-14,499.1	-5,032.9	0.0	-5,032.9
Total Savings & Income	**-69,296.6**	**-290.5**	**-69,587.1**	**-66,299.2**	**-13.9**	**-66,313.1**	**-51,843.8**	**0.0**	**-51,843.8**
Increases in Grants and Contributions		20,949.1	20,949.1		8,136.0	8,136.0		0.0	0.0
Total Savings & Income & Grant	**-69,296.6**	**20,658.6**	**-48,638.0**	**-66,299.2**	**8,122.1**	**-58,177.1**	**-51,843.8**	**0.0**	**-51,843.8**
RESERVES									
Contributions to reserves	36,699.7	0.0	36,699.7	29,910.0	0.0	29,910.0	15,560.0	0.0	15,560.0
Removal of prior year Contributions	-24,739.6	0.0	-24,739.6	-36,699.7	0.0	-36,699.7	-29,910.0	0.0	-29,910.0
Drawdowns from reserves	-829.2	-350.5	-1,179.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	5,318.9	3,811.0	9,129.9	829.2	350.5	1,179.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net impact on MTFP	**16,449.8**	**3,460.5**	**19,910.3**	**-5,960.5**	**350.5**	**-5,610.0**	**-14,350.0**	**0.0**	**-14,350.0**
NET CHANGE	**148,636.1**	**0.0**	**148,636.1**	**69,198.8**	**0.0**	**69,198.8**	**67,897.3**	**0.0**	**67,897.3**
Outstanding Actions for Securing Kent's Future (-ve)	**-48,796.0**		**-48,796.0**	**-11,487.3**		**-11,487.3**	**-2,385.2**		**-2,385.2**
NET BUDGET REQUIREMENT	**1,415,450.7**	**0.0**	**1,415,450.7**	**1,473,162.2**	**0.0**	**1,473,162.2**	**1,538,674.3**	**0.0**	**1,538,674.3**
MEMORANDUM:									
The net impact on our reserves balances is:									
Contributions to Reserves	36,699.7	0.0	36,699.7	29,910.0	0.0	29,910.0	15,560.0	0.0	15,560.0
Drawdowns from Reserves	-829.2	-350.5	-1,179.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net movement in Reserves	**35,870.5**	**-350.5**	**35,520.0**	**29,910.0**	**0.0**	**29,910.0**	**15,560.0**	**0.0**	**15,560.0**
FUNDING									
Revenue Support Grant			11,649.6			11,716.1			11,716.1
Business Rate Top-Up Grant			148,138.7			148,985.2			148,985.2
Business Rate Compensation Grant			46,546.6			46,812.6			46,812.6
Social Care Support Grant			103,212.0			103,212.0			103,212.0
Market Sustainability & Improvement Fund			26,969.4			21,703.9			21,703.9
Hospital Discharge Grant			11,686.6			11,686.6			11,686.6
Services Grant			7,599.4			7,599.4			7,599.4
Improved Better Care Fund			50,014.7			50,014.7			50,014.7
Other un-ringfenced grants			3,257.7			3,257.7			3,257.7
Local Share of Retained Business Rates			63,177.9			63,521.7			63,521.7
Business Rate Collection Fund			0.0			0.0			0.0
Council Tax Income (including increase up to referendum limit but excluding social care levy)			800,774.3			841,243.1			884,201.0
Council Tax Adult Social Care Levy			135,423.8			156,409.2			178,963.4
Council Tax Collection Fund			7,000.0			7,000.0			7,000.0
Total Funding			**1,415,450.7**			**1,473,162.2**			**1,538,674.3**

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APPENDIX B: HIGH LEVEL 2024- 25 REVENUE PLAN BY DIRECTORATE

	TOTAL			ASCH — Adult Social Care & Health	PH — Public Health	CYPE — Children, Young People & Education			GET — Growth, Environment & Transport	CED — Chief Executive's Department			DCED — Deputy Chief Executive's Department	NAC — Non Attributable Costs	CHB — Corporately Held Budgets		
	core funded £000s	externally funded £000s	TOTAL £000s	core funded £000s	externally funded £000s	core funded £000s	externally funded £000s	TOTAL £000s	core funded £000s	core funded £000s	externally funded £000s	TOTAL £000s	core funded £000s	core funded £000s	core funded £000s	externally funded £000s	TOTAL £000s
Revised Base Budget	1,315,610.6		1,315,610.6	527,430.4	0.0	360,353.0		360,353.0	194,949.0	33,118.9		33,118.9	83,989.0	116,062.2	-291.9		-291.9
Spending																	
Base Budget Changes	45,470.2	0.0	**45,470.2**	16,900.0	0.0	21,666.0	0.0	**21,666.0**	-468.9	-55.4	0.0	**-55.4**	-3,000.0	-3,369.7	13,798.2	0.0	**13,798.2**
Reduction in Grant Income	35.0	0.0	**35.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	35.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Pay	14,205.9	505.1	**14,711.0**	0.0	505.1	553.0	0.0	**553.0**	85.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	67.9	13,500.0	0.0	**13,500.0**
Prices	46,234.9	967.4	**47,202.3**	28,482.3	967.4	13,384.0	0.0	**13,384.0**	2,841.5	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	1,482.1	45.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Demand & Cost Drivers	80,924.7	314.7	**81,239.4**	50,602.0	314.7	29,181.5	0.0	**29,181.5**	1,141.2	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Service Strategies & Improvements	13,205.7	-2,568.8	**10,636.9**	296.1	-2,568.8	2,008.0	0.0	**2,008.0**	5,065.0	656.6	0.0	**656.6**	-320.0	5,500.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Government & Legislative	1,406.5	-23,337.5	**-21,931.0**	0.0	-489.6	0.0	-777.0	**-777.0**	1,406.5	0.0	59.9	**59.9**	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22,130.8	**-22,130.8**
Total Spending	201,482.9	-24,119.1	**177,363.8**	96,280.4	-1,271.2	66,792.5	-777.0	**66,015.5**	10,105.3	601.2	59.9	**661.1**	-1,837.9	2,243.2	27,298.2	-22,130.8	**5,167.4**
Savings, Income & Grants																	
Transformation & Efficiency	-49,387.1	0.0	**-49,387.1**	-39,758.1	0.0	-9,240.0	0.0	**-9,240.0**	-94.0	-250.0	0.0	**-250.0**	-45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Income	-10,060.5	-281.3	**-10,341.8**	-8,773.9	-281.3	-417.7		**-417.7**	-868.9	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	-500.0	500.0	0.0	**500.0**
Financing	-3,279.6	0.0	**-3,279.6**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-3,279.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Policy	-6,569.4	-9.2	**-6,578.6**	-1,250.0	-9.2	-3,131.0	0.0	**-3,131.0**	-1,221.0	-102.5	0.0	**-102.5**	-864.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total Savings & Income	-69,296.6	-290.5	**-69,587.1**	-49,782.0	-290.5	-12,788.7	0.0	**-12,788.7**	-2,183.9	-352.5	0.0	**-352.5**	-909.9	-3,779.6	500.0	0.0	**500.0**
Increases in Grants and Contributions		20,949.1	**20,949.1**		-1,898.8		777.0	**777.0**			-59.9	**-59.9**				22,130.8	**22,130.8**
Total Savings & Income & Grant	-69,296.6	20,658.6	**-48,638.0**	-49,782.0	-2,189.3	-12,788.7	777.0	**-12,011.7**	-2,183.9	-352.5	-59.9	**-412.4**	-909.9	-3,779.6	500.0	22,130.8	**22,630.8**
RESERVES																	
Contributions to reserves	36,699.7	0.0	**36,699.7**	0.0	0.0	0.0		**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	160.0	36,539.7	0.0		**0.0**
Removal of prior year Contributions	-24,739.6	0.0	**-24,739.6**	0.0	0.0	0.0		**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-160.0	-24,579.6	0.0		**0.0**
Drawdowns from reserves	-829.2	-350.5	**-1,179.7**	-567.2	-350.5	0.0		**0.0**	0.0	-262.0		**-262.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0		**0.0**
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	5,318.9	3,811.0	**9,129.9**	567.2	3,811.0	0.0		**0.0**	0.0	262.0		**262.0**	0.0	4,489.7	0.0		**0.0**
Net impact on MTFP	16,449.8	3,460.5	**19,910.3**	0.0	3,460.5	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	16,449.8	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
NET CHANGE	148,636.1	0.0	**148,636.1**	46,498.4	0.0	54,003.8	0.0	**54,003.8**	7,921.4	248.7	0.0	**248.7**	-2,747.8	14,913.4	27,798.2	0.0	**27,798.2**
Outstanding Actions for Securing Kent's Future	**-48,796.0**		**-48,796.0**											**-48,796.0**			**-48,796.0**
NET BUDGET REQUIREMENT	1,415,450.7	0.0	**1,415,450.7**	573,928.8	0.0	414,356.8	0.0	**414,356.8**	202,870.4	33,367.6	0.0	**33,367.6**	81,241.2	130,975.6	-21,289.7	0.0	**-21,289.7**
MEMORANDUM: The net impact on our reserves balances is:																	
Contributions to Reserves	36,699.7	0.0	36,699.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	36,539.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drawdowns from Reserves	-829.2	-350.5	-1,179.7	-567.2	-350.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-262.0	0.0	-262.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net movement in Reserves	**35,870.5**	**-350.5**	**35,520.0**	**-567.2**	**-350.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-262.0**	**0.0**	**-262.0**	**160.0**	**36,539.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

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Summary 2024-25 Directorate View

Net Budget Variance by Directorate - £000's

Funding type:
Core

1,315,610.6
2023-24 Approved Budget

2024-25 £000's

201,482.9
Total Spending Growth

-69,296.6
Total Savings and Income

16,449.8
Net Reserves Contribution

148,636.1
Net of all Templates

- ASCH
- CYPE
- GET
- CED
- DCED
- NAC
- CHB

CHB 27,798.2 (18.4%)
ASCH 46,498.4 (30.7%)
NAC 14,913.4 (9.9%)
CED 248.7 (0.2%)
GET 7,921.4 (5.2%)
CYPE 54,003.8 (35.7%)

Spending Templates	
MTFP - Category	2024-25 £000's
Base Budget Changes	45,470.2
Reduction in Grant Income	35.0
Pay	14,205.9
Prices	46,234.9
Demand & Cost Drivers	80,924.7
Government & Legislative	1,406.5
Service Strategies & Improvements	13,205.7
Total	201,482.9

Savings Templates	
MTFP - Category	2024-25 £000's
Transformation	-34,411.3
Income	-10,060.5
Efficiency - Staffing	340.0
Efficiency - Infrastructure	-95.0
Efficiency - C&P	-11,450.0
Efficiency - Other	-3,770.8
Financing	-3,279.6
Policy	-6,569.4
Total	-69,296.6

Reserves Templates	
MTFP - Category	2024-25 £000's
Contributions to Reserves	36,699.7
Removal of prior year Contributions	-24,739.6
Drawdowns from Reserves	-829.2
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	5,318.9
Total	16,449.8

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2024-27 PowerBi Report - Members ⌄

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2024-27 Members Area

2024-27 PowerBi Report - M... ⌃

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Directorate

Big 6 Service Area

Spending

Savings

Reserves

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Funding type:

Core ⌄

Big 6 Service Area selected:

--

Big 6 Service Area:

☐ Older People
☐ Vulnerable Adults
☐ Integrated Children's Services
☐ Highways
☐ Transport
☐ Waste
☐ Adult Social Care Staffing
☐ Other

Click on the + to see the descriptions of the templates under that Category

Spending Templates

Directorate	No. of Templates	2024-25 £000's
⊞ ASCH	11	96,280.4
⊞ CYPE	23	66,792.5
⊞ GET	36	10,105.3
⊞ CED	3	601.2
⊞ DCED	10	-1,837.9
⊞ NAC	10	2,243.2
⊞ CHB	3	27,298.2
Total	**96**	**201,482.9**

Please select a Individual Spending Template

Filters

100%

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

					177,363.8		
A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Base Budget Changes	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Realignment of Vulnerable Adults budget to reflect underlying pressure forecast in 2023-24	9,900.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Base Budget Changes	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Realignment of Older People budget to reflect underlying pressure forecast in 2023-24	7,000.0	Older People	Core
Base Budget Changes	CED	Roger Gough	Safeguarding Adults	Removal of Review Manager at the end of the two year fixed term appointment for dealing with the increased number of Adult Safeguarding reviews being undertaken and to free up capacity to undertake development work for the Safeguarding Adults Board	-55.4	Adult Social Care staffing	Core
Base Budget Changes	CHB	Peter Oakford	Corporately Held Contingency	Emerging pressures contingency for risk of inability to deliver against approved budget estimates due to unforeseen changes in external factors that arise after the budget is set	14,000.0	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	CHB	Dylan Jeffrey	Pay and Reward	Release of 2023-24 unallocated pay and reward allocation. The costs of the pay award and increase in annual leave entitlement for some staff were less than assumed when the 2023-24 budget was set	-201.8	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	CYPE	Rory Love	Home to school transport	Realignment of the home to school transport budget to reflect the full year effect of the cost and number of children being transported in 2023-24	10,900.0	Transport	Core
Base Budget Changes	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Realignment of looked after children's placement budget to reflect the increase in cost of supporting children due to the market and complexity, and the number of children in different placement types in 2023-24	7,950.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Base Budget Changes	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Realignment of children in need packages of care budget to reflect the cost of home support services including daycare and direct payments seen in 2023-24	2,121.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Base Budget Changes	CYPE	Sue Chandler	18-25 placements	Realignment of the 18-25 Adult Learning & Physical Disability Community Services budget to reflect the increase in cost of supporting these clients in 2023-24	695.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Base Budget Changes	DCED	Peter Oakford	KCC Estate Energy	Reduction in the price of gas and electricity for the KCC estate in 2023-24 compared to the assumptions at the time of setting the budget	-3,000.0	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Susan Carey	Waste prices	Realignment of prices for a variety of waste streams within the Materials Recycling Facilities contract	960.0	Waste	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Susan Carey	Waste haulage costs	Right sizing of budget for waste haulage contracts due to inflation being higher than the increase assumed in the 2023-24 budget	623.9	Waste	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Susan Carey	Waste Facilities	Right sizing of budget for household waste recycling centre and waste transfer station management fees and rent due to higher inflation than assumed in the 2023-24 budget	257.9	Waste	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Clair Bell	Coroners	Rightsize budget for post mortems, Coroner's pay, Senior Coroner fees, pathologists fees and funeral director costs due to increasing number and complexity of cases	223.0	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Clair Bell	Trading Standards	Delay in achieving income from Trading Standards Checked service due to economic climate which was originally planned for 2021 -22	-40.0	Other	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Base Budget Changes	GET	Neil Baker	Public Transport	Removal of budget for the public transport smartcard following the winding down of the scheme	-48.0	Transport	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Susan Carey	Waste income from paper & card	An increase in the price per tonne received for recycled paper and card	-485.8	Waste	Core
Base Budget Changes	GET	Neil Baker	Streetlight Energy	Figure has been adjusted to reflect additional costs of £475k to upgrade from 3g to 4g due to third party providers removing 3g capability in 24/25. This is required for functionality of the CMS and LED street lighting management	-1,959.9	Highways	Core
Base Budget Changes	NAC	Peter Oakford	Insurance	Rightsize budget for increase in insurance premiums	564.5	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	NAC	Peter Oakford	Other Non Attributable costs	Payment to Kent Fire and Rescue Service of 3% share of the Retained Business Rates levy in line with the Kent Business Rates pool agreement	90.0	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	NAC	Peter Oakford	Environment Agency Levy	Rightsize budget for the Environment Agency Levy as the increase in 2023-24 was lower than anticipated when the budget was set	-8.2	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	NAC	Peter Oakford	Non Attributable Costs	Removal of budget for Transferred Services Pensions as these payments have now ceased	-16.0	Other	Core
Base Budget Changes	NAC	Peter Oakford	Capital Financing Costs	Reduction in debt charges from 2023-24 due to decisions taken by Members to contain the capital programme, significant levels of re-phasing of the capital programme in 2022-23 and changes in interest rates	-4,000.0	Other	Core
TOTAL BASE BUDGET CHANGES					**45,470.2**		**Core**
Demand & Cost Drivers	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for impact of the full year effect of all current costs of care, further increases in client numbers including young people coming into Adult Social Care through transition, and additional costs arising for existing clients and for those new clients whose needs are becoming more complex- Vulnerable Adults	34,945.3	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for impact of the full year effect of all current costs of care, further increases in client numbers including young people coming into Adult Social Care through transition, and additional costs arising for existing clients and for those new clients whose needs are becoming more complex- Older People	15,656.7	Older People	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Rory Love	Home to School transport - SEN	Estimated impact of rising pupil population on SEN Home to School and College Transport	15,500.0	Transport	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Estimated impact of an increase in the population of children in Kent, leading to increased demand for children's social work and disabled children's services - number of children & increasing packages of support	6,371.5	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Adult Social Care	Provision for impact of the full year effect of all current costs of care, further increases in client numbers expected through transition into adulthood from Children's Social Care, additional costs arising for existing clients and for those new clients whose needs are becoming more complex.	3,400.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Estimated impact of an increase in the population of children in Kent, leading to increased demand for children's social work and disabled children's services - complexity of packages	2,260.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Rory Love	Home to School transport - Mainstream	Estimated impact of rising pupil population on Mainstream Home to School transport	1,400.0	Transport	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Care Leavers	Estimated increase in number of children supported by the care leaver service	250.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Susan Carey	Waste - tonnage changes	Estimated impact of changes in waste tonnage as a result of population and housing growth	936.7	Waste	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Clair Bell	Coroners	Increase in budget for toxicology analysis due to increasing number and complexity of cases	60.0	Other	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Clair Bell	Trading Standards	Increase in legal costs as a result of more Crown Court cases	55.0	Other	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Susan Carey	Planning Applications	Costs of the independent examination of the Minerals & Waste Local Plan by the Planning Inspectorate in the summer of 2024	50.0	Other	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Neil Baker	Streetlight energy & maintenance	Adoption of new streetlights at new housing developments and associated increase in energy costs	27.5	Highways	Core
Demand & Cost Drivers	GET	Clair Bell	Public Rights of Way	Adoption of new routes	12.0	Other	Core
TOTAL DEMAND & COST DRIVERS					**80,924.7**		**Core**
Government & Legislative	GET	Neil Baker	Highways	Costs of meeting our statutory duties in relation to inspection of bridges and structures and complying with the Tunnels Regulations	960.0	Highways	Core
Government & Legislative	GET	Susan Carey	Waste charging	Loss of income from removal of charging for disposal of non DIY waste materials at Household Waste Recycling centres following change in legislation	446.5	Waste	Core
TOTAL GOVERNMENT & LEGISLATIVE					**1,406.5**		**Core**
Pay	CHB	Dylan Jeffrey	Pay and Reward	Contribution to pay pot and impact on base budget of uplifting pay grades in accordance with single pay reward scheme including the revision of lower Kent Scheme pay scales to further increase the differential between the lowest pay range and the Foundation Living Wage and increasing the annual leave entitlement for some staff. This is the subject of pay bargaining with Trade Unions.	13,500.0	Other	Core
Pay	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Agency Staff	Uplift in pay budget in line with average earnings for posts which are temporarily covered by agency staff- Integrated Children's Services	332.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Pay	CYPE	Rory Love	Agency Staff	Uplift in pay budget in line with average earnings for posts which are temporarily covered by agency staff - Special Educational Needs	181.0	Other	Core
Pay	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Agency Staff	Uplift in pay budget in line with average earnings for posts which are temporarily covered by agency staff - lifespan pathway 0-25	40.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Pay	GET	Clair Bell	Public Protection	Increase in staffing costs and consumables within Kent Scientific Services to deliver scientific testing which are offset by increased income	49.0	Other	Core
Pay	GET	Clair Bell	Coroners	Increase in pay for senior, area and assistant coroners in accordance with the pay award agreed by the national Joint Negotiating Committee for Coroners	36.0	Other	Core
Pay	NAC	Peter Oakford	Apprenticeship Levy	Increase in the Apprenticeship Levy in line with the pay award	67.9	Other	Core
TOTAL PAY					**14,205.9**		**Core**

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Prices	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for contractual and negotiated price increases across all adult social care packages including nursing, residential, domiciliary, supporting independence and direct payments - Vulnerable Adults	14,317.2	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Prices	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for contractual and negotiated price increases across all adult social care packages including nursing, residential, domiciliary, supporting independence and direct payments - Older People	10,075.9	Older People	Core
Prices	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for contractual and negotiated price increases across all adult social care packages funded by the Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund included in the provisional local government finance settlement - Older People	2,155.1	Older People	Core
Prices	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Provision for contractual and negotiated price increases across all adult social care packages funded by the Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund included in the provisional local government finance settlement - Vulnerable Adults	1,934.1	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Prices	CYPE	Rory Love	Home to School Transport	Provision for inflation on contracted services and season tickets for mainstream & SEN Home to School and College Transport	4,933.0	Transport	Core
Prices	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Provision for price negotiations with external providers, and uplift to in-house foster carers in line with DFE guidance - Integrated Children's Services	4,513.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Prices	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Adult Social Care	Provision for contractual and negotiated price increases across all adult social care packages including nursing, residential, domiciliary, supporting independence and direct payments - Vulnerable Adults 18-25	2,447.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Prices	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Provision for price negotiations with external providers, and uplift to in-house foster carers in line with DFE guidance - lifespan pathway 0-25	937.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Prices	CYPE	Rory Love	Kent Travel Saver & Kent 16+ Travel Saver	Provision for price inflation related to the Kent Travel Saver and Kent 16+ Travel Saver which is recovered through uplifting the charge for the pass - Kent 16+ Travel Saver	210.0	Transport	Core
Prices	CYPE	Rory Love	Non specific price provision	Non specific provision for CPI inflation on other negotiated contracts without indexation clauses - Children, Young People & Education	180.0	Other	Core
Prices	CYPE	Rory Love	Facilities Management	Estimated future price uplift to new Facilities Management contracts - schools	91.0	Other	Core
Prices	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Provision for price negotiations with external providers, and uplift to in-house foster carers in line with DFE guidance	73.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Facilities Management	Estimated future price uplift to new Facilities Management contracts - Corporate Landlord	867.7	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Corporate Landlord	Provision for price inflation for rates for the office estate	417.4	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Cantium Business Solutions (CBS)	Inflationary uplift on the CBS ICT contract	390.3	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Technology contracts	Provision for price inflation on Third Party ICT related contracts	272.2	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Corporate Landlord	Provision for price inflation for rent for the office estate	269.6	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	Kent Commercial Services (KCS)	Inflationary uplift on the KCS HR Connect contract	109.6	Other	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Prices	DCED	Dylan Jeffrey	Contact Centre	Price inflation on Agilisys contract for provision of Contact Centre	103.9	Other	Core
Prices	DCED	Peter Oakford	KCC Estate Energy	Anticipated price change on energy contracts for the KCC estate as estimated by Commercial Services	-948.6	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Neil Baker	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - Highways contracts	1,170.3	Highways	Core
Prices	GET	Susan Carey	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - Waste contracts	1,117.6	Waste	Core
Prices	GET	Neil Baker	Other Transport Related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to other transport services including subsidised bus services - subsidised bus routes	584.0	Transport	Core
Prices	GET	Neil Baker	Kent Travel Saver	Provision for price inflation related to the Kent Travel Saver and Kent 16+ Travel Saver which is recovered through uplifting the charge for the pass - Kent Travel Saver	463.5	Transport	Core
Prices	GET	Neil Baker	Highways Management	The handing back of the urban grass cutting and rural verge mowing contract by Folkestone & Hythe District Council	100.0	Highways	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - Public Rights of Way contracts	81.7	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - Coroners Funeral Directors contract	37.0	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Coroners	Provision for inflationary increase in specialist pathologist fees	25.5	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - Coroners Post Mortem contract	21.2	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Contract related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to Highways, Waste and other contracted services (based on contractual indices) - annual uplift to the SLA with Tunbridge Wells Borough Council for the running costs of the Amelia	13.0	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Clair Bell	Other Transport Related inflation	Provision for price inflation related to other transport services including subsidised bus services - Mobile libraries fuel	5.0	Other	Core
Prices	GET	Neil Baker	Streetlight Energy	Provision for price changes related to Streetlight energy as estimated by Commercial Services	-777.3	Highways	Core
Prices	NAC	Peter Oakford	Levies	Estimated increase in Environment Agency Levy together with impact of estimated change in taxbase	23.8	Other	Core
Prices	NAC	Peter Oakford	Non specific price provision	Non specific provision for CPI inflation on other negotiated contracts without indexation clauses - increase in Inshore Sea Fisheries Conservation Area (IFCA) Levy	21.2	Other	Core
TOTAL PRICES					**46,234.9**		**Core**
Reduction in Grant Income	GET	Clair Bell	EU funding	Replace a reduction in EU Funding ensuring sufficient resource is available to continue delivering the Positive Wellbeing Service at current levels	35.0	Older People	Core
TOTAL REDUCTION IN GRANT INCOME					**35.0**		**Core**

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Service Strategies & Improvements	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Increase in the bad debt provision to reflect the anticipated impact of the high cost of living on our income collection rates from client contributions - Older People	256.3	Older People	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Increase in the bad debt provision to reflect the anticipated impact of the high cost of living on our income collection rates from client contributions - Vulnerable Adults	81.8	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Safeguarding	Removal of two year pilot to combat Serious and Organised Crime	-42.0	Adult Social Care staffing	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	CED	Peter Oakford	Partnership Arrangements with District Councils	Incentive payments for Kent District Councils to remove the remaining empty property discounts to maximise council tax, and reimburse Kent District Councils for temporary discretionary council tax discounts provided for properties affected by fire or flooding	541.1	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	CED	Peter Oakford	Member Allowances	Uplift to Member Allowances	115.5	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	CYPE	Rory Love	Special Educational Needs	Increase in staff numbers in SEN service to support improved quality of Education Health & Care Plans	2,000.0	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Adult Social Care	Increase in the bad debt provision to reflect the anticipated impact of the high cost of living on our income collection rates from client contributions - Vulnerable Adults 18-25	8.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	DCED	Peter Oakford	Oakwood House Development	Removal of holding costs and loss of income in the short term once Oakwood House is no longer operational, offset by savings in the longer term following change of use	-320.0	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	GET	Neil Baker	Highways	Increased highway spend in line with additional Outcome allocation for 2024/24. Activity focused on supporting the front line operational activities across the highway network as follows: Service improvement: £2.4m to enhance the national pothole funding Unavoidable (realignment): £1.2m committed HTMC operational impact on district teams £1.0m to drainage to realign budget for current activity levels £0.4m to winter service to realign for current activity projections	5,000.0	Highways	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	GET	Clair Bell	Country Parks	Change the funding of improvements and adaptations to country parks from capital to revenue	70.0	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	GET	Clair Bell	Sports Facilities	Change the funding of refurbishment and provision of sports facilities and community projects from capital to revenue	37.5	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	GET	Clair Bell	Village Halls & Community Centres	Change the funding of grants for improvements and adaptations to village halls and community centres from capital to revenue	37.5	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	GET	Derek Murphy	Economic Development Recovery Plan	Removal of time limited funding for re-design of the service and additional staffing and consultancy capacity to draft and deliver the Economic Recovery Plan/Economic Strategy following the Covid pandemic	-80.0	Other	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Service Strategies & Improvements	NAC	Peter Oakford	Project Prime	Loss of income from a review of contract with Commercial Services Group, specifically due to the removal of buy back of services	3,000.0	Other	Core
Service Strategies & Improvements	NAC	Peter Oakford	Capital Programme	The impact on debt charges of the review of the 2021-24 capital programme.	2,500.0	Other	Core
TOTAL SERVICE STRATEGIES & IMPROVEMENTS					**13,205.7**		**Core**
Demand & Cost Drivers	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health	Estimated increase in internal recharges for support services	375.1	Other	External
Demand & Cost Drivers	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Healthy Lifestyles	Removal of additional temporary funding for reducing waiting lists for Postural Stability	-60.4	Other	External
TOTAL DEMAND & COST DRIVERS					**314.7**		**External**
Government & Legislative	CED	Roger Gough	Domestic Abuse New Burdens	Costs of undertaking domestic abuse support in safe accommodation duties funded by specific grant	59.9	Other	External
Government & Legislative	CHB	Peter Oakford	Household Support Fund	Removal of the extension of the Government funded Household Support Fund into 2023-24 as announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement on 17th November 2022	-22,130.8	Other	External
Government & Legislative	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Family Hubs	Estimated reduction in our share of the DfE/DHSC Family Hubs and Start for Life grant	-777.0	Integrated Children's Services	External
Government & Legislative	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Targeted housing support interventions for people in drug and alcohol treatment funded by Drug Strategy Housing Support Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	23.1	Other	External
Government & Legislative	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Investment in substance misuse services funded by Individual Placement and Support in Community Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	7.5	Other	External
Government & Legislative	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Removal of wraparound and engagement and community treatment funded by one-off Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities in 2023-24	-520.2	Other	External
TOTAL GOVERNMENT & LEGISLATIVE					**-23,337.5**		**External**
Pay	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Pay	Estimated net impact of KCC pay award and other adjustments for KCC Public Health staff	505.1	Other	External
TOTAL PAY					**505.1**		**External**
Prices	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health contracts	Estimated increase in public health contract values linked to the NHS Agenda for change pay increases	614.2	Other	External
Prices	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Sexual Health	Contractual increases in other services including Sexual Health and Health Improvement	353.2	Other	External
TOTAL PRICES					**967.4**		**External**
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Investment in Substance Misuse services funded by Supplemental Substance Misuse Treatment and Recovery grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	1,412.9	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Other	Removal of additional temporary investment in other minor service improvements	-20.0	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Healthy Lifestyles	Removal of temporary investment in Public Health services to promote and support health visiting	-118.4	Other	External

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SPENDING PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of spending increase	A6iii - Brief description of spending increase	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Spending Template relate to?	E3i - Is this Externally or Core funded?
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Healthy Lifestyles	Removal of additional temporary investment in Public Health services to promote and support Healthy Lifestyles	-195.4	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Sexual Health	Removal of additional temporary investment in Public Health Sexual Health Services	-212.9	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Healthy Lifestyles	Removal of temporary public health contribution towards the voluntary sector in 2023-24	-350.0	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Children's Programme	Removal of additional temporary investment in counselling services for children	-1,085.0	Other	External
Service Strategies & Improvements	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Mental Health	Removal of one-off public health investment in Live Well Kent in 2023-24	-2,000.0	Other	External
TOTAL SERVICE STRATEGIES & IMPROVEMENTS					**-2,568.8**		**External**

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SAVINGS PROPOSALS

					-48,638.0		
A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of saving/income	A6iii - Brief description of saving/income	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Saving/ Income Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Policy	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care Charging	Review of the Adults Charging Policy, in line with Care Act legislation and the statutory guidance	-1,250.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Policy	CED	Peter Oakford	Partnership arrangements with District Councils	Cease Early Intervention Payments to District Councils	-82.5	Other	Core
Policy	CED	Peter Oakford	Member Services	End Select Committees and Short Focused Inquiries	-20.0	Other	Core
Policy	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Review of Open Access - Youth Services & Children's Centres	Review of open access services in light of implementing the Family Hub model	-1,500.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Policy	CYPE	Rory Love	Services to Schools	Review our offer to schools in light of the latest DFE funding changes and guidance including exploring alternative funding arrangements and engaging in efficiency measure to reduce costs	-1,200.0	Other	Core
Policy	CYPE	Rory Love	SEN Transport	Introduction of charging for post 16 SEN transport and reductions to the Post 19 transport offer	-781.0	Transport	Core
Policy	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Residential Care	Development of in-house residential units to provide an alternative to independent sector residential care placements (invest to save)	100.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Policy	CYPE	Rory Love	Kent 16+ Travel Saver	Removal of undeliverable 2023-24 saving and review the Kent 16+ Travel Saver scheme	250.0	Transport	Core
Policy	DCED	Peter Oakford	Corporate Landlord	Review of Office Assets	-763.9	Other	Core
Policy	DCED	Peter Oakford	Corporate Landlord	Review of Community Delivery including Assets	-101.0	Other	Core
Policy	GET	Susan Carey	Waste - Household Waste & Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Review of the number and operation of HWRC sites	-616.0	Waste	Core
Policy	GET	Clair Bell	Review of Community Wardens	Review of Community Warden Service to deliver a £1m saving which is likely to result in an overall reduction in wardens	-500.0	Other	Core
Policy	GET	Clair Bell	Reduction of Trading Standards Budget	Adjustment of Trading Standards legal costs as Courts recover post-Covid	-55.0	Other	Core
Policy	GET	Susan Carey	Planning Applications	Savings from delayed recruitment	-50.0	Other	Core
TOTAL POLICY SAVINGS					**-6,569.4**		**Core**
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Review of Charges for Service Users - existing service income streams & inflationary increases	Uplift in social care client contributions in line with estimated benefit and other personal income uplifts, together with inflationary increases and a review of fees and charges across all KCC services, in relation to existing service income streams - Older People	-4,773.1	Older People	Core
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Estimated annual inflationary increase in Better Care Fund - Older People	-2,188.0	Older People	Core
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Review of Charges for Service Users - existing service income streams & inflationary increases	Uplift in social care client contributions in line with estimated benefit and other personal income uplifts, together with inflationary increases and a review of fees and charges across all KCC services, in relation to existing service income streams - Vulnerable Adults	-1,529.1	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Estimated annual inflationary increase in Better Care Fund - Vulnerable Adults	-179.5	Vulnerable Adults	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SAVINGS PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of saving/income	A6iii - Brief description of saving/income	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Saving/ Income Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Estimated annual inflationary increase in Better Care Fund - Adult Social Care Staffing	-99.8	Adult Social Care staffing	Core
Income	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Estimated annual inflationary increase in Better Care Fund - Integrated Community Equipment Service and Assistive Technology	-4.4	Other	Core
Income	CHB	Peter Oakford	Review of fees & charges	Removal of corporately held saving from a review of all fees and charges as these savings are reflected within the individual directorate proposals	500.0	Other	Core
Income	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Adoption Service	Adoption Service	-200.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Income	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Review of Charges for Service Users - existing service income streams & inflationary increases	Uplift in social care client contributions in line with estimated benefit and other personal income uplifts, together with inflationary increases and a review of fees and charges across all KCC services, in relation to existing service income streams - 0-25	-123.7	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Income	CYPE	Rory Love	Kent 16+ Travel Saver	Kent 16+ Travel Saver price realignment to offset bus operator inflationary fare increases	-94.0	Transport	Core
Income	GET	Neil Baker	Kent Travel Saver	Kent Travel Saver price realignment to offset bus operator inflationary fare increases	-463.5	Transport	Core
Income	GET	Neil Baker	Highways	Increase in net income from recovery of costs from third parties for streetworks and permit scheme	-100.0	Highways	Core
Income	GET	Neil Baker	Highways	Income from traffic management penalties including contravening traffic restrictions, box junctions and bus lanes	-100.0	Highways	Core
Income	GET	Clair Bell	Public Protection	Increased income within Kent Scientific Services for toxicology analysis for the Coroners Service	-60.0	Other	Core
Income	GET	Clair Bell	Review of Charges for Service Users - existing service income streams & inflationary increases	A review of fees and charges across all KCC services, in relation to existing service income streams	-50.0	Other	Core
Income	GET	Clair Bell	Review of Charges for Service Users - existing service income streams & inflationary increases	Increased contribution from Medway Council under SLA relating to increasing costs for provision of Coroner service in Medway	-49.0	Other	Core
Income	GET	Clair Bell	Public Protection	Inflationary increase in income levels and pricing policy for Kent Scientific Services	-45.0	Other	Core
Income	GET	Clair Bell	Trading Standards	Inflationary increase in fees and charges	-1.4	Other	Core
Income	NAC	Peter Oakford	Income return from our companies	Estimated increase in the income contribution from our limited companies	-500.0	Other	Core
TOTAL INCOME					**-10,060.5**		**Core**
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign phase 2 of the ASCH restructure	Review and reshape the ASCH savings plans set out in the sustainability plan to deliver new models of social care, and reducing costs associated with care and support with a specific focus on growth - Vulnerable Adults	-15,745.3	Vulnerable Adults	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SAVINGS PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of saving/income	A6iii - Brief description of saving/income	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Saving/ Income Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign phase 2 of the ASCH restructure	Review and reshape the ASCH savings plans set out in the sustainability plan to deliver new models of social care, and reducing costs associated with care and support with a specific focus on growth - Older People	-8,856.7	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Older People's Residential & Nursing Care	Negotiate 5% reduction in Older People's Residential & Nursing contract expenditure	-8,000.0	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Care & Support in the Home	Negotiate 5% reduction in Care & Support in the Home contract expenditure	-3,400.0	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on increasing the take up of direct payments for use on micro-enterprises, Personal Assistants - Vulnerable Adults	-1,581.4	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on increasing the take up of Technology Enabled Care - Older People	-1,471.2	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on increasing the take up of direct payments for use on micro-enterprises, Personal Assistants - Older People	-1,459.7	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care Equipment contract	Efficiencies from new contract for the supply of equipment for adult social care clients	-900.0	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on increasing the take up of Technology Enabled Care - Vulnerable Adults	-577.8	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Regular review of new and existing care packages to ensure that they are achieving the best outcomes - Vulnerable Adults	-347.4	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care	Regular review of new and existing care packages to ensure that they are achieving the best outcomes - Older People	-309.4	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on digital self service - by developing new, accessible and user-friendly ways for people to access clear information and support from adult social care when they need it. Includes the use of self-assessment and financial assessment tools so people can access this remotely - Vulnerable Adults	-212.1	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Continuation of of savings from earlier years from the redesign of the Adult Social Care operating model. This saving focuses on digital self service - by developing new, accessible and user-friendly ways for people to access clear information and support from adult social care when they need it. Includes the use of self-assessment and financial assessment tools so people can access this remotely - Older People	-195.8	Older People	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SAVINGS PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of saving/income	A6iii - Brief description of saving/income	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Saving/ Income Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Rephasing of 2023-24 service redesign saving - Older People	1,356.6	Older People	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Adult Social Care service redesign	Rephasing of 2023-24 service redesign saving - Vulnerable Adults	1,942.1	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CED	Peter Oakford	Historic Pension Costs	Reduction in the number of Historic Pension Arrangements within CED Directorate	-250.0	Other	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Rory Love	Home to School transport - SEN	Estimated reduction to the impact of rising pupil population on SEN Home to School and College Transport	-6,300.0	Transport	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Looked After Children	Implement strategies to reduce the cost of packages for looked after children, including working with Health	-1,000.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Adult Social Care	Review of 18-25 community-based services: ensuring strict adherence to policy, review of packages with high levels of support and enhanced contributions from health	-650.0	Vulnerable Adults	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Early Help & Preventative Services	Expanding the reach of caseholding Early Help services	-560.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Disabled Children's Placement and Support	Review of children with disability packages ensuring strict adherence to policy, review packages with high levels of support and enhanced contributions from health	-550.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Children's Social Care	Explore strategies, including statutory guidance, to reduce dependency on social work agency staff	-300.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Rory Love	Initiatives to increase use of Personal Transport Budgets	Initiatives to increase use of Personal Transport Budgets to reduce demand for Hired Transport	-300.0	Transport	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Rory Love	Historic Pension Costs	Reduction in the number of Historic Pension Arrangements - CYPE Directorate	-180.0	Other	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Open Access - Youth & Children's Centres	Removal of one-off saving in 2023-24 from vacancy management and avoiding all non-essential spend across open access	600.0	Integrated Children's Services	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	DCED	Peter Oakford	Corporate Landlord	Property savings from a review of specialist assets	-45.0	Other	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Susan Carey	Improved Food Waste Recycling Rates	Work with Kent District Councils to deliver savings from improving kerbside food waste recycling rates	-160.0	Waste	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Susan Carey	Waste - Household Waste & Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Increased waste material segregation, increased re-use, black-bag splitting and trade waste recycling with a view to generating income or reducing cost	-105.0	Waste	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Neil Baker	Highways	Renegotiate income levels to include inflationary uplift for permit scheme, lane rental scheme & National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme	-50.0	Highways	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Susan Carey	Windmills	Temporary reduction in spend on weatherproofing windmills	-50.0	Other	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Clair Bell	Kent Sport	Withdraw the remaining contribution to the KCC hosted Active Kent and Medway.	-28.0	Other	Core

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - SAVINGS PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of saving/income	A6iii - Brief description of saving/income	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - LATEST Figure	B1i - What priority service area (Big 6) does the Saving/ Income Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Clair Bell	Libraries, Registration & Archives (LRA)	Removal of one-off reduction in 2023-24 in the Libraries Materials Fund and one year contribution holiday for the Mobile Libraries renewals reserve	-1.0	Other	Core
Transformation & Efficiency	GET	Susan Carey	Environment	Removal of one-off saving in 2023-24 from planned delay in recruiting to the new structure in the Environment Team	300.0	Other	Core
TOTAL TRANSFORMATION & EFFICIENCY SAVINGS					**-49,387.1**		**Core**
Financing	NAC	Peter Oakford	Investment Income	Increase in investment income largely due to the increase in base rate	-2,279.6	Other	Core
Financing	NAC	Peter Oakford	Debt repayment	Review amounts set aside for debt repayment (MRP) based on review of asset life	-1,000.0	Other	Core
TOTAL FINANCING SAVINGS					**-3,279.6**		**Core**
Policy	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health	Review of Public Health Services principally related to Healthy Lifestyles to ensure spending is contained within ringfenced grant	-9.2	Other	External
TOTAL POLICY SAVINGS					**-9.2**		**External**
Income	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Additional income linked to HIV prevention	Additional income from NHSE to fund increased costs linked to HIV prevention	-275.2	Other	External
Income	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health	Estimated additional income for externally funded posts	-6.1	Other	External
TOTAL INCOME					**-281.3**		**External**
Increases in Grants and Contributions	CED	Roger Gough	Domestic Abuse	Increase in Domestic Abuse Duty grant to fund new burdens in providing domestic abuse support in safe accommodation	-59.9	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	CHB	Roger Gough	Household Support Fund	Removal of the extension of the Government funded Household Support Fund into 2023-24 as announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement on 17th November 2022	22,130.8	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	CYPE	Sue Chandler	Family Hubs	Estimated reduction in our share of the DfE/DHSC Family Hubs and Start for Life grant	777.0	Integrated Children's Services	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Supplemental Substance Misuse Treatment and Recovery grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	-1,412.9	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Grant	Estimated increase in Public Health Grant pending announcement from Department of Health and Social Care	-975.5	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Drug Strategy Housing Support Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	-23.1	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Individual Placement and Support in Community Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	-7.5	Other	External
Increases in Grants and Contributions	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health - Substance Misuse	Remove one-off Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities	520.2	Other	External
TOTAL INCREASES IN GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS					**20,949.1**		**External**

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - RESERVES PROPOSALS

					19,910.3		
A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of reserve template	A6iii - Brief description of reserve template	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - NEW Figure	B1 - What priority service area does the Reserve Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Contributions to reserves	NAC	Peter Oakford	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Deficit - Safety Valve	KCC Contribution towards funding the DSG deficit as agreed with DfE as part of the Safety Valve agreement	15,100.0	Other	Core
Contributions to reserves	NAC	Peter Oakford	General Reserves repayment	Repay the General Reserve over two years (2024-25 & 2025-26) for the drawdown required in 2022-23 to fund the overspend	11,050.0	Other	Core
Contributions to reserves	NAC	Peter Oakford	General Reserves	Contribution to reserves in order to maintain general reserve at 5% of net revenue budget	5,100.0	Other	Core
Contributions to reserves	NAC	Peter Oakford	Corporate Reserves	Contribution to reserves to repay the drawdown required to balance the budget in 2023-24 in order to maintain financial resilience	4,289.7	Other	Core
Contributions to reserves	NAC	Peter Oakford	Emergency capital events reserve	Annual contribution to a new reserve for emergency capital works and revenue costs related to capital spend such as temporary accommodation, and condition surveys which don't result in capital works	1,000.0	Other	Core
Contributions to reserves	DCED	Peter Oakford	Facilities Management	Contribution to reserves to smooth the impact of the mobilisation costs of the Facilities Management contracts over the life of the contracts (2022-23 to 2026-27)	160.0	Other	Core
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO RESERVES					**36,699.7**		**Core**
Drawdowns from reserves	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Drawdown corporate reserves	Fund the Kent Support and Assistance Service from Corporate Reserves for two years 2023-24 and 2024-25 - ASCH Directorate	-567.2	Other	Core
Drawdowns from reserves	CED	Roger Gough	Drawdown corporate reserves	Fund the Kent Support and Assistance Service from Corporate Reserves for two years 2023-24 and 2024-25 - CED Directorate	-262.0	Other	Core
TOTAL DRAWDOWNS FROM RESERVES					**-829.2**		**Core**
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	Risk Reserve	Removal of prior year one-off contribution to risk reserve (2023-24 increase in annual contribution)	-7,000.0	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	General Reserves	Removal of prior year one-off contribution to general reserve	-5,800.0	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	Risk Reserve	Removal of prior year one-off contribution to risk reserve (original contribution)	-5,000.0	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	Local Taxation Equalisation - Council Tax Collection Fund	Removal of prior year contribution to Local Taxation Equalisation smoothing reserve of Council Tax Collection Fund surplus above £7m assumed	-4,488.7	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	Removal of contribution related to repayment of previous "borrowing" from reserves	Reduction & full removal of the annual repayment of the "borrowing" from reserves to support the budget in 2011-12, reflecting when the reserves will be fully repaid	-1,223.3	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	NAC	Peter Oakford	Local Taxation Equalisation - Business Rates Collection Fund	Removal of prior year contribution to the Local Taxation Equalisation smoothing reserve of the Business Rates Collection Fund surplus	-1,067.6	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Contributions	DCED	Peter Oakford	Facilities Management	Removal of prior year contribution to reserves to smooth the impact of the mobilisation costs of the Facilities Management contracts over the life of the contracts (2022-23 to 2026-27)	-160.0	Other	Core
TOTAL REMOVAL OF PRIOR YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS					**-24,739.6**		**Core**

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 DRAFT BUDGET - RESERVES PROPOSALS

A9 - MTFP Category	A2 - Directorate	A5 - Cabinet Member	A6ii - Headline description of reserve template	A6iii - Brief description of reserve template	A8i - 2024-25 Amount £000's - NEW Figure	B1 - What priority service area does the Reserve Template relate to?	E3 - Is this Externally or Core Funded?
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	NAC	Peter Oakford	Drawdown corporate reserves	Removal of one-off use of reserves in 2023-24	4,289.7	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	ASCH	Dan Watkins	Drawdown corporate reserves	Removal of use of corporate reserves in prior year to fund the Kent Support and Assistance Service - ASCH Directorate	567.2	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	CED	Roger Gough	Remove prior year drawdown from Covid reserve	Removal of use of corporate reserves in prior year to fund the Kent Support and Assistance Service - CED Directorate	262.0	Other	Core
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	NAC	Peter Oakford	Drawdown corporate reserves	Removal of one-off drawdown from No Use Empty reserve in 2023-24	200.0	Other	Core
TOTAL REMOVAL OF PRIOR YEAR DRAWDOWNS					**5,318.9**		**Core**
Drawdowns from reserves	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Reserves	Use of Public Health reserves to fund one-off costs and invest to save initiatives in 2024-25	-336.6	Other	External
Drawdowns from reserves	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Reserves	Use of Public Health reserves to balance 2024-25 budget plans	-13.9	Other	External
TOTAL DRAWDOWNS FROM RESERVES					**-350.5**		**External**
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Reserves	Removal of use of Public Health reserves to fund one-off costs in previous year	2,440.3	Other	External
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Reserves	Removal of use of Public Health (Kent Community Health NHS Foundation Trust) reserves to fund one-off costs in previous year	1,313.9	Other	External
Removal of prior year Drawdowns	Public Health	Dan Watkins	Public Health Reserves	Removal of use of Public Health (Maidstone & Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust) reserves to fund one-off costs in previous year	56.8	Other	External
TOTAL REMOVAL OF PRIOR YEAR DRAWDOWNS					**3,811.0**		**External**

Key

ASCH	Adult Social Care & Health
CED	Chief Executive's Department
CHB	Corporately Held Budgets
CYPE	Children, Young People & Education
DCED	Deputy ChiefExecutive's Department
GET	Growth, Environment & Transport
NAC	Non Attributable Costs

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Reserves Policy

1. Background and Context

1.1. Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require councils to consider the level of reserves when setting a budget requirement. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Financial Officer (Section 151 Officer) to report formally on the adequacy of proposed reserves when setting a budget requirement. The accounting treatment for reserves is set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

1.2. CIPFA issued Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin No.99, Guidance Note on Local Authority Reserves and Balances in July 2014, which updated previous Bulletins to reflect the new requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Code of Practice. In addition, during the period of financial austerity for the public sector, the Local Authority Accounting Panel considered it necessary to update the guidance on local authority reserves and balances. Compliance with the guidance is recommended in CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. In response to the above requirements, this policy sets out the Council's approach for compliance with the statutory regime and relevant non-statutory guidance for the Council's cash backed usable reserves.

1.3. All reserves are categorised as per the Local Authority Accounting Practice guidance, into the following groups:

- **Smoothing –** These are reserves which are used to manage large fluctuations in spend or income across years e.g., PFI equalisation reserves. These reserves recognise the differences over time between the unitary charge and PFI credits received.
- **Trading** – this reserve relates to the non-company trading entities of Laser and Commercial Services to cover potential trading losses and investment in business development.
- **Renewals for Vehicles Plant & Equipment** – these reserves should be supported by an asset management plan, showing projected replacement profile and cost. These reserves help to reduce fluctuations in spend.
- **Major projects –** set aside for future spending on projects.
- **Insurance** - To fund the potential cost of insurance claims in excess of the amount provided for in the Insurance Fund provision, (potential or contingent liabilities)
- **Unspent grant/external funding** – these are for unspent grants which the Council is not required to repay, but which have restrictions on what they may be used for e.g., the Public Health grant must be used on public health services. This category also consists of time limited projects funded from ringfenced external sources.
- **Special Funds –** these are mainly held for economic development, tourism and regeneration initiatives.
- **Partnerships –** these are reserves resulting from Council partnerships and are usually ringfenced for the benefit of the partnership or are held for investing in shared priorities.
- **Departmental underspends –** these reserves relate to re-phasing of projects/initiatives and bids for use of year end underspending which are requested to roll forward into the following year.

1.4 Within the Statement of Accounts, reserves are summarised by the headings above. By categorising the reserves into the headings above, this is limited to the nine groups, plus Public Health, Schools and General. Operationally, each will be divided into the relevant sub reserves to ensure that ownership and effective management is maintained.

1.5 Reserves are an important part of the Council's financial strategy and are held to create long-term budgetary stability. They enable the Council to manage change without undue impact on the Council Tax and are a key element of ensuring the Council's strong financial standing and resilience. The Council's key sources of funding face an uncertain future and the Council therefore holds earmarked reserves and a working balance in order to mitigate future financial risks.

1.6 Earmarked reserves are reviewed regularly as part of the monitoring process and annually as part of the budget process, to determine whether the original purpose for the creation of the reserve still exists and whether or not the reserves should be released in full or in part or require topping up based on known/expected calls upon them. Particular attention is paid in the annual review to those reserves whose balances have not moved over a three-year period.

2. Overview

2.1. The Council's overall approach to reserves will be defined by the system of internal control. The system of internal control is set out, and its effectiveness reviewed, in the Annual Governance Statement (AGS). Key elements of the internal control environment are objective setting and monitoring, policy and decision-making, compliance with statute and procedure rules, risk management, achieving value for money, financial management and performance management. The AGS includes an overview of the general financial climate which the Council is operating within and significant funding risks.

2.2. The Council will maintain:
- a general reserve; and
- a number of earmarked reserves.

2.3. The level of the general reserve is a matter for the Council to determine having had regard to the advice of the S151 Officer. The level of the reserve will be a matter of judgement which will take account of the specific risks identified through the various corporate processes. It will also take account of the extent to which specific risks are supported through earmarked reserves. The level will be expressed as a cash sum over the period of the general fund medium-term financial strategy. The level will also be expressed as a percentage of the general funding requirement (to provide an indication of financial context). The Council's aim is to hold general reserves of 5% of the net revenue budget to recognise the heightened financial risk the Council is facing.

3. Strategic context

3.1. The Council continues to face a shortfall in funding compared to spending demands and must annually review its priorities in order to address the shortfall.

3.2. The Council also relies on interest earned through investments of our cash balances to support its general spending plans.

3.3. Reserves are one-off money. The Council aims to avoid using reserves to meet ongoing financial commitments other than as part of a sustainable budget plan and one of the Council's financial principles is to stop the use of one-off funding to support the base budget. The Council has to balance the opportunity cost of holding reserves in terms of Council Tax against the importance of interest earning and long-term future planning.

4. Management and governance

4.1 Each reserve must be supported by a protocol. All protocols should have an end date and at that point any balance should be transferred to the general reserve. If there is a genuine reason for slippage then the protocol will need to be updated.

A questionnaire is completed by the relevant budget holder and reviewed by Finance to ensure all reserves comply with legislative and accounting requirements. A de-minimis limit has been set to avoid small funds being set up which could be managed within existing budgets or declared as an overspend and then managed collectively. This has been set at £250k.

4.2 Reserves protocols and questionnaires must be sent to the Chief Accountant's Team within Finance for review and will be approved by the Corporate Director of Finance, Corporate Management Team and then by the Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Corporate and Traded Services. Protocols should clearly identify contributions to and drawdowns from reserves, and these will be built into the MTFP and monitored on a quarterly basis.

Accessing reserves will only be for significant unusual spend, more minor fluctuations will be managed or declared as budget variances. In-year draw-downs from reserves will be subject to the governance process set out in the revised financial regulations. Ongoing recurring costs should not be funded from reserves. Any request contrary to this will only be considered during the budget setting process. The short term use of reserves may be agreed to provide time to plan for a sustainable funding solution in the following financial year.

Decisions on the use of reserves may be delayed until financial year end and will be dependent on the overall financial position of the council rather than the position of just one budget area.

The current Financial Regulations state:

Maintenance of reserves & provisions

A.24 The Corporate Director of Finance is responsible for:
   i. proposing the Council's Reserves Policy.
   ii. advising the Leader and the Council on prudent levels of reserves for the Authority when the annual budget is being considered having regard to assessment of the financial risks facing the Authority.
   iii. ensuring that reserves are not only adequate but also necessary.
   iv. ensuring that there are clear protocols for the establishment and use of each earmarked reserve. Reserves should not be held without a clear purpose or without a planned profile of spend and contributions, procedures for the reserves managements and control, and a process and timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.
   v. ensuring that all renewals reserves are supported by a plan of budgeted contributions, based on an asset renewal plan that links to the fixed asset register.
   vi. ensuring that no money is transferred into reserves each financial year without prior agreement with him/herself.
   vii. ensuring compliance with the reserves policy and governance procedures relating to requests from the strategic priority and general corporate reserves.

4.3. All reserves are reviewed as part of the monitoring process, the budget preparation, financial management and closing of accounts processes. Cabinet is presented with the monitoring of reserves on a regular basis and in the outturn report and the Council will consider a report from the S151 Officer on the adequacy of the level of reserves in the annual budget setting process. The report will contain estimates of reserves where necessary. The Governance and Audit Committee will consider actual reserves when approving the statement of accounts each year.

4.4. The following rules apply:

- Any in year use of the General Reserve will need to be approved by Cabinet and any planned use will be part of the budget setting process.

- In considering the use of reserves, there will be no or minimal impairment to the Council's financial resilience unless there is no alternative.

4.5. The Council will review the Reserves Policy on an annual basis.

Budget risks and adequacy of reserves

The assessment of budget risks and the adequacy of reserves is even more important for 2024-25 initial draft budget and the medium-term plan due to the priority to restore the council's financial resilience as set out in Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy".   The strategy recognises that the current in-year overspend on the scale forecast and the underlying causes from rising costs most notably in adult social care, children in care and home to school transport represent a fundamental risk to the council's ability to set a balanced budget for 2024-25 and a sustainable MTFP to 2026-27.   Those risks are assessed in more detail In this section of the budget. In the circumstances it is more essential than ever that the Council is sufficiently financially resilient to avoid the risk of financial failure leading to the Council losing the ability to manage its finances.   This section includes a new and separate assessment of the current position of the council against the key symptoms of financial stress identified by CIPFA in its report entitled "Building Financial Resilience".

The administration's initial draft budget and MTFP is informed by the best estimate of service costs and income based on the information currently available. Publishing the initial draft in November inevitably means these estimates are longer range and thus more likely to change for the final budget or when actual costs are incurred.   It is also acknowledged that this does not come without risks particularly as the recent trends for changes in key cost drivers makes forecasting them accurately under traditional incremental budgeting very difficult and we have not completed the full transition to an Outcomes Based Budgeting approach (which in any case would not in itself completely remove the risk from cost drivers). In addition, there will always be factors outside of the Council's direct control which have the potential to vary the key planning assumptions that underpin those estimates.

There are a number of significant risks that could affect either the cost of providing key services and/or level of service demand or its main sources of funding. In addition, there are general economic factors, such as the level of inflation and interest rates that can impact on the net cost of services going forward. Pressures from the main cost drivers and in some cases from service demand are evident in children's and adults social care, waste volumes, and home to school and special educational needs transport.

There are also opportunities to either reduce costs or increase income which will not, as yet, be fully factored into the planning assumptions. The main risks and opportunities are summarised below.

Risks

Cost of Living
- Extraordinary increases in the costs of goods and services procured by the Council
- Market instability due to workforce capacity as a result of recruitment and retention difficulties leading to exit of suppliers, increased costs, and supply chain shortages

- Increased demand for Council Services over and above demographic demands, including crisis and welfare support
- Reductions in income from fees and charges
- Under collection of local taxation leading to collection losses and reductions in tax base
- Claimants of Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme discounts

International Factors
- War in Ukraine and other conflicts causing instability
- Impact of the decision to leave the European Union
- Legacy impact of covid-19
- Ongoing supply chain disruption including energy supplies
- Breakdown of hosting arrangements under Homes for Ukraine scheme

Regulatory Risk
- **High Court ruling on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking (UAS) Children** – the judgement that the council is responsible for supporting all UAS children arriving in the county until they are transferred under National Transfer Scheme impacts on the availability and therefore cost of carers for local children as well as risks of shortfalls in funding refugee schemes (see below)
- **Replacement Legislation and Regulation following Brexit** – including additional council responsibilities, impact on businesses and supply chains, and economic instability
- **Statutory overrides** – currently there are a number of statutory overrides in place which reduce short term risks e.g., high needs deficit, investment losses, etc. These are time limited and require a long-term solution
- **Funding settlements** - adequacy of the overall settlement and reliance on council tax over the medium term, and uncertainty over future settlements (especially beyond 2024-25)
- **Delayed Reforms to Social Care Charging** - uncertainty over future plans and funding, and providers' fee expectations
- **Other delayed legislative reforms** – impact on council costs and ability to deliver savings/spending reductions e.g. Extended Producer Responsibilities
- **Departmental Specific Grants** - Unanticipated changes in specific departmental grants and ability to adjust spending in line with changes
- **Asylum and Refugee Related** – increase in numbers of refugees (adults and families) accommodated within the community impacting on council services. Inadequate medium-term government funding for refugee schemes
- **New Burdens** – Adequacy of funding commensurate with new or additional responsibilities
- **Further delay of the Local Government Funding Review** - The government has committed to updating and reforming the way local authority funding is distributed to individual authorities. However, this has now been further delayed until 2025-26 at the earliest. The Fair Funding Review of the distribution methodology for the core grants

was first announced as part of the final local government settlement for 2016-17. The data used to assess funding distributions has not been updated for a number of years, dating from 2013-14 to a large degree, and even as far back as 2000.

General Economic & Fiscal Factors

- Levels of national debt and borrowing
- Inflation continues to be well above the government target for a sustained period with consequential impacts on contracted services (see below) and household incomes (including incomes of KCC staff)
- Economic recession
- Rise in unemployment
- A general reduction in debt recovery levels
- Reductions in grant and third-party funding
- Increase in fraud

Increases in Service Costs and Demand

- Long term impact of Covid-19 pandemic on clients and suppliers
- Higher cost for new clients coming into care than existing clients especially but not exclusively older persons residential and nursing care and children in care
- Adult Social Care demography from increased complexity
- Children's Social Care including sufficiency of Foster carers and numbers of UAS children or those with no recourse to public funds
- Significantly higher than the national average Education and Health Care Plans with consequential impact on both Dedicated Schools Grant High Needs placements/services and General Fund services for assessment and home to school transport
- Waste tonnage
- Public health services
- General demographic trends (including a rising and ageing population and growth in the number of vulnerable persons)

Contractual Price Increases

- Index linked contracts rise above budgeted amounts
- Containing locally negotiated contracts within the amounts provided in the budget
- Financial sustainability of contracted providers

Efficiencies and Savings Programme

- Slippage in the expected delivery of the savings programme
- Non-delivery of planned savings
- Shortfalls in income from fees and charges

Opportunities

- Growth in local taxbase for both housing and businesses
- Service transformation and redesign including digital services
- Invest to save approach to reduce revenue costs
- Service remodelling

Adequacy of Reserves

Reviewing the level of reserves the Council holds is an important part of the budget setting process. The review must be balanced and reasonable, factoring in the current financial standing of the Council, the funding outlook into the medium term and beyond, and most importantly, the financial risk environment the Council is operating in. The assessment of reserves is based on factors recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) as set out below together with an indication of the direction of travel (up arrow represents an improved position i.e., the risk is less than it was last year).

Assumptions for inflation	↓	The direction of travel for this indicator was showing as deteriorating in last year's budget due to the historically high levels of inflation that arose during 2022. The annual rate of inflation (using CPIH) peaked at 9.6% in October 2022 and has been on a downward trajectory in the subsequent months (CPI peaked at 11.1% and RPI at 14.2% in October 2022).
		The March Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts were for the rate of inflation to peak in quarter 4 of 2022 (CPI 10.7% in quarter 4 2022), before the rate of prices growth falls back reducing to 9.7% in quarter 1 2023, 6.9% quarter 2, 5.4% quarter 3, 2.9% quarter 4 and 1.5% quarter 1 2024. However, the rate of inflation in 2023 has not reduced as much as the March 2023 OBR forecast with reported CPI from Office for National Statistics (ONS) of 10.2% quarter 1, 8.4% quarter 2 and 6.7% quarter 3. Revenue spending subject to inflation is around £1.4bn so each 1% adds £14m to council costs. One of the principal reasons that inflation is not falling as much as forecast is due to the rise in petrol and diesel prices amid a sharp rise in in global oil costs over recent months offsetting falls in food price inflation.
		The higher than forecast inflation is the reason why this measure is still showing as deteriorating for 2024-25 as it makes the impact on future price forecasts in budget plans uncertain and volatile.
Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts	↓	The Council uses receipts as part of the funding for the capital programme. The Council has not applied the flexible use of capital receipts to fund revenue costs since the 2018-19 budget and does not propose to use the permitted extension. Delivery of receipts against the target has continued to fall behind in recent years necessitating additional short-term borrowing/use of reserves.

Performance in the current year has been mixed with the rise in interest rates dampening large new-build housing developments. Although there is a reasonable pipeline of assets for disposal the risk profile for potential delays remains high therefore leading to a continued deterioration in this measure.

Capacity to manage in-year budget pressures and strategy for dealing with demand and service delivery in the longer term	↓↓	2022-23 ended with a revenue budget overspend for the first time in 23 years. The net overspend in 2022-23 was £47.1m after roll forwards (3.9% of net revenue). Overspends before roll forwards were reported in Adult Social Care & Health (ASCH) of £24.4m, Children, Young People and Education (CYPE) of £32.7m, Growth Environment and Transport (GET) of £0.9m, Deputy Chief Executive Department (DCED) of £1.6m. These were partly offset by underspends in Chief Executive Department (CED) of £3.5m and Non-Attributable Costs and Corporately held budgets (NAC) of £11.8m

The most significant overspends were:
- £30.5m older persons residential and nursing care in ASCH
- £16.1m home to school transport in CYPE
- £9.9m children in care in CYPE

The most recent 2023-24 revenue budget monitoring presented to Cabinet on 5th October 2023 showed a forecast overspend of £37.3m before management action. This overspend was largely driven by higher spending growth than the £182.3m (excluding spending on externally funded activities) provided for in the budget. The largest overspends are in the same main areas as 2022-23 (adult social care, children in care and home to school transport). This is despite including additional spending in the budget for the full year effect of recurring spend from 2022-23 and forecasts for future price uplifts, increases in demand and cost increases unrelated to price uplifts.

At the same Cabinet meeting on 5th October 2023 a separate report "Securing Kent's Future – Budget recovery Strategy" set out the broad strategic approach to providing reassurance on the necessary action to bring 2023-24 budget back into balance and the opportunity areas for further savings and avoidance of future cost increases over the medium term 2024-27.

However, until this strategic plan has been converted into detailed plans and these have been delivered managing in-year spending and spending growth over the medium term presents the most significant risk to

the Council's financial resilience and sustainability and therefore the highest rating of deterioration.
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Strength of financial reporting and ability to activate contingency plans if planned savings cannot be achieved	↔	There continues to be a reasonable degree of confidence in the validity of financial reporting despite the uncertainties and volatility as a result of overspends. However, the ability to activate contingency plans if planned savings cannot be achieved has to date been severely restricted as a result of these overspends, although every effort is being made to reduce the forecast overspend in 2023-24.
		Reporting has been enhanced to include separate analysis of delivery of savings plans, treasury management and council tax collection. Further improvements are planned in terms of the timeliness of financial monitoring and reporting to ensure corrective action is taken as early as possible.
		Some areas of spending can still be changed at short notice if required as a contingency response if planned savings cannot be achieved (or there are unexpected changes in spending). A significant plank of the 2023-24 recovery strategy is to reduce non committed spending for the remainder of the year. At this stage it is expected that managers across the whole organisation will exercise this restraint to reduce forecast spending for the remainder of the year. However, if this does not result in sufficient reductions to bring in-year spending back into balance further spending controls will have to be considered. These spending reductions are largely anticipated to be one-offs and will not flow through into 2024-25 or later years.
		The increased focus on savings monitoring and delivery has had some impact and the majority of the overspend in 2022-23 and forecast for 2023-24 is due to unbudgeted spend rather than savings delivery, although savings delivery is still a contributory factor and remains a risk, this is no greater risk than in previous years, hence this measure has not been rated as deteriorating.
		However, if the further savings necessary to bring 2023-24 back into balance are not proving to be achieved this measure would need to be reassessed for future drafts.
Risks inherent in any new partnerships, major outsourcing	↓	Partnership working with NHS and districts has improved. However, further sustained improvements are still needed to change the direction of travel.

arrangements, and major capital developments	Trading conditions for Council owned companies continue to be challenging.

A number of outsourced contracts are due for retender and the Council is still vulnerable to price changes due to market conditions.

The ability to sustain the capital programme remains a significant challenge. It is essential that capital programmes do not rely on unsustainable levels of borrowing and additional borrowing should only be considered where absolutely essential to meet statutory obligations. This will impact on the condition of non-essential assets possibly resulting in the closure of facilities although the planned spending to limit modernisation programmes to essential measures to ensure buildings are safe warm and dry has proved to be inadequate and the programme needs to reflect a realistic level of spend on the assets the council needs to sustain necessary functions. Despite the action taken to limit additional borrowing, a third of the capital programme is still funded by borrowing. Slippage within individual projects remains an issue leading to lower than planned spending in the short-term but potentially higher medium to long term costs due to inflation. This slippage defers borrowing rather than reducing it.

The quarter 1 capital monitoring report showed a forecast net underspend on capital spending of £42.3m comprising net £8.2m increased spending on projects (real variance) and £50.5m reduction due to slippage. The real variance includes spending on grant and externally funded projects where funding has been announced after the capital programme was approved.

Financial standing of the Authority (level of borrowing, debt outstanding, use of reserves, etc.)

The financial standing of the Council has weakened significantly as a result of the overspend in 2022-23 that was balanced by the drawdown of £47.1m from general and risk reserves (39% of general reserve and all of the risk reserve). Usable reserves were also reduced through the transfer of £17m from earmarked reserves to Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve as part of KCC's contribution the Safety Valve agreement with DfE in March 2023 (with further transfer of £14.4m planned for 2023-24). Overall, the council's usable revenue reserves have reduced from £408.1m at 31/3/22 (40% of net revenue) to £355.1m at 31/3/23 (29.8% of net revenue) with further reduction to £316.3m (24% of net revenue) forecast for 31/3/24.

This forecast assumes 2023-24 revenue budget is brought back into balance by year end with no further draw down from reserves.

The reduction in usable reserves has significantly reduced the council's ability to withstand unexpected circumstances and costs, and reduced the scope to smooth timing differences between spending and savings plans. The levels of reserves now pose a more significant risk to the council's financial resilience than levels of debt. Levels of reserves are now considered to be the second most significant financial risk after capacity to deal with in-year budget pressures. Reserves will need to be replenished at the earliest opportunity and will need to be factored into future revenue budget plans.

The Council has an ongoing borrowing requirement of £1.1bn arising from its historic and ongoing capital expenditure, which is expected to remain broadly stable over the medium term. Most of this requirement is covered by existing external debt, which is forecast to decline gradually over the medium term (from around 72% in 2023/24 to 66% in 2026/27. The remaining portion is met via internal borrowing (namely the temporary use of internal cash balances in lieu of investing those balances with external counterparties).

Although the Council has been protected to a significant extent from the material increase in interest rates over the past two years (given that the majority of its borrowing requirement is already met by fixed rate debt) the higher rate environment has increased the expected costs of internal borrowing as well as costs associated with any new external borrowing over the near and medium term.

A small portion of the borrowing requirement (8.4% in 2023/24) is met via "LOBO" (Lender Option Borrower Option) loans. These instruments provide lower cost financing in exchange for giving the lender the periodic opportunity to reset the loan's interest rate. The Council manages the risks around these loans being "called" by restricting their use to only a minor portion of the borrowing portfolio and by avoiding any concentration in the loans' associated option dates.

In managing the structure of its borrowing (the balance between internal and external borrowing, and the portion of the latter that is made up of fixed-rate as opposed to variable-rate loans), the Council is chiefly concerned with risks arising from uncertainty around

		interest rates as well as ensuring it has adequate liquidity over the medium term. The Council reviews its borrowing strategy formally on an annual basis to ensure its approach remains appropriate.
The Authority's record of budget and financial management including robustness of medium-term plans	↓	The direction of travel for this factor was shown as deteriorating in the final budget presented to County Council on 9th February 2023 due to the quarter 3 monitoring for 2022-23 showing a significant £53.7m forecast revenue overspend. The overspend reduced a little by year-end to £44.4m before roll forwards (£47.1m after roll forwards). However, this was not sufficient to change the direction of travel bearing in mind the scale further of the forecast overspends for 2023-24.

The most significant cause of the overspends is higher than budgeted spending growth despite significant increases already factored into the budget. The need to include for the full year effect of current year overspends as a variance to the published medium-term plan means that the capacity to manage in-year budget pressures (highest rated risk assessment) is the most significant factor in MTFP variances rather than robustness of MTFP forecasts. This is the only reason that this particular assessment has not been shown as a significant deterioration with a double arrow. Nonetheless, the robustness of forecasts included in the MTFP does need improvement (hence this assessment is still showing a deterioration until these are improved).

The initial draft budget for 2024-25 and MTFP for 2024-27 is not balanced. As outlined in the budget report this was an acknowledged risk from the earlier publication of the draft for scrutiny. At this stage the unbalanced initial draft has not been taken into account in the assessment of this risk as there is a strategy agreed to bring future drafts into balance. Should that strategy not be successful this aspect would need to be reassessed as further deterioration in future drafts.
. |
| Virement and year-end procedures in relation to under and overspends | ↓ | The direction of travel for this factor was shown as deteriorating in last year's budget due to monitoring for 2022-23 forecast to overspend and ongoing issues with Whole Government Accounts. The forecast for 2023-24 is further forecast overspend and issues remain with Whole Government Accounts meaning there has not been sufficient progress to date to change the direction of travel on this assessment. |

The Council continues to adhere to its virement and year end procedures as set out in its financial regulations. The Council's ability to close the year-end accounts early or even on time is becoming increasingly difficult. The audit certificate for 2020-21 was issued on the 4th September 2023, following confirmation that no further work was required on the Whole Government Accounts. The audit certificate for 2021-22 has not been issued due to the audit of the 2021-22 Whole Government Accounts being outstanding as the external auditors have prioritised the audit of the Council's 2022-23 accounts.

The draft outturn for 2022-23 was reported to Cabinet on 29th June 2023 outlining the main overspends and underspends together with roll-forward requests. This was presented alongside an update to the medium-term financial outlook. A net overspend of £47.1m was reported after roll forwards of £2.7m. The overspend was funded from a drawdown from earmarked and General reserves. The draft accounts for 2022-23 were published on 1st July 2023 and are still being audited. The audit is ongoing as there is still audit work to complete on group accounts and pensions.

The availability of reserves and government grants/other funds to deal with major unforeseen events	As identified in the assessment of the financial standing of the authority the levels of usable reserves have reduced at the end of 2022-23 and are forecast to reduce further by the end of 2023-34. Furthermore, a number of significant risks remain unresolved (including at this stage balancing 2023-24 revenue budget) which could impact on reserves and the assessment of their adequacy if solutions are not found.

The most significant risk to reserves in previous years has been identified from the accumulated and growing deficit on the DSG reserve largely from the overspending high needs support within the DSG. This has now been addressed over a number of years through the Safety Valve agreement with DfE. However, at this stage the Safety Valve agreement is a recovery plan that will be delivered over a number of years with spending on high needs support gradually bought back into balance with the available grant funding and the historic accumulated deficit cleared with contributions from DfE and local authority. However, this does not fully mitigate the risk as should the plan not be fully delivered there is a risk that DFE could withhold contributions and a residue deficit would remain.

The reserves forecast includes the transfer to the DSG reserve of the local authority contribution for 2022-23 and a further forecast transfer for the local authority contribution in 2023-24. Provision is included in the 2024-25 initial draft budget and 2024-27 MTFP for the remaining local authority contributions. The DSG reserve forecast also includes the DfE contributions for 2022-23 to 2027-28. These contributions together with the recovery plan to reduce the in-year deficit on high needs spending would see the accumulated deficit cleared by 2027-28. However, resolving this aspect of risk to reserves does represent £82.3m over the term of the agreement of the authority's resources which would otherwise have been available to mitigate other risks.

A new risk has arisen during the course of 2023-24 following the high court order that the Council must take all possible steps to care for all Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking (UAS) children arriving in the county under the Children Act 1989, unless and until they are transferred to other local authorities under the National Transfer Scheme. The council is currently in negotiation with Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC), Home Office and Department for Education (DfE) over a funding package to support compliance with the judgement. To date the offer is circa £9m which is insufficient to cover forecast costs for caring for UAS children for the remainder of 2023-24 which if not resolved would leave a forecast deficit and no offer has yet been made for 2024-25. This combination poses a major threat to the Council's financial sustainability.

Although this DSG risk has been addressed the risk of the requirement for further draw downs if the 2023-24 current year spend and gaps in 2024-25 initial draft budget and 2024-27 MTFP and the overall forecast level of reserves means the assessment of this risk cannot yet show an improvement and could be a further deterioration'

A register of the most significant risks is published as part of the initial draft 2024-25 revenue budget, 2024-27 medium term plan and 2024-34 capital programme.

The general financial climate including future expected levels of funding	↔	The Autumn Statement 2022 included departmental spending plans up to 2024-25 and high-level spending plans up to 2027-28. The plans for 2023-24 and 2024-25 included significant additional support for local government including additional grants and increased assumptions for council tax. These plans will be

updated in the 2023 Autumn budget which is scheduled for 22nd November.

The local government finance settlement only included individual grant allocations and core spending power calculations for 2023-24. The settlement did include council tax referendum levels for 2024-25 as well as the overall additional amounts for the main grants for 2024-25 but did not include individual authority allocations. Other departmental specific grants were not included in the settlement..

The Autumn Statement and local government finance settlement confirmed that the planned reforms to social care charging have been delayed until 2025. It is this delay that has enabled Government to redirect the funding allocated for social care reform as a short term increase in funding for current pressures in adult social care. A further tranche of funding for the Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund for workforce reform for 2023-24 and 2024-25 was announced in July 2023.

However, the inadequacy of medium to long term sustainable funding for adults social care remains, and the lack of certainty that the additional funding available in 2023-24 and 2024-25 will be baseline for subsequent years cause the assessment of this risk to remain as a neutral direction of travel at this stage. This can be reassessed following the 2023 Autumn Budget statement.

The long-awaited update and reform to the funding arrangements for local government have also been delayed again until 2025 at the earliest.

Despite increased certainty of funding for 2023-24 and 2024-25 medium term financial planning remains uncertain, particularly future spending and income forecasts . The plans for 2025-26 include a higher level of uncertainty. Plans can only be prepared based on prudent assumptions and forecasts for later years remain highly speculative.

| The adequacy of insurance arrangements | ↓ | The Council's insurance policies were reviewed for January 2022. A hardening market along with changing levels of risk has resulted in a rise in premiums, with some deductibles being increased to mitigate this. The implications of limiting capital borrowing to absolutely essential statutory services increases the risk of insurance claims where assets have not been adequately maintained. A fund audit confirms the levels of insurance reserve are |

adequate, however as the corporate contribution to the fund is remaining unchanged more reliance will be placed on the reserve to balance insurance claims.

Of the eleven factors used to assess risk and the adequacy of reserves, only one has shown no change from twelve months ago (the strength of financial reporting and ability to activate contingency plans, and even this is conditional on delivering the contingency plans to bring 2023-24 spending back into balance), the remaining ten are still deteriorating. In the case of capacity to manage in-year budget pressures and strategy for dealing with demand and service delivery in the longer term and financial standing of the Authority (level of borrowing, debt outstanding, use of reserves, etc.) the deterioration is now at a severe level and cause for serious concern. There are aspects of these deteriorations as well as number of the others that are largely due to outside factors but still need to be managed and mitigated as much as possible. No weighting has been applied to the individual factors, but the general financial risk to the Council should now be regarded as substantially and severely increased compared with a year ago, which in turn, was increased from the year before.

The amounts and purposes for existing reserves have been reviewed to ensure the Council achieves compliance with Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin 99. This bulletin sets out the recommendations on the purposes for holding reserves. Reserves are split between general reserves (working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cashflows/avoiding unnecessary temporary borrowing and contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events/emergencies) and earmarked reserves to build up funds for known/predicted specific events.

The administration's initial draft 2024-25 budget includes a £16.4m net increase from changes in contributions and draw down from reserves. This is largely for the to replenish the draw down from general reserves in 2022-23 over two years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and provision for the local authority contribution to DSG reserve under the safety valve agreement. A full reconciliation of all the changes to contributions and draw down from reserves for 2024-25 is available through the detailed dashboard of budget variations.

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Appendix G: Budget Risks Register 2024-25

		TOTAL	499.7

Directorate	Risk Title	Source/Cause of Risk	Risk Event	Consequence	Current Likelihood (1-5)	Estimated Maximum Financial
						£m
Significant Risks (over £10m)						
CYPE	High Needs Spending	The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) High Needs Block does not meet the cost of demand for placements in schools, academies, colleges and independent providers.	The Safety Valve programme does not deliver the reduction to the in-year deficit on spending to support children with high needs as planned leading to a higher deficit	The Department for Education withholds its contribution towards the accumulated deficit and/or the increased overspend leaves a residue deficit. The government requires that the total deficit on the schools budget to be carried forward and does not allow authorities to offset from general funds anything above the amounts included in the Safety Valve agreement without express approval from Secretary of State. This approach does not resolve how the deficit will be eliminated and therefore still poses a significant risk to the council	4	150.0
ALL	Non delivery of Savings and income	Changes in circumstances, resulting in delays in the delivery of agreed savings or income	Inability to progress with plans to generate savings or additional income as scheduled, due to changing circumstances	Overspend on the revenue budget, requiring alternative compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves. Potential recurring budget pressure for future years.	4	103.1
CYPE	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children	The High Court has ruled that the council is responsible for the care of all Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking (UAS) children arriving in the county until such time as they are transferred to other councils under National Transfer Scheme	Failure to reach agreement with government departments (Home Office and Department for Education) to cover all costs incurred by the council in supporting UAS children	Overspend on the revenue and or capital budgets, requiring alternative compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves. Potential recurring budget pressure for future years.	3	60.0
ALL	2023-24 potential overspend impact on reserves	Under delivery of recovery plan to bring 2023-24 revenue budget into a balanced position by 31-3-24.	Overspend against the revenue budget in 2023-24 required to be met from reserves leading to a reduction in our financial resilience	Insufficient reserves available to manage risks in 2023-24 and future years	3	37.3
ALL	Revenue Inflation	The Council must ensure that the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) includes robust estimates for spending pressures.	Price pressures rise above the current MTFP assumptions and we are unsuccessful at suppressing these increases.	Additional unfunded cost that leads to an overspend on the revenue budget, requiring compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves. Potential recurring budget pressure for future years.	4	21.0

Appendix G: Budget Risks Register 2024-25

				TOTAL		499.7

Directorate	Risk Title	Source/Cause of Risk	Risk Event	Consequence	Current Likelihood (1-5)	Estimated Maximum Financial
						£m
ASCH / CYPE Page 86	Market Sustainability	The long term impact of Covid-19 is still impacting on the social care market, and there continues to be concerns about the sustainability of the sector. At the moment all areas of the social care sector are under pressure in particular around workforce capacity including both recruitment and retention of staff especially for providers of services in the community, meaning that sourcing appropriate packages for all those who need it is becoming difficult. This is likely to worsen over the next few months with the pressures of winter, and increased activity in hospitals. Throughout this year we have continued to see increases in the costs of care packages and placements far greater than what would be expected and budgeted for, due to a combination of pressures in the market but also due to the increased needs and complexities of people requiring social care support.	If staffing levels remain low, vacancies unfilled and retention poor, then repeated pressure to increase pay of care staff employed in the voluntary/private sector in order to be able to compete in recruitment market. At the moment vacancy level said to be 1 in 10.	Care Homes closures are not an infrequent occurrence and whilst some homes that close are either too small or poor quality others are making informed business decisions to exit the market. The more homes that exit in this unplanned manner further depletes choice and volume of beds which can create pressures in the system regarding throughput and discharge from hospital thus potentially increasing price.	5	20.0
ALL	Full year effect of current overspends	The Council must ensure that the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) includes robust estimates for spending pressures.	Increases in forecast current year overspends on recurring activities resulting in higher full year impact on following year's budget (converse would apply to underspends)	Additional unfunded cost that leads to an overspend on the revenue budget, requiring compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves. Potential recurring budget pressure for future years.	4	20.0
ALL	Capital	Capital project costs are subject to higher than budgeted inflation.	Increase in building inflation above that built into business cases.	Capital projects cost more than budgeted, resulting in an overspend on the capital programme, or having to re-prioritise projects to keep within the overall budget. For rolling programmes (on which there is no annual inflationary increase), the level of asset management preventative works will reduce, leading to increased revenue pressures and maintenance backlogs.	4	18.3
CYPE	Market Sustainability	Availability of suitable placements for looked after children. Availability in the market for home to school transport, due to reducing supplier base and increasing demand.	Continued use of more expensive and unregulated placements, where it is difficult to find suitable regulated placements as no suitable alternative is available. The cost of transport contracts continues to increase above inflation.	Unfunded cost that leads to an overspend on the revenue budget, requiring compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves.	5	10.0

Appendix G: Budget Risks Register 2024-25

				TOTAL	499.7

Directorate	Risk Title	Source/Cause of Risk	Risk Event	Consequence	Current Likelihood (1-5)	Estimated Maximum Financial
						£m
ALL	Demand & Cost Drivers	The Council must ensure that the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) includes robust estimates for spending pressures.	Non inflationary cost increases (cost drivers) continue on recent upward trends particularly but not exclusively in adult social care, children in care and home to school transport above the current MTFP assumptions and the council is not able to supress these	Additional unfunded cost that leads to an overspend on the revenue budget, requiring compensating in year savings or temporary unbudgeted funding from reserves. Potential recurring budget pressure for future years.	4	10.0
Other Risks (under £10m - individual amounts not included)						50.0

Likelihood Rating

Very Likely	5
Likely	4
Possible	3
Unlikely	2
Very Unlikely	1

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Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard

September 2023

Produced by: Management Information & Intelligence, KCC

Publication Date: 30th October 2023

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Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard

Guidance Notes

POLARITY

H	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the highest number/percentage possible
L	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the lowest number/percentage possible
T	The aim of this indicator is to stay close to the target that has been set

RAG RATINGS

RED	Floor Standard* has not been achieved
AMBER	Floor Standard* achieved but Target has not been met
GREEN	Target has been achieved

* Floor Standards are set in Directorate Business Plans and if not achieved must result in management action

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL (DOT)

⇧	Performance has improved
⇩	Performance has worsened
⇔	Performance has remained the same

INCOMPLETE DATA

N/A	Data not available
	Data to be supplied
	New indicator - historical data not available

Data in italics indicates previous reporting year

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DATA PERIOD

R12M	Monthly Rolling 12 months
MS	Monthly Snapshot
YTD	Year To Date
Q	Quarterly
A	Annual

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION SCORECARDS

CYPE	Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard
EY	Early Years Scorecard
NEET	NEET Monthly Scorecard
SEND	Special Educational Needs & Disabilities Scorecard
ICS	Intensive EH and CSWS Monthly Performance Report

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

CIC	Children in Care
CSWT	Children's Social Work Teams
CYP	Children and Young People
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EY	Early Years
EYFE	Early Years Free Entitlement
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage
FF2	Free For Two
FSM	Free School Meals
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
SCS	Specialist Children's Services
SEN	Special Educational Needs

Directorate Scorecard - Kent Activity/Volume

as at May 2023

132,505 pupils in 460 primary schools
25.7 % with free school meals (24.6%)

111,822 pupils in 101 secondary schools
21.6 % with free school meals (24.1%)

6,091 pupils in 24 special schools
45.0 % with free school meals (46.4%)

---

as at Sep 2023

Rate of Early Help Unit Referrals
per 10,000 of the 0-17 population
(inclusive, rolling 12 months)

629.0 632.3 642.6 653.5 659.0 659.0 659.2

March 2023 to Sept 2023

---

as at Sep 2023

Open cases

Intensive Early Help	2,240 (Families)
Open Social Work Cases	12,211

Including:
• Child Protection	1,294
• Children in Care	2,287
• Care Leavers	2,103

---

as at Sep 2023

Ofsted good or outstanding

EY providers	97.5%	(96%)
Primary	91.3%	(90%)
Secondary	87.9%	(82%)
Special	92.3%	(90%)

---

as at Sep 2023

Rate of referrals to Children's Social
Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17
population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)

679.1 680.4 676.1 684.4 685.8 695.7 703.1

March 2023 to Sept 2023

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as at Sep 2023

Number of First Time Entrants into
the Youth Justice system

313 302 306 305 315 311 310

March 2023 to Sept 2023

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as at Sep 2023

Requests for SEND statutory assessment

461 205 376 360 340 119 257

March 2023 to Sept 2023

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as at Sep 2023

Activity at the Front Door (children)

Total contacts	7,136
Number resolved at FD	2,897
Number to CSWS	2,096
Number to EH Units	1,617

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as at Sep 2023

Open Access Indicators

Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	163
• by Children Centre	79
• by Youth Hub	84
% of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	69.1%
Number of clients supported (interventions and sessions)	8,922

• Figures shown in brackets are National averages

• Free School Meal averages are as at January 2023 school census and based on state funded schools only

• Ofsted National averages are as at 30th September 2023, except EY Providers average which is as at March 2023

Directorate Scorecard - SEND Monthly Indicators

Education Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		32.9	38.8	15.0	13.2	8.7	2.3	9.2	19	207	⇧	45	RED	40.9	60	RED	42.8	49.2
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		51	45	16	22	17	3	19										
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	L	MS		155	116	107	167	196	131	207										
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	L	MS		231	203	260	241	249	256	293			⇩							
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	H	MS		29	33	22	42	35	35	16	28	171	⇩	55	RED					
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.0	2,118	19,335	⇔	9	RED	11.0	9	RED	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	L	MS		20.5	23.8	26.5	25.8	21.4	38.5	45.2	203	449	⇩						N/A	N/A
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	L	MS		30.5	38.8	38.0	42.1	45.2	51.7	53.0	1,072	2,023	⇩						N/A	N/A
APP22	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better	H	MS					19.2	17.4											N/A	N/A

Note: 2023-24 targets for APP17 and APP-EP are using the June 2024 targets from the APP scorecard

Commentary on Education SEND Indicators:

Recruitment is complete across the SEND service and the service is currently staffed over-establishment, as additional agency staff have been retained to support the work on the most out of date cases and annual reviews. Demand into the service remains high so the focus is on training new staff and on making the processes within the service as efficient as possible, to increase productivity, and finalise a greater number of EHCPs every month. Additional operational reporting is in place to inform staff's work to ensure that resources are being targeted in the most effective way. Both the SEND service and the Educational Psychology service are focused on reducing the number of cases out of timescale as quickly as possible.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
										Sep-23										
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		22.0	22.2	22.9	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.2	5485	23639	⇔	25.0	GREEN	22.0	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		88.8	88.7	87.9	86.9	86.8	85.6	83.6	1603	1918	⇓	90.0	AMBER	88.8	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	23.2	22.0	22.1	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.4	287	1404	⇑	20.0	GREEN	23.2	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	74.3	74.6	74.2	73.7	73.4	74.0	73.6	338	459	⇓	70.0	GREEN	74.3	70.0	GREEN	72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	73.7	73.0	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.9	75.2	789	1049	⇑	85.0	AMBER	73.7	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	352.1	323.8	343.0	326.4	344.7	343.0	343.5	17862	52	⇓	426.0	GREEN	352.1	426.0	GREEN	447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	62.2	61.3	61.0	61.3	59.6	59.5	59.4	627	1055	⇓	65.0	AMBER	62.2	65.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	84.8	84.8	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.1	86.2	439	509	⇑	85.0	GREEN	84.8	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	75.2	73.7	74.8	75.1	74.0	74.0	74.8	439.6	588.0	⇑	85.0	RED	75.2	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		16.6	17.2	16.1	17.3	17.0	17.3	16.9	1658	98.2	⇑	15.0	AMBER	16.6	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		25.0	23.1	23.4	25.1	23.7	21.5	21.6	5823	269.5	⇓	18.0	AMBER	25.0	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		28.2	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.3	3323	11342	⇓	25.0	AMBER	28.2	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH2-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		89.4	90.2	90.5	91.0	91.6	92.0	92.2	5157	5591	⇑	85.0	GREEN	89.4	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		90.6	90.6	92.4	92.4	92.9	92.9	94.9	148	156	⇑	85.0	GREEN	90.6	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.2	656	4628	⇓	15.0	GREEN	13.3	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		14.7	14.3	14.0	13.5	12.7	10.1	11.0	1880	171.2	⇓	15.0	GREEN	14.7	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
							Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		34.4	28.6	28.9	28.5	105	368	⇑	28.0	AMBER	28.9	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Education Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Latest Month Measure Sep-23	Numerator	Denominator	DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23 SN or SE	England 2022-23
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.2	801	35,776	⇧	2.8	GREEN	3.3	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		17	18	17	15	15	15	15	N/A	N/A	⇔	12	AMBER	15	12	AMBER	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		43	44	45	53	56	54	62	N/A	N/A	⇩	24	RED	54	24	RED	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		82.7	82.1	81.5	77.0	79.2	79.7	81.3	2,950	3,629	⇧	90	RED	79.7			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		55.6	56.7	57.6	59.8	56.6	55.7	52.8	1,215	2,300	⇩	95	RED	55.7			N/A	N/A

Please note that there is no 2019-20 or 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)																		
Education Annual Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends 2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Latest Year Measure 2022-23	Numerator	Denominator	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23 SN or SE	England 2022-23
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	A		69.6	61.3	68.6	69.2	3,340	4,825	70	AMBER	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	65.8	68.1	12,363	18,154	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	*67.5*	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.6	21.4	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇧		*23.5*	*19.7*
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	59.0	58.7	11,448	19,502	61.0	AMBER	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	28.0	28.0	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇔	24.0	*27*	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	49.3	46.9	N/A	N/A	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.5	17.9	N/A	N/A	15.0	AMBER	⇧	15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	37.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*38.86*	*38.28*
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*32.22*	*33.31*
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	34.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*34.48*	*34.82*
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	12,125	250,254	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		88.3	89.2	90.1	90.1	15,295	16,978					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		77.7	69.7	79.6	78.2	14,865	19,007					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	9.7	19.1	19.1								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	15.6	29.2	26.9								

The data sources for 2023 attainment data are as follows: FSP = School returns, June 2023. KS2 = DfE Provisional SFR, 12/09/23. KS4 = DfE Provisional SFR, 19/10/23. Provisional KS5 data will be available in November.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Commentary on Integrated Children's Services Indicators:

Children's Social Care

RED: The percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers is 74.8%, just below the floor standard of 75.0%. The target for this measure is 85.0% which is based on the national average for Agency Social Workers of 15%. Recruiting and retaining qualified social workers remains a priority for CYPE and a range of initiatives are being explored and implemented. The annual collection of Children's Social Care Workforce data, provides some comparative data as at 30th September 2022 - Social Work Vacancies: Kent 16.5%, England average 20.0%, SE average 18.8%; % Agency Social Workers covering vacancies - Kent 12.3%, England average 17.6%, SE average 17.9%; Social Worker turnover - Kent 15.9%, England average 17.1%, SE average 18.6%.

AMBER: The Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with Children's Social Work Involvement is 83.6%, below the Target of 90.0% Target and continuing a trend of decreased performance. The Form held on the Case Management System has been reviewed and changes to the process for recording will be implemented. This will streamline recording for allocated case workers and improve compliance for the recording of the Returner Interview Form.

AMBER: At 75.2% the percentage of children in care placed in KCC foster care, or in placements with relatives/friends, is just above the floor standard of 75.0%. The target of 85.0% is an aspirational target set to drive up the use of in-house provision and historically performance has remained stable at around 80.0%. However several factors contributed to the lower rates over the last 12 months. There has been an increase in the number of children in care, some of which is due to the extended timescales for care proceedings to be concluded which has meant that many babies and younger children are remaining in care longer. Recruitment and retention of foster carers also remains a challenge especially during the current cost of living crisis, not only for Kent but across the South region and nationally. This has been highlighted within the recent Government Social Care Review which was published in May 2022. Foster homes for children to live together with their parents and homes for siblings remains a high priority but recruitment of these provisions within Kent remains a significant challenge. Actions being taken include a continuous focus on the recruitment of foster carers, with particular emphasis on some geographical areas and types of carers required, for example to increase the number of foster carers who are able to accommodate parent and child placements. Work has also commenced with Local Authority colleagues in the South to apply to become one of the pilot Regional Care Co-operatives so that the recommendations of the Social Care Review can be implemented to start to address some of the barriers to recruitment.

AMBER: The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with) is 59.4% which is below the Target of 65.0%.

AMBER: The average caseload in the Children in Care (CIC) Teams is 16.9 cases, above target of no more than 15 children/young people. This is a slightly improved position when compared to the previous month. The number of cases held by the CIC Teams has increased by 3.9% since September 2022 and the number of Social Workers in the CIC Teams has decreased by 4 FTE over this same period. A comprehensive set of measures to improve the recruitment and retention of social workers is in place, aimed at reducing the average caseloads for all teams.

AMBER: The average caseload in the Children's Social Work Teams (CSWT) is 21.6 cases, which is above the target caseload of no more than 18 children/young people. The challenge with caseloads relates to increases in demand and the turnover rates for qualified social workers (please see commentary above).

GREEN: The percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral was 23.2%, achieving the Target of below 25.0%. This performance compares to the latest published England average of 21.5%, 20.4% for Kent's Statistical Neighbours and 25.9% for the South East (all comparative rates are for 2021/22 performance).

GREEN: The percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time is 20.4% which is within the target range of 17.5% - 22.5% and compares to average rates for England of 23.3%, Statistical Neighbours 23.8% and the South East 23.7% (2021/22).

GREEN: The percentage of Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more) is 73.6% and above the Target of 70.0%. Kent's performance remains above the latest published average for Kent's Statistical Neighbours of 72.1%, the average for the South East of 68.0% and the England average of 71.0% (comparative data is for 2021/22).

GREEN: The average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family is 343.5 days, within the nationally set target of less than 426 days. The average number of days had been increasing as a result of delays to court hearings but in recent months the average number of days has started to reduce, improving performance against this measure. This compares to the latest published England average of 367 days, the average of 333 days for Kent's Statistical Neighbours and an average of 364 for local authorities in the South East Region (data is for 2021/22).

GREEN: The percentage of Children's Social Work Case File Audits graded good or outstanding is 86.2%, which is above the 80.0% Target.

Intensive Early Help

AMBER: The percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months is 29.3%, which is above the target of 25.0%. Performance has remained stable over the previous six months.

GREEN: The percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation, is at 92.2%, achieving the target of 85.0%.

GREEN: The percentage of cases open to Intensive Early Help that were audited and graded as good or outstanding is 94.9%, achieving the 80.0% target.

GREEN: The percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 months is 14.2%, achieving the Target of less than 15.0%.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Commentary on Education Indicators:

The majority of education indicators are annual. Commentary has only been provided for indicators where new data has been published since the last scorecard was issued where targets exist.

RED: The number of permanent exclusions from secondary schools at 62 pupils is above the target of 24. The PRU, Inclusion and Attendance Service (PIAS) aims to improve attendance at school and reduce exclusions for children in Kent. Despite an increase in the number of permanent exclusions over the 2022-23 academic year, Kent's figures remain below their statistical neighbours and the national average. KCC services continue in their journey to provide support, training, and access for schools with wider inclusion resources around trauma-informed practices and emotional wellbeing to manage ongoing challenges from the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns.

RED: The average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 at 46.9 is below the target of 51.0% but in line with the national figure of 46.3%. Grading standards returned to those from 2019, the final year before exams were cancelled due to COVID.

RED: The percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days at 81.3% remains below the target of 90%

RED: The percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention at 52.8% remains below the target of 95%. The recent decline is a result of the combination of multiple factors, which are being actively managed to ensure rates return as quickly as possible. The team has experienced an increase in volume of received cases, while also managing changes in key personnel. This has resulted in an unavoidable delay in the time taken to contact families. The service has responded to this though via additional recruitment to increase capacity and a review of processes to streamline them. Unfortunately, whilst the Service is now seeing an improvement in output, this has yet to be reflected in the directorate scorecard but this is expected to return in the near future.

AMBER: For the four consecutive month 15 primary aged pupils were permanently excluded from school during a 12-month period; three pupils above the target.

AMBER: The average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap at 17.9 percentage points was wider than the target of 15.0 but has reduced from 18.5 the previous year. The national gap is 14.9 and has closed by the smallest margin of 0.1

GREEN: The Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) in September was 2.2% which is better than target of 2.8%. Please note this is a seasonal indicator and numbers will naturally increase as the academic year progresses. For this reason, the DfE uses the rolled average for December, January, and February. Provisional data for 2022/23 shows Kent to have 3.3% NEETs, which combined with the Not Known cohort (2.5%) the aggregate figure is 5.8%. The latest national NEET and participation scorecard has been published by the Department of Education for 2021/22 shows Kent to be 5.1% compared to the South East at 5.4% and England at 4.7%.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

	Annual Indicators - Primary	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
	Please note that there is no 2019-20 or 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
								2022-23								
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	65.8	68.1	12,363	18,154	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.6	21.4	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇧	N/A	23.5	19.7
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	17.6	22.5	N/A	N/A	17.0	RED	⇩	N/A		
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	48.6	50.9	N/A	N/A	47.0	RED	⇩	N/A	48.2	48.0
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	66.3	70.8	N/A	N/A	66.0	RED	⇩	N/A	67.6	67.3
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	59	58.7	11,448	19,502	61.0	AMBER	⇩	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	28	28.0	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇔	24.0	27	22
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	32.6	35.4	N/A	N/A	30.0	RED	⇩	N/A		
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	48	46.1	N/A	N/A	47.0	GREEN	⇧	45.0	49	46
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	61	60.8	N/A	N/A	60.0	AMBER	⇧	60.0	61	62
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.8	-0.5	N/A	N/A	-0.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.2	0.0
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.2	-1.9	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.6	-0.9
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-1.6	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-1.4	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.7	-1.2
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-5.4	-6.1	N/A	N/A	-4.5	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-5.0	-4.5
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	0.1	-0.1	N/A	N/A	0.1	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.3	0.0
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.2	-1.1	N/A	N/A	-0.8	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.5	-0.8
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.3	-0.9	N/A	N/A	-0.8	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.8	-1.5	N/A	N/A	-1.6	GREEN	⇩	N/A	-2.0	-1.6
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-4.4	-5.2	N/A	N/A	-4.1	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-4.6	-4.1
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.9	-1.1	N/A	N/A	-0.3	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.3	0.0
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-2.7	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-2.1	-1.2
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.8	-3.3	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.2	-2.4	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.5	-0.9
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-4.8	-6.0	N/A	N/A	-3.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-4.3	-3.9

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

Please note that there is no 2019-20 or any planned 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)																	
Annual Indicators - Secondary		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SE Region	
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	49.3	46.9	N/A	N/A	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	50.1	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.5	17.9	N/A	N/A	15.0	AMBER	⇧	15.0	18.8	14.9
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	27.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0					
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	16.7	16.2	N/A	N/A	16.0	AMBER	⇧	15.0	18.9	16.9
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	39.5	37.8	N/A	N/A	38.0	GREEN	⇧	36.0	39.4	36.1
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.19	-0.12	N/A	N/A	-1.00	GREEN	⇩	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - FSM	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.90	-0.82	N/A	N/A	-0.60	RED	⇩	-0.60	-0.81	-0.58
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.30	GREEN				
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.70	-0.66	N/A	N/A	-0.47	AMBER	⇩	-0.45	-0.52	-0.45
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.62	-1.40	N/A	N/A	-1.30	AMBER	⇩	-1.12	-1.36	-1.12

Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Activity-Volume Measures				
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	Synergy reporting	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Early Help module	Rolling 12 months up to end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD01	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD14	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD02	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD03	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH05	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	Early Help module	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Child Protection cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Children in Care	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Care Leavers	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH35	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	MI monthly reporting (CareDirector Youth)	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3a	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Children Centre	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3b	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Youth Hub	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS8	Percentage of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
TS3	Number of Clients supported (interventions and sessions)	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SEND Indicators				
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better			July 2023

Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Key Performance Indicators				
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	Liberi	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	Liberi	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	MOJ quarterly reporting	Data for Jul 2020 to June 2021 cohort	Oct 2023
SISE5	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Monthly submission to DfE via NCCIS for KCC	Snapshot as at Oct 2021	Oct 2023
CYPE10	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	Synergy - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	Synergy - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	FF2 Team in Early Years & Childcare	Snapshot as at December 2022	Dec 2022
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2022-23 NCER Early Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Aug 2023
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & District)	Aug 2023
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Sep 2023
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Sep 2023
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	Test results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) NPD Prov (Distr)	Oct 2023
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	Test results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA only)	Oct 2023
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	DfE annual snapshot based on school census	Snapshot as at January 2023	June 2023
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2023-24	June 2023
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2023-24	June 2023
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Aut/Spr data for academic year 2022-23	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & Distr)	July 2023
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Aut/Spr data for academic year 2022-23	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & Distr)	July 2023

Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	The number of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	The percentage of Kent Early Years settings (non-domestic premises only), judged good or outstanding for overall effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent Early Years settings (non domestic premises only).
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies.
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies.
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies.
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	The number of initial requests for assessment for Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for 0-25 year olds in Kent LA.
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	The total number of referrals to an Early Help Unit completed during the corresponding reporting month per 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon reciept of the latest ONS Mid Year population estimates). This is a child level indicator.
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	This indicator shows the rate of referrals received by Children's Social Work Services. Numerator: Number of referrals (rolling 12 month period). Denominator: child population figure divided by 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon receipt of the latest ONS Mid Year Estimates).
FD01-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD14-C	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Information, Advice & Guidance" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.

Activity-Volume Measures

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Activity-Volume Measures (Continued)		
FD02-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Threshold met for CSWS" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD03-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Proceed to Early Help Unit" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
EH05-F	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	The number of open cases as at the end of the corresponding reporting month. The data includes all cases sent to units at Early Help Record stage prior to the end of the month. This is a family level indicator.
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	The total caseload figures for Children's Social Work Services.
	Number of Child Protection cases	The number of Children who have a Child Protection Plan as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Children in Care	The number of Children in Care as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Care Leavers	The number of Care Leavers as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
EH3S	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	First time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10 – 17 years) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a Youth Caution with or without an intervention, or a Conditional Caution or a Court disposal for those who go directly to Court without a Youth Caution or Conditional Caution).
FS3	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS3a	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Children Centre	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month by Children Centre. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS3b	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Youth Hub	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month by Youth Hub. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS8	Percentage of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	Percentage of referrals still supported by Open Access within 3 months of focus support closing (Further Engagement). Reported month is the date three months after focus support closed date. Further engagement is at least one member of the family to have attended any type of session or taken part in a client/family intervention. Interventions counted as successful are as follows: 'Direct Intervention outside of a group setting', 'Direct Intervention in group setting', 'Email/Telephone/Text', 'Meeting - Client(s) present', 'FF2 Contact', 'NEET Contact', 'Contact with Client'.
TS3	Number of Clients supported (interventions and sessions)	Number of distinct clients who have attended at least one session or client/family intervention (excluding focused support) within the month.

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
SEND Indicators		
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	The percentage of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued within 20 weeks as a proportion of all such plans. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support.
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	The number of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued within 20 weeks.The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support.
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	The total number of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued.The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	The percentage of Educational Psychology assessments returned within a 6 week timeframe as a proportion of all such requests.
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	The number of pupils with an EHCP that are placed in independent Special schools or out-of-county Special schools as a percentage of the total number of pupils with an EHCP
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	The percentage of open referrals to the educational psychology service that have been waitng more than 6 weeks as a proportion of all such cases. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month.
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	The percentage of cases where a request for a statutory assessment has been made but no final EHCP has been issued that have been waitng more than 20 weeks as a proportion of all such cases. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month.
	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better	
Key Performance Indicators		
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	The percentage of referrals to SCS in the last 12 months where the previous referral date (if any) is within 12 months of the new referral date.
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	The percentage of returner interviews completed in the last 12 months where the case was open to SCS at the point the child went missing and the child was aged under 18 at the point of going missing.
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	The percentage of children who become subject to a Child Protection Plan during the last 12 months who have been subject to a previous plan.
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	The percentage of Children in Care aged under 16 at the snapshot date who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years who were living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement together last for at least 2 years.
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	The percentage of Kent Children in Care at the snapshot date who are in Foster Care and are placed with KCC Foster Carers or with Relatives and Friends. UASC are excluded
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	The average number of days between becoming a Looked After Child and moving in with Adoptive Family (for children who have been Adopted in the last 12 months)
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	The percentage of relevant and former relevant care leavers who we were in contact with in a 4 month window around their birthday who were aged 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 and were in education, employment or training.
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	The percentage of all completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	The percentage of case holding posts (FTE) at the snapshot date which are held by qualified social workers employed by Kent County Council.
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	The average caseload of social workers within district based CIC Teams at the snapshot date.
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	The average caseload of social workers within the district based Children's Social Work Teams (CSWTs) at the snapshot date.
EH72-F	Percentage of re-referrals to an Early Help Unit within 12 months of a previous Unit case (R12M)	The percentage of referrals into an EH Unit (R12M) that previously had an episode open to an Early Help Unit in the preceding 12 months. The data only looks at referrals allocated to a Unit. It is calculated using a comparison between the episode end date of the previous episode and the episode start date of the subsequent referral.
EH52-F	Percentage of Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	The percentage of assessments completed in the reporting month, where the assessment was completed within 30 working days of allocation.
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	The percentage of all EH Unit completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding
EH16	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	The percentage of EH cases that have been closed with an outcome of "outcomes achieved" and then came back into either EH or CSWS in the next 3 months. Please note that there is a 3 month time lag on this data so the result shown for May 2020 is actually looking at all EH Closures in the 12 months up to February 2020.
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Definition to be confirmed.
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	An offender enters the cohort if they are released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning (caution) in a three month period. A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court. **It is important to note that this is not comparable to previous proven reoffending publications which reported on a 12 month cohort.**
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	The percentage of young people who have left compulsory education, up until the end of National Curriculum Year 13, who have not achieved a positive education, employment or training destination.
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year R to Year 6 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Primary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Primary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year 7 to Year 14 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Secondary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Secondary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	The number of closed cases within 30 school days of their referral to Kent County Council's CME Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	The number of CYP who register with the LA to Home Educate contacted to include information regarding a visit, within 10 days of receipt of the referral to Kent County Council's EHE Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.

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Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	The number of two year old children accessing a free early education place at an early years provider as a proportion of the total number of families identified as potentially eligible for funding by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	Percentage of pupils assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	The percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths at KS2. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	The average Attainment 8 score for pupils at end of Key Stage 4. Attainment 8 is a point score based on attainment across eight subjects which must include English; mathematics; three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages); and three further subjects, which can be from the range of EBacc subjects, or can be any other approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification.
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	The difference between the Attainment 8 score of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils at the end of KS4 (see above definition for SISE12a). Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in A-Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all A-Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Applied General qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Applied General qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Tech Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Tech Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and care Plan (EHCP) as a proportion of all pupils on roll in all schools as at January school census. Includes maintained schools and academies, Pupil Referral Units, Free schools and Independent schools (DfE published data).
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Primary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Secondary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Primary school or a Primary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Secondary school or a Secondary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.

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Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard

September 2023

Produced by: Management Information & Intelligence, KCC

Publication Date: 30th October 2023

Kent County Council
kent.gov.uk

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Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard

Guidance Notes

Notes: Please note that there is no 2019-20 or 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19).
Figures for indicator CYPE8 (Rate of proven re-offending by CYP) shown in red have not been published by the Minstry of Justice (MoJ) but are included for information in this scorecard.
Please note that not all Children's Social Work indicators can be shown broken down by District for the associated CSWS team, as caseloads relating to these indicators are held by Area and Kent LA level teams. Cases included in a dataset are based on the Service working with the child and not the child's geographical residence. For new Teams/Services that are created within CSWS or EH, there will be no historical data shown initially, as it is only available from the point at which the new Team/Service begins.

POLARITY

H	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the highest number/percentage possible
L	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the lowest number/percentage possible
T	The aim of this indicator is to stay close to the target that has been set

RAG RATINGS

RED	Floor Standard* has not been achieved
AMBER	Floor Standard* achieved but Target has not been met
GREEN	Target has been achieved

* Floor Standards are set in Directorate Business Plans and if not achieved must result in management action

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL (DOT)

⇧	Performance has improved
⇩	Performance has worsened
⇔	Performance has remained the same

INCOMPLETE DATA

N/A	Data not available
	Data to be supplied
	New indicator - historical data not available

Data in italics indicates previous reporting year

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DATA PERIOD

R12M	Monthly Rolling 12 months
MS	Monthly Snapshot
YTD	Year To Date
Q	Quarterly
A	Annual

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION SCORECARDS

CYPE	Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard
EY	Early Years Scorecard
NEET	NEET Monthly Scorecard
SEND	Special Educational Needs & Disabilities Scorecard
ICS	Intensive EH and CSWS Monthly Performance Report

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

CIC	Children in Care
CSWT	Children's Social Work Teams
CYP	Children and Young People
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EY	Early Years
EYFE	Early Years Free Entitlement
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage
FF2	Free For Two
FSM	Free School Meals
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
SCS	Specialist Children's Services
SEN	Special Educational Needs

Directorate Scorecard - Kent Activity/Volume

as at May 2023

132,505 pupils in 460 primary schools
25.7 % with free school meals (24.6%)

111,822 pupils in 101 secondary schools
21.6 % with free school meals (24.1%)

6,091 pupils in 24 special schools
45.0 % with free school meals (46.4%)

as at Sep 2023

Rate of Early Help Unit Referrals
per 10,000 of the 0-17 population
(inclusive, rolling 12 months)

629.0　632.3　642.6　653.5　659.0　659.0　659.2

March 2023 to Sept 2023

as at Sep 2023

Open cases

Intensive Early Help	2,240 (Families)
Open Social Work Cases	12,211
Including:	
• Child Protection	1,294
• Children in Care	2,287
• Care Leavers	2,103

as at Sep 2023

Ofsted good or outstanding

EY providers	97.5%	(96%)
Primary	91.3%	(90%)
Secondary	87.9%	(82%)
Special	92.3%	(90%)

as at Sep 2023

Rate of referrals to Children's Social
Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17
population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)

679.1　680.4　676.1　684.4　685.8　695.7　703.1

March 2023 to Sept 2023

as at Sep 2023

Number of First Time Entrants into
the Youth Justice system

313　302　306　305　315　311　310

March 2023 to Sept 2023

as at Sep 2023

Requests for SEND statutory assessment

461　205　376　360　340　119　257

March 2023 to Sept 2023

as at Sep 2023

Activity at the Front Door (children)

Total contacts	7,136
Number resolved at FD	2,897
Number to CSWS	2,096
Number to EH Units	1,617

as at Sep 2023

Open Access Indicators

Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	163
• by Children Centre	79
• by Youth Hub	84
% of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	69.1%
Number of clients supported (interventions and sessions)	8,922

• Figures shown in brackets are National averages

• Free School Meal averages are as at January 2023 school census and based on state funded schools only

• Ofsted National averages are as at 30th September 2023, except EY Providers average which is as at March 2023

Directorate Scorecard - SEND Monthly Indicators

Education Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		32.9	38.8	15.0	13.2	8.7	2.3	9.2	19	207	⇑	45	RED	40.9	60	RED	42.8	49.2
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		51	45	16	22	17	3	19										
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	L	MS		155	116	107	167	196	131	207										
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	L	MS		231	203	260	241	249	256	293			⇓							
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	H	MS		29	33	22	42	35	35	16	28	171	⇓	55	RED					
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.0	2,118	19,335	⇔	9	RED	11.0	9	RED	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	L	MS		20.5	23.8	26.5	25.8	21.4	38.5	45.2	203	449	⇓						N/A	N/A
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	L	MS		30.5	38.8	38.0	42.1	45.2	51.7	53.0	1,072	2,023	⇓						N/A	N/A
APP22	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better	H	MS					19.2	17.4											N/A	N/A

Note: 2023-24 targets for APP17 and APP-EP are using the June 2024 targets from the APP scorecard

Commentary on Education SEND Indicators:

Recruitment is complete across the SEND service and the service is currently staffed over-establishment, as additional agency staff have been retained to support the work on the most out of date cases and annual reviews. Demand into the service remains high so the focus is on training new staff and on making the processes within the service as efficient as possible, to increase productivity, and finalise a greater number of EHCPs every month. Additional operational reporting is in place to inform staff's work to ensure that resources are being targeted in the most effective way. Both the SEND service and the Educational Psychology service are focused on reducing the number of cases out of timescale as quickly as possible.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		22.0	22.2	22.9	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.2	5485	23639	⇔	25.0	GREEN	22.0	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		88.8	88.7	87.9	86.9	86.8	85.6	83.6	1603	1918	⇓	90.0	AMBER	88.8	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	23.2	22.0	22.1	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.4	287	1404	⇑	20.0	GREEN	23.2	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	74.3	74.6	74.2	73.7	73.4	74.0	73.6	338	459	⇓	70.0	GREEN	74.3	70.0	GREEN	72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	73.7	73.0	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.9	75.2	789	1049	⇑	85.0	AMBER	73.7	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	352.1	323.8	343.0	326.4	344.7	343.0	343.5	17862	52	⇓	426.0	GREEN	352.1	426.0	GREEN	447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	62.2	61.3	61.0	61.3	59.6	59.5	59.4	627	1055	⇓	65.0	AMBER	62.2	65.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	84.8	84.8	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.1	86.2	439	509	⇑	85.0	GREEN	84.8	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	75.2	73.7	74.8	75.1	74.0	74.0	74.8	439.6	588.0	⇑	85.0	RED	75.2	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		16.6	17.2	16.1	17.3	17.0	17.3	16.9	1658	98.2	⇑	15.0	AMBER	16.6	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		25.0	23.1	23.4	25.1	23.7	21.5	21.6	5823	269.5	⇓	18.0	AMBER	25.0	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		28.2	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.3	3323	11342	⇓	25.0	AMBER	28.2	25.0	AMBER	28	
EH12-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		89.4	90.2	90.5	91.0	91.6	92.0	92.2	5157	5591	⇑	85.0	GREEN	89.4	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		90.6	90.6	92.4	92.4	92.9	92.9	94.9	148	156	⇑	85.0	GREEN	90.6	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.2	656	4628	⇓	15.0	GREEN	13.3	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		14.7	14.3	14.0	13.5	12.7	10.1	11.0	1880	171.2	⇓	15.0	GREEN	14.7	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		34.4	28.6	28.9	28.5	105	368	⇑	28.0	AMBER	28.9	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Education Monthly Indicators

		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.2	801	35,776	⇑	2.8	GREEN	3.3	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		17	18	17	15	15	15	15	N/A	N/A	⇔	12	AMBER	15	12	AMBER	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		43	44	45	53	56	54	62	N/A	N/A	⇓	24	RED	54	24	RED	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		82.7	82.1	81.5	77.0	79.2	79.7	81.3	2,950	3,629	⇑	90	RED	79.7			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		55.6	56.7	57.6	59.8	56.6	55.7	52.8	1,215	2,300	⇓	95	RED	55.7			N/A	N/A

Please note that there is no 2019-20 or 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Education Annual Indicators

		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	A		69.6	61.3	68.6	69.2	3,340	4,825	70	AMBER	⇑	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	65.8	68.1	12,363	18,154	67.5	GREEN	⇑	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.6	21.4	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇑		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	59.0	58.7	11,448	19,502	61.0	AMBER	⇑	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	28.0	28.0	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇔	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	49.3	46.9	N/A	N/A	51.0	RED	⇓	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.5	17.9	N/A	N/A	15.0	AMBER	⇑	15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	37.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	34.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	12,125	250,254	3.0	RED	⇓	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		88.3	89.2	90.1	90.1	15,295	16,978					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		77.7	69.7	79.6	78.2	14,865	19,007					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	9.7	19.1	19.1								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	15.6	29.2	26.9								

The data sources for 2023 attainment data are as follows: FSP = School returns, June 2023. KS2 = DfE Provisional SFR, 12/09/23. KS4 = DfE Provisional SFR, 19/10/23. Provisional KS5 data will be available in November.

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Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Commentary on Integrated Children's Services Indicators:

Children's Social Care

RED: The percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers is 74.8%, just below the floor standard of 75.0%. The target for this measure is 85.0% which is based on the national average for Agency Social Workers of 15%. Recruiting and retaining qualified social workers remains a priority for CYPE and a range of initiatives are being explored and implemented. The annual collection of Children's Social Care Workforce data, provides some comparative data as at 30th September 2022 - Social Work Vacancies: Kent 16.5%, England average 20.0%, SE average 18.8%; % Agency Social Workers covering vacancies - Kent 12.3%, England average 17.6%, SE average 17.9%; Social Worker turnover - Kent 15.9%, England average 17.1%, SE average 18.6%.

AMBER: The Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with Children's Social Work Involvement is 83.6%, below the Target of 90.0% Target and continuing a trend of decreased performance. The Form held on the Case Management System has been reviewed and changes to the process for recording will be implemented. This will streamline recording for allocated case workers and improve compliance for the recording of the Returner Interview Form.

AMBER: At 75.2% the percentage of children in care placed in KCC foster care, or in placements with relatives/friends, is just above the floor standard of 75.0%. The target of 85.0% is an aspirational target set to drive up the use of in-house provision and historically performance has remained stable at around 80.0%. However several factors contributed to the lower rates over the last 12 months. There has been an increase in the number of children in care, some of which is due to the extended timescales for care proceedings to be concluded which has meant that many babies and younger children are remaining in care longer. Recruitment and retention of foster carers also remains a challenge especially during the current cost of living crisis, not only for Kent but across the South region and nationally. This has been highlighted within the recent Government Social Care Review which was published in May 2022. Foster homes for children to live together with their parents and homes for siblings remains a high priority but recruitment of these provisions within Kent remains a significant challenge. Actions being taken include a continuous focus on the recruitment of foster carers, with particular emphasis on some geographical areas and types of carers required, for example to increase the number of foster carers who are able to accommodate parent and child placements. Work has also commenced with Local Authority colleagues in the South to apply to become one of the pilot Regional Care Co-operatives so that the recommendations of the Social Care Review can be implemented to start to address some of the barriers to recruitment.

AMBER: The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with) is 59.4% which is below the Target of 65.0%.

AMBER: The average caseload in the Children in Care (CIC) Teams is 16.9 cases, above target of no more than 15 children/young people. This is a slightly improved position when compared to the previous month. The number of cases held by the CIC Teams has increased by 3.9% since September 2022 and the number of Social Workers in the CIC Teams has decreased by 4 FTE over this same period. A comprehensive set of measures to improve the recruitment and retention of social workers is in place, aimed at reducing the average caseloads for all teams.

AMBER: The average caseload in the Children's Social Work Teams (CSWT) is 21.6 cases, which is above the target caseload of no more than 18 children/young people. The challenge with caseloads relates to increases in demand and the turnover rates for qualified social workers (please see commentary above).

GREEN: The percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral was 23.2% , achieving the Target of below 25.0%. This performance compares to the latest published England average of 21.5%, 20.4% for Kent's Statistical Neighbours and 25.9% for the South East (all comparative rates are for 2021/22 performance).

GREEN: The percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time is 20.4% which is within the target range of 17.5% - 22.5% and compares to average rates for England of 23.3%, Statistical Neighbours 23.8% and the South East 23.7% (2021/22).

GREEN: The percentage of Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more) is 73.6% and above the Target of 70.0%. Kent's performance remains above the latest published average for Kent's Statistical Neighbours of 72.1%, the average for the South East of 68.0% and the England average of 71.0% (comparative data is for 2021/22).

GREEN: The average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family is 343.5 days, within the nationally set target of less than 426 days. The average number of days had been increasing as a result of delays to court hearings but in recent months the average number of days has started to reduce, improving performance against this measure. This compares to the latest published England average of 367 days, the average of 333 days for Kent's Statistical Neighbours and an average of 364 for local authorities in the South East Region (data is for 2021/22).

GREEN: The percentage of Children's Social Work Case File Audits graded good or outstanding is 86.2%, which is above the 80.0% Target.

Intensive Early Help

AMBER: The percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months is 29.3%, which is above the target of 25.0%. Performance has remained stable over the previous six months.

GREEN: The percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation, is at 92.2%, achieving the target of 85.0%.

GREEN: The percentage of cases open to Intensive Early Help that were audited and graded as good or outstanding is 94.9% , achieving the 80.0% target.

GREEN: The percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 months is 14.2%, achieving the Target of less than 15.0%.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Commentary on Education Indicators:

The majority of education indicators are annual. Commentary has only been provided for indicators where new data has been published since the last scorecard was issued where targets exist.

RED: The number of permanent exclusions from secondary schools at 62 pupils is above the target of 24. The PRU, Inclusion and Attendance Service (PIAS) aims to improve attendance at school and reduce exclusions for children in Kent. Despite an increase in the number of permanent exclusions over the 2022-23 academic year, Kent's figures remain below their statistical neighbours and the national average. KCC services continue in their journey to provide support, training, and access for schools with wider inclusion resources around trauma-informed practices and emotional wellbeing to manage ongoing challenges from the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns.

RED: The average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 at 46.9 is below the target of 51.0% but in line with the national figure of 46.3%. Grading standards returned to those from 2019, the final year before exams were cancelled due to COVID.

RED: The percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days at 81.3% remains below the target of 90%

RED: The percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention at 52.8% remains below the target of 95%. The recent decline is a result of the combination of multiple factors, which are being actively managed to ensure rates return as quickly as possible. The team has experienced an increase in volume of received cases, while also managing changes in key personnel. This has resulted in an unavoidable delay in the time taken to contact families. The service has responded to this though via additional recruitment to increase capacity and a review of processes to streamline them. Unfortunately, whilst the Service is now seeing an improvement in output, this has yet to be reflected in the directorate scorecard but this is expected to return in the near future.

AMBER: For the four consecutive month 15 primary aged pupils were permanently excluded from school during a 12-month period; three pupils above the target.

AMBER: The average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap at 17.9 percentage points was wider than the target of 15.0 but has reduced from 18.5 the previous year. The national gap is 14.9 and has closed by the smallest margin of 0.1

GREEN: The Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) in September was 2.2% which is better than target of 2.8%. Please note this is a seasonal indicator and numbers will naturally increase as the academic year progresses. For this reason, the DfE uses the rolled average for December, January, and February. Provisional data for 2022/23 shows Kent to have 3.3% NEETs, which combined with the Not Known cohort (2.5%) the aggregate figure is 5.8%. The latest national NEET and participation scorecard has been published by the Department of Education for 2021/22 shows Kent to be 5.1% compared to the South East at 5.4% and England at 4.7%.

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Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

Please note that there is no 2019-20 or 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)															
Annual Indicators - Primary	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
							Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	65.8	68.1	12,363	18,154	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.6	21.4	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇧	N/A	23.5	19.7
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	17.6	22.5	N/A	N/A	17.0	RED	⇩	N/A		
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	48.6	50.9	N/A	N/A	47.0	RED	⇩	N/A	48.2	48.0
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	66.3	70.8	N/A	N/A	66.0	RED	⇩	N/A	67.6	67.3
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	59	58.7	11,448	19,502	61.0	AMBER	⇩	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	28	28.0	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇔	24.0	27	22
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	32.6	35.4	N/A	N/A	30.0	RED	⇩	N/A		
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	48	46.1	N/A	N/A	47.0	GREEN	⇧	45.0	49	46
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	61	60.8	N/A	N/A	60.0	AMBER	⇧	60.0	61	62
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.8	-0.5	N/A	N/A	-0.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.2	0.0
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.2	-1.9	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.6	-0.9
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-1.6	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-1.4	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.7	-1.2
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-5.4	-6.1	N/A	N/A	-4.5	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-5.0	-4.5
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	0.1	-0.1	N/A	N/A	0.1	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.3	0.0
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.2	-1.1	N/A	N/A	-0.8	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.5	-0.8
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.3	-0.9	N/A	N/A	-0.8	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.8	-1.5	N/A	N/A	-1.6	GREEN	⇩	N/A	-2.0	-1.6
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-4.4	-5.2	N/A	N/A	-4.1	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-4.6	-4.1
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.9	-1.1	N/A	N/A	-0.3	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-0.3	0.0
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.5	-2.7	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-2.1	-1.2
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.8	-3.3	N/A	N/A	-1.2	AMBER	⇩	N/A		
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-2.2	-2.4	N/A	N/A	-0.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-1.5	-0.9
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-4.8	-6.0	N/A	N/A	-3.9	AMBER	⇩	N/A	-4.3	-3.9

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Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

	Please note that there is no 2019-20 or any planned 2020-21 Education attainment data due to the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)															
Annual Indicators - Secondary		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	**Annual Trends**			**Latest Year**			Target 2022-23	RAG	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SE Region	
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	49.3	46.9	N/A	N/A	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	_50.1_	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.5	17.9	N/A	N/A	15.0	AMBER	⇧	15.0	_18.8_	14.9
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - Kent CIC gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	27.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0					
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN Support gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	16.7	16.2	N/A	N/A	16.0	AMBER	⇧	15.0	_18.9_	16.9
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	39.5	37.8	N/A	N/A	38.0	GREEN	⇧	36.0	_39.4_	36.1
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - all pupils	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.19	-0.12	N/A	N/A	-1.00	GREEN	⇩	-0.03	_-0.03_	-0.03
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - FSM	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.90	-0.82	N/A	N/A	-0.60	RED	⇩	-0.60	_-0.81_	-0.58
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - Kent CIC	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.30	GREEN				
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN Support	H	A		N/A	N/A	-0.70	-0.66	N/A	N/A	-0.47	AMBER	⇩	-0.45	_-0.52_	-0.45
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN EHCP	H	A		N/A	N/A	-1.62	-1.40	N/A	N/A	-1.30	AMBER	⇩	-1.12	_-1.36_	-1.12

Directorate Scorecard - Ashford District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Ashford CSWT					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		21.5	20.8	21.0	22.3	22.6	22.5	22.7	389	1710	⇩	25.0	GREEN	21.5	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	95.0	91.7	90.0	87.8	85.0	34	40	⇩	90.0	AMBER	100.0	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	22.4	21.1	21.6	23.7	24.2	24.6	26.5	36	136	⇩	20.0	AMBER	22.4	20.0	GREEN	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	64.3	64.3	72.2	72.2	76.5	76.5	75.0	12	16	⇩	85.0	AMBER	64.3	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	71.8	75.1	70.9	70.9	60.9	65.1	69.3	16.6	24.0	⇧	85.0	RED	71.8	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		23.8	22.0	25.8	26.7	23.4	22.1	21.4	489	22.8	⇧	18.0	AMBER	23.8	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Ashford EHU					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		26.1	26.3	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.2	28.9	271	938	⇩	25.0	AMBER	26.1	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		97.3	97.2	96.5	96.8	96.9	97.0	97.2	417	429	⇧	85.0	GREEN	97.3	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		87.5	87.5	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10	10	⇔	85.0	GREEN	87.5	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		13.2	12.9	11.8	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.5	48	355	⇩	15.0	GREEN	13.2	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		14.0	12.5	13.4	11.9	11.6	9.0	10.7	182	17.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	14.0	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Ashford		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		38.5	30.8	26.9	21.7	5	23	⇧	28.0	GREEN	26.9	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Ashford District

Education Monthly Indicators - Ashford		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		40.0	100.0	62.5	25.0	21.4	9.1	15.4	2	13	⇧	45	RED	56.7	60	AMBER	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.9	60	3,181	⇧	2.8	GREEN	3.1	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	185	1,633	⇩	9	RED	11.1	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		6	4	5	5	4	4	6	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		75.0	71.4	71.4	72.7	74.6	75.2	78.6	187	238	⇧	90	RED	75.2			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		54.9	54.7	54.4	57.1	52.7	52.3	50.4	116	230	⇩	95	RED	52.3			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Ashford		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23								
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		67.0	71.5	70.1	79.5	321	404	70	GREEN	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY4	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	67.6	68.6	1,119	1,631	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.3	16.0	N/A	N/A	19.7	GREEN	⇧		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	55.7	56.9	962	1,690	61.0	RED	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	28.7	26.8	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇧	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	48.2	45.8	N/A	1,507	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	19.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	36.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	28.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.6	4.1	4.5	4.9	1,059	21,656	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	8.3	18.9	17.2								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	11.6	31.8	28.8								

Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Directorate Scorecard - Canterbury District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Canterbury CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03 Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		23.3	23.8	24.3	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.7	409	1656	⇩	25.0	GREEN	23.3	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08 Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		91.4	90.6	91.4	92.5	95.7	96.2	96.3	52	54	⇧	90.0	GREEN	91.4	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13 Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	27.6	26.4	26.0	24.2	20.2	21.1	19.8	21	106	⇧	20.0	GREEN	27.6	20.0	RED	23.8	23.3
SCS18 Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19 Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29 Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34 Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37 Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	78.6	78.6	82.4	82.4	83.3	83.3	89.5	17	19	⇧	85.0	GREEN	78.6	80.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS40 Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	70.4	69.2	69.2	70.4	70.4	70.4	66.7	18.0	27.0	⇩	85.0	RED	70.4	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42 Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43 Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		27.5	25.6	25.3	28.0	29.6	26.8	27.6	579	21.0	⇩	18.0	RED	27.5	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Canterbury EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH52-F Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		24.0	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.0	26.2	26.3	198	753	⇩	25.0	AMBER	24.0	25.0	GREEN	28	N/A
EH52-F Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		89.8	90.1	91.8	92.5	94.0	93.6	93.7	373	398	⇧	85.0	GREEN	89.8	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9	9	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		10.9	11.7	12.1	12.7	13.6	12.9	14.1	44	311	⇩	15.0	GREEN	10.9	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		17.7	16.5	16.1	15.5	13.3	11.1	11.1	140	12.6	⇔	15.0	GREEN	17.7	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Canterbury	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8 Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		44.2	30.2	33.3	39.6	19	48	⇩	28.0	RED	33.3	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Canterbury District

Education Monthly Indicators - Canterbury		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	33	⇔	45	RED	47.9	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.2	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	2.5	84	3,305	⇑	2.8	GREEN	3.2	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		10.9	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.6	220	1,900	⇔	9	RED	11.6	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		1	2	2	2	2	2	3	N/A	N/A	⇓	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	⇓	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		85.2	82.4	82.4	72.5	74.2	74.2	70.1	157	224	⇓	90	RED	74.2			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		58.7	59.2	57.1	59.0	55.0	55.7	51.3	96	187	⇓	95	RED	55.7			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Canterbury		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23								
EY9	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		73.0	71.7	73.5	67.9	264	389	70	AMBER	⇓	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	61.9	65.0	958	1,474	67.5	AMBER	⇑	69.0	*67.5*	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	31.3	20.6	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇑		*23.5*	*19.7*
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	59.7	56.6	933	1,649	61.0	RED	⇑	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	35.3	35.5	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇓	24.0	*27*	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	48.1	46.2	N/A	1,540	51.0	RED	⇓	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	16.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	37.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*38.86*	*38.28*
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*32.22*	*33.31*
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*34.48*	*34.82*
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		4.1	4.3	5.1	5.4	1,177	21,813	3.0	RED	⇓	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	9.8	19.8	19.4								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	12.4	30.6	25.7								

Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Directorate Scorecard - Dartford District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Dartford CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		17.7	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.2	17.5	17.6	268	1525	⇩	25.0	GREEN	17.7	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		86.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.6	88.4	89.4	42	47	⇧	90.0	AMBER	86.1	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	25.3	23.4	22.6	20.4	20.0	18.6	17.3	27	156	⇩	20.0	AMBER	25.3	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	64.3	64.3	72.2	72.2	77.8	77.8	78.9	15	19	⇧	85.0	AMBER	64.3	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	81.0	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	67.9	67.9	15.6	23.0	⇔	85.0	RED	81.0	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		27.6	24.9	26.6	26.9	26.7	22.5	23.4	487	20.8	⇩	18.0	RED	27.6	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Dartford EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH2-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		23.0	23.4	22.9	23.5	23.2	23.3	22.9	151	659	⇧	25.0	GREEN	23.0	25.0	GREEN	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		84.9	85.6	86.5	87.5	88.1	88.6	90.9	319	351	⇧	85.0	GREEN	84.9	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8	8	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		18.0	17.9	18.5	16.7	16.9	16.8	18.0	56	311	⇩	15.0	AMBER	18.0	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		11.9	10.5	10.3	10.3	8.2	7.6	8.0	108	13.5	⇩	15.0	GREEN	11.9	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Dartford	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		29.7	30.6	28.1	28.2	11	39	⇧	28.0	AMBER	28.1	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Dartford District

Education Monthly Indicators - Dartford		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		0.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	2	15	⇧	45	RED	45.8	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	46	2,912	⇧	2.8	GREEN	2.5	2.8	GREEN	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	151	1,301	⇧	9	RED	11.7	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		5	6	8	11	11	11	13	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		80.8	83.1	82.6	78.6	81.6	82.1	82.8	269	325	⇧	90	RED	82.1			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		51.9	54.0	55.2	59.5	59.9	56.7	54.2	90	166	⇩	95	RED	56.7			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Dartford		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23								
EY3	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		60.5	45.4	63.7	64.0	219	342	70	RED	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	64.3	70.7	1,167	1,650	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	26.5	25.0	N/A	N/A	19.7	RED	⇧		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	59.2	64.6	1,083	1,677	61.0	GREEN	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	25.1	25.2	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	55.5	53.1	N/A	1,708		51.0	GREEN	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	37.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	724	23,826	3.0	GREEN	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	8.4	17.4	17.3								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	7.5	21.1	21.5								

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Directorate Scorecard - Dover District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Dover CSWT					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		26.4	26.2	26.8	27.6	29.6	30.4	32.1	543	1693	⇩	25.0	RED	26.4	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		90.7	89.1	83.6	81.6	82.0	79.2	75.6	34	45	⇩	90.0	RED	90.7	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	25.9	27.2	27.6	27.2	26.2	22.8	17.6	21	119	⇧	20.0	GREEN	25.9	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	66.7	66.7	63.2	63.2	70.0	70.0	68.4	13	19	⇩	85.0	RED	66.7	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	87.5	87.5	87.5	83.3	79.2	79.2	75.0	18.0	24.0	⇩	85.0	AMBER	87.5	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		23.0	21.5	21.6	21.9	23.8	24.9	28.3	509	18.0	⇩	18.0	RED	23.0	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Dover EHU					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH52-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		24.9	24.6	25.5	26.0	26.4	27.4	27.8	246	884	⇩	25.0	AMBER	24.9	25.0	GREEN	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		87.7	86.5	85.3	83.2	80.1	77.4	76.8	225	293	⇩	85.0	AMBER	87.7	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		87.5	87.5	90.0	90.0	88.9	88.9	88.9	8	9	⇔	85.0	GREEN	87.5	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		14.3	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.5	14.0	43	307	⇧	15.0	GREEN	14.3	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		14.0	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.2	6.3	6.8	117	17.1	⇩	15.0	GREEN	14.0	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Dover		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		28.6	35.9	37.9	28.6	8	28	⇧	28.0	AMBER	37.9	30.0	AMBER	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Dover District

Education Monthly Indicators - Dover		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		76.5	70.0	25.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	25.0	2	8	⇧	45	RED	38.0	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	80	2,609	⇧	2.8	AMBER	3.4	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.4	178	1,435	⇔	9	RED	12.4	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		82.2	82.2	81.9	66.1	68.8	68.8	76.9	133	173	⇧	90	RED	68.8			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		49.7	52.3	52.2	51.3	51.6	49.7	47.7	71	149	⇩	95	RED	49.7			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Dover		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		77.5	74.1	81.3	81.8	320	391	70	GREEN	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	64.9	68.2	772	1,132	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	14.1	17.9	N/A	N/A	19.7	GREEN	⇩	19.7	23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	51.9	56.1	730	1,302	61.0	RED	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	21.7	28.5	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	44.5	43.6	N/A	1,163	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	16.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	34.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	29.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	741	16,397	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	8.6	20.7	21.7								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	13.1	34.7	34.9								

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Directorate Scorecard - Folkestone and Hythe District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Folkestone and Hythe CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		20.1	20.9	21.4	21.8	20.6	20.7	22.4	312	1393	⇩	25.0	GREEN	20.1	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		97.7	97.8	100.0	100.0	94.7	94.3	93.5	29	31	⇩	90.0	GREEN	97.7	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	21.8	18.7	17.9	21.4	16.5	16.0	20.5	15	73	⇧	20.0	GREEN	21.8	20.0	GREEN	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	88.9	88.9	83.3	83.3	76.9	76.9	75.0	9	12	⇩	85.0	AMBER	88.9	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.0	90.0	85.0	17.0	20.0	⇩	85.0	GREEN	100.0	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		24.5	32.8	29.4	31.6	28.9	25.8	27.9	447	16.0	⇩	18.0	RED	24.5	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Folkestone and Hythe EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH52-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		30.4	29.3	28.0	27.6	26.7	27.0	28.2	204	723	⇩	25.0	AMBER	30.4	25.0	RED	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		75.5	74.4	72.6	73.2	73.0	73.5	73.8	259	351	⇧	85.0	RED	75.5	85.0	AMBER-F	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	9	10	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		14.1	13.7	14.2	14.3	13.8	13.9	13.1	41	312	⇧	15.0	GREEN	14.1	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		15.7	15.1	14.1	13.4	12.4	10.7	11.1	155	14.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	15.7	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Folkestone and Hythe	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		11.8	10.5	21.4	30.0	3	10	⇩	28.0	AMBER	21.4	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Folkestone and Hythe District

Education Monthly Indicators - Folkestone and Hythe		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		75.0	55.6	33.3	30.0	7.7	0.0	50.0	2	4	⇧	45	GREEN	61.5	60	GREEN	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	51	2,299	⇧	2.8	GREEN	2.8	2.8	GREEN	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		9.9	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	128	1,293	⇧	9	AMBER	10.0	9	AMBER	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	⇧	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		64.2	62.5	63.0	60.9	67.0	72.6	78.7	74	94	⇧	90	RED	72.6			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		48.5	51.4	54.6	57.9	54.6	54.5	51.8	85	164	⇩	95	RED	54.5			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Folkestone and Hythe		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		76.4	69.7	74.5	74.4	203	273	70	GREEN	⇩	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY4	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	65.9	67.1	747	1,113	67.5	AMBER	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	23.5	24.2	N/A	N/A	19.7	RED	⇩	19.7	23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	60.2	59.4	744	1,252	61.0	AMBER	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	21.0	28.1	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	50.1	43.1	N/A	1,060	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	35.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.8	4.2	4.8	5.0	760	15,320	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	9.4	18.5	18.7								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	14.3	35.1	31.2								

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Directorate Scorecard - Gravesham District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Gravesham CSWT					Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		24.9	24.8	27.1	25.5	25.5	25.7	25.5	447	1751	⇧	25.0	AMBER	24.9	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		89.3	88.9	88.0	89.7	92.9	93.1	91.7	22	24	⇩	90.0	GREEN	89.3	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	26.3	20.9	22.5	22.7	21.6	20.7	19.3	23	119	⇩	20.0	GREEN	26.3	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	86.7	86.7	89.5	89.5	88.9	88.9	88.9	16	18	⇔	85.0	GREEN	86.7	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	75.1	75.1	66.8	70.9	70.9	69.3	69.3	16.6	24.0	⇔	85.0	RED	75.1	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		20.5	20.4	23.6	23.6	20.6	18.3	22.3	478	21.4	⇩	18.0	RED	20.5	18.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
Gravesham EHU					Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23										
EH52-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		26.8	26.7	27.1	26.7	26.2	26.5	26.8	211	787	⇩	25.0	AMBER	26.8	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		82.0	84.8	87.3	89.4	90.8	90.9	91.0	393	432	⇧	85.0	GREEN	82.0	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10	10	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		11.6	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.9	9.7	10.9	36	330	⇩	15.0	GREEN	11.6	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		18.1	17.1	14.1	15.6	14.6	11.6	13.4	168	12.5	⇩	15.0	GREEN	18.1	15.0	RED	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Gravesham		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		46.9	36.6	34.1	37.5	15	40	⇩	28.0	RED	34.1	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Gravesham District

Education Monthly Indicators - Gravesham		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
											Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		0.0	0.0	20.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	12	⇔	45	RED	45.2	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	78	2,746	⇧	2.8	GREEN	3.5	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		8.6	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.3	112	1,207	⇩	9	AMBER	8.9	9	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		3	3	3	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		0	1	2	4	6	5	5	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		85.4	87.6	87.4	83.5	86.4	87.0	84.6	230	272	⇩	90	RED	87.0			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		60.6	61.5	62.1	66.7	60.0	59.1	56.1	64	114	⇩	95	RED	59.1			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Gravesham		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
								2022-23								
EY3	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		54.7	46.1	46.9	50.2	215	428	70	RED	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	66.8	67.4	933	1,384	67.5	AMBER	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	21.2	15.6	N/A	N/A	19.7	GREEN	⇧		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	61.8	56.6	871	1,538	61.0	RED	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	20.8	26.1	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	48.4	46.3	N/A	1,459	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	15.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	31.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	655	20,402	3.0	AMBER	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	9.9	20.5	20.7								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	11.5	26.0	27.3								

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Directorate Scorecard - Maidstone District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
Maidstone CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		22.4	22.5	23.4	25.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	491	2041	⇩	25.0	GREEN	22.4	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	94.1	86.7	80.0	78.6	69.2	9	13	⇩	90.0	RED	100.0	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	26.5	24.6	25.0	24.6	22.6	24.2	25.2	32	127	⇩	20.0	AMBER	26.5	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	88.9	88.9	87.0	87.0	91.7	91.7	92.0	23	25	⇧	85.0	GREEN	88.9	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	48.0	51.3	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	64.7	19.4	30.0	⇧	85.0	RED	48.0	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		21.4	18.7	18.6	21.1	19.1	18.6	17.5	527	30.2	⇧	18.0	GREEN	21.4	18.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
Maidstone EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH52-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		23.0	23.8	23.3	23.8	23.5	24.4	25.1	243	968	⇩	25.0	AMBER	23.0	25.0	GREEN	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		94.6	95.6	95.9	96.6	97.1	97.5	97.5	626	642	⇔	85.0	GREEN	94.6	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15	15	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		11.0	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.8	11.7	66	566	⇩	15.0	GREEN	11.0	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		20.7	19.3	17.4	17.1	19.3	12.6	13.8	234	17.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	20.7	15.0	RED	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Maidstone	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		33.3	28.6	26.7	20.5	8	39	⇧	28.0	GREEN	26.7	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Maidstone District

Education Monthly Indicators - Maidstone		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		30.8	61.1	20.0	36.0	31.6	0.0	13.6	3	22	⇧	45	RED	37.9	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.5	60	4,066	⇧	2.8	GREEN	3.4	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		7.6	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.2	136	1,896	⇧	9	GREEN	7.5	9	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		3	3	4	4	4	4	3	N/A	N/A	⇧	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		7	9	8	9	9	9	11	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		68.0	66.3	62.4	60.1	64.2	65.6	67.8	236	348	⇧	90	RED	65.6			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		61.7	61.5	61.1	62.3	59.7	59.8	55.9	132	236	⇩	95	RED	59.8			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Maidstone		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
EY3	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		66.4	58.2	63.2	66.5	355	534	70	RED	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	64.2	70.6	1,521	2,154	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	*67.5*	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	23.9	14.8	N/A	N/A	19.7	GREEN	⇧		*23.5*	*19.7*
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	58.5	59.0	1,292	2,189	61.0	AMBER	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	26.3	22.7	N/A	N/A	22.0	AMBER	⇧	24.0	*27*	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	50.8	46.7	N/A	2,193	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	19.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	38.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*38.86*	*38.28*
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*32.22*	*33.31*
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	38.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*34.48*	*34.82*
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.9	4.5	5.0	5.5	1,647	29,739	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	7.7	18.0	18.8								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	8.0	25.1	23.7								

Directorate Scorecard - Sevenoaks District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator	DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
Sevenoaks North & Tonbridge and Malling CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03 Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		22.4	22.8	22.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	22.9	394	1721	⇑	25.0	GREEN	22.4	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08 Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		80.0	77.8	72.5	74.5	75.0	76.0	71.1	32	45	⇓	90.0	RED	80.0	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13 Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	24.4	23.9	23.4	24.3	22.8	23.5	21.8	27	124	⇑	20.0	GREEN	24.4	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18 Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19 Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29 Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34 Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37 Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	78.6	78.6	82.4	82.4	81.3	81.3	81.3	13	16	⇔	85.0	AMBER	78.6	80.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS40 Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	39.3	46.4	57.1	53.6	53.6	60.7	60.7	17.0	28.0	⇔	85.0	RED	39.3	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42 Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43 Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		31.4	30.3	28.0	30.9	30.7	27.1	23.2	525	22.6	⇑	18.0	RED	31.4	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Sevenoaks South & Tunbridge Wells CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SCS03 Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		25.8	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.0	26.1	26.2	402	1537	⇓	25.0	AMBER	25.8	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08 Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		96.1	96.1	91.7	90.9	89.1	86.0	81.8	36	44	⇓	90.0	AMBER	96.1	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13 Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	15.6	14.6	16.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	13.7	10	73	⇓	20.0	AMBER	15.6	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18 Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19 Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29 Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34 Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37 Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	86.7	86.7	89.5	89.5	77.8	77.8	87.5	14	16	⇑	85.0	GREEN	86.7	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40 Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	78.1	78.1	82.8	82.8	74.3	74.3	83.8	17.6	21.0	⇑	85.0	AMBER	78.1	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42 Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43 Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		22.4	22.3	22.0	23.1	27.3	24.9	20.9	410	19.6	⇑	18.0	AMBER	22.4	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A

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Directorate Scorecard - Sevenoaks District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Sevenoaks North & Tonbridge and Malling EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
EH72-F Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		26.8	26.5	26.1	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.4	275	1002	⇩	25.0	AMBER	26.8	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		97.8	98.0	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.5	98.0	533	544	⇩	85.0	GREEN	97.8	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		90.9	90.9	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	14	14	⇔	85.0	GREEN	90.9	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		11.8	11.6	11.0	11.5	13.2	13.5	13.9	64	461	⇩	15.0	GREEN	11.8	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		13.5	17.2	17.8	16.6	16.5	11.8	14.3	229	16.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	13.5	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Sevenoaks South & Tunbridge Wells EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH72-F Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		25.7	26.3	26.4	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.4	239	841	⇩	25.0	AMBER	25.7	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		87.8	89.1	89.2	89.8	93.5	95.5	96.4	402	417	⇧	85.0	GREEN	87.8	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	7	10	⇔	85.0	RED	50.0	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
EH16-F Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		13.0	14.5	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.1	41	312	⇧	15.0	GREEN	13.0	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		12.8	13.1	14.3	13.4	14.1	11.4	12.3	147	12.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	12.8	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Sevenoaks	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8 Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		52.2	27.3	34.5	29.6	8	27	⇩	28.0	AMBER	34.5	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Sevenoaks District

Education Monthly Indicators - Sevenoaks	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
										Sep-23										
APP17 Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	13.3	2	15	⇧	45	RED	39.7	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71 Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.5	29	1,926	⇧	2.8	GREEN	2.6	2.8	GREEN	2.5	2.8
CYPE1 Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	170	1,212	⇧	9	RED	14.3	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43 Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44 Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		0	0	1	1	1	1	3	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6 Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		84.7	79.6	74.6	62.7	68.7	68.1	72.2	109	151	⇧	90	RED	68.1			N/A	N/A
CYPE22 Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		51.6	54.0	55.2	56.4	52.7	51.5	50.9	87	171	⇩	95	RED	51.5			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Sevenoaks	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
							2022-23								
EY3 Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		70.1	53.2	65.1	68.9	146	212	70	AMBER	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14 Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	68.8	72.4	954	1,317	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15 Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	24.8	14.2	N/A	N/A	19.7	GREEN	⇧		23.5	19.7
SISE4 Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	63.9	63.5	885	1,393	61.0	GREEN	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16 Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	34.2	39.8	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12 Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	43.8	41.0	N/A	562	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19 Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	13.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23 Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	34.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24 Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25 Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10 Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		5.0	5.4	5.8	6.0	785	13,111	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2 Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3 Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46 Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	7.2	17.7	17.1								
EH47 Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	15.7	37.6	30.7								

Directorate Scorecard - Swale District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Swale Central CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		25.8	26.7	28.4	28.8	29.3	29.2	29.0	418	1440	⇧	25.0	AMBER	25.8	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		88.6	88.4	88.1	89.1	89.6	89.4	91.7	44	48	⇧	90.0	GREEN	88.6	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	11.2	11.6	11.4	8.5	15.3	16.5	14.5	12	83	⇩	20.0	AMBER	11.2	20.0	RED	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	83.3	83.3	76.9	76.9	75.0	75.0	66.7	8	12	⇩	85.0	RED	83.3	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	105.3	84.2	84.2	78.9	68.4	68.4	78.9	15.0	19.0	⇧	85.0	AMBER	105.3	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		19.8	20.7	22.0	24.7	22.1	22.1	21.7	369	17.0	⇧	18.0	AMBER	19.8	18.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
Swale Island & Rural CSWT				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		25.6	24.8	26.2	25.7	26.9	26.6	27.6	286	1035	⇩	25.0	AMBER	25.6	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		95.0	95.2	95.5	90.0	89.5	95.0	95.8	23	24	⇧	90.0	GREEN	95.0	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	25.3	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.0	20.5	19.0	16	84	⇩	20.0	GREEN	25.3	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	100.0	100.0	93.3	93.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	12	13	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	80.0	73.3	73.3	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	12.0	15.0	⇔	85.0	AMBER	80.0	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		24.8	24.9	26.1	27.7	23.3	21.6	21.7	304	14.0	⇩	18.0	AMBER	24.8	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A

Directorate Scorecard - Swale District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Swale EHU										Sep-23									SN or SE	
EH72-F Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		29.7	30.2	30.6	30.8	30.1	30.1	29.7	370	1246	⇧	25.0	AMBER	29.7	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		84.3	87.4	89.8	91.0	92.9	93.4	93.6	442	472	⇧	85.0	GREEN	84.3	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15	15	⇔	85.0	GREEN	100.0	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		16.1	16.0	16.7	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.7	63	401	⇩	15.0	AMBER	16.1	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		15.3	16.4	15.4	14.9	13.4	9.8	10.3	195	19.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	15.3	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Swale	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
							Q1 23-24										
PE8 Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		50.0	40.0	50.0	58.0	14	24	⇩	28.0	RED	50.0	30.0	RED	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Swale District

Education Monthly Indicators - Swale		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
											Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		28.6	10.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1	32	⇧	45	RED	21.1	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		4.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	3.3	116	3,545	⇧	2.8	AMBER	4.5	2.8	RED	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.9	12.0	331	2,750	⇩	9	RED	11.9	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		3	4	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		1	2	1	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		86.0	86.6	85.6	80.3	82.1	83.5	81.0	217	268	⇩	90	RED	83.5			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		61.7	61.9	62.3	63.2	57.4	55.6	49.8	143	287	⇩	95	RED	55.6			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Swale		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
								2022-23								
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		67.0	68.0	72.3	78.4	440	561	70	GREEN	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	64.2	66.8	1,256	1,880	67.5	AMBER	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	17.2	23.6	N/A	N/A	19.7	RED	⇩		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	55.1	55.6	1,115	2,005	61.0	RED	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	25.6	20.2	N/A	N/A	22.0	GREEN	⇧	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	43.9	43.4	N/A	1,467	51.0	RED	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	16.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	34.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	31.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	35.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		4.0	4.4	5.4	5.8	1,430	24,527	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	12.0	22.1	20.7								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	24.2	36.8	32.7								

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Directorate Scorecard - Thanet District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Thanet Margate CSWT					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		26.2	25.7	26.5	27.0	28.0	28.1	28.9	514	1779	⇩	25.0	AMBER	26.2	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	95.3	95.3	92.9	39	42	⇩	90.0	GREEN	100.0	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	23.3	24.5	24.3	24.1	26.2	25.0	23.8	24	101	⇧	20.0	AMBER	23.3	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	54.5	54.5	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	9	14	⇔	85.0	RED	54.5	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	90.1	90.1	96.4	96.4	83.9	72.6	68.8	11.0	16.0	⇩	85.0	RED	90.1	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		33.6	41.6	35.5	46.2	36.7	32.3	31.0	341	11.0	⇧	18.0	RED	33.6	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Thanet Ramsgate CSWT					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		17.1	17.9	18.7	19.1	19.4	20.3	20.2	110	544	⇧	25.0	GREEN	17.1	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		90.6	90.2	88.1	87.5	88.9	90.4	88.4	38	43	⇩	90.0	AMBER	90.6	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	17.0	15.6	17.7	13.3	12.7	12.7	13.5	7	52	⇧	20.0	AMBER	17.0	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.7	72.7	60.0	6	10	⇩	85.0	RED	66.7	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	67.6	67.6	67.6	73.8	87.5	87.5	81.3	13.0	16.0	⇩	85.0	AMBER	67.6	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		39.7	32.6	36.9	37.0	28.5	24.6	27.5	358	13.0	⇩	18.0	RED	39.7	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A

Directorate Scorecard - Thanet District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Thanet Margate EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M	29.8	30.5	30.1	30.5	31.0	30.9	30.7	164	534	⇧	25.0	RED	29.8	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS	92.3	93.6	94.7	94.9	94.9	95.0	94.8	275	290	⇩	85.0	GREEN	92.3	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M	87.5	87.5	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	8	10	⇔	85.0	AMBER	87.5	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M	14.6	15.5	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.5	18.2	44	242	⇩	15.0	AMBER	14.6	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS	13.2	12.0	12.6	12.2	10.6	9.7	10.0	104	10.4	⇩	15.0	GREEN	13.2	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
Thanet Ramsgate EHU				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M	28.4	29.0	28.3	28.4	30.0	29.5	30.0	156	520	⇩	25.0	AMBER	28.4	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS	95.9	96.3	94.9	94.2	93.1	93.7	93.6	247	264	⇩	85.0	GREEN	95.9	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M	87.5	87.5	90.0	90.0	88.9	88.9	100.0	9	9	⇧	85.0	GREEN	87.5	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M	8.1	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.5	9.3	22	236	⇧	15.0	GREEN	8.1	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS	10.5	10.1	11.2	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.9	99	10.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	10.5	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Thanet	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
							Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
				Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q	25.5	21.1	16.4	17.1	12	70	⇧	28.0	GREEN	16.4	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Thanet District

Education Monthly Indicators - Thanet		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		0.0	9.1	0.0	10.5	4.0	0.0	6.3	2	32	⇧	45	RED	53.8	60	AMBER	42.8	49.2
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		5.8	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	3.3	103	3,147	⇧	2.8	AMBER	5.0	2.8	RED	2.5	2.8
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		12.8	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	284	2,231	⇧	9	RED	12.8	9	RED	N/A	N/A
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		1	1	2	2	2	2	3	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		3	3	3	4	4	4	5	N/A	N/A	⇩	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		81.2	82.6	82.3	77.5	79.4	79.2	80.3	228	284	⇧	90	RED	79.2			N/A	N/A
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		45.0	47.3	52.2	55.9	54.3	54.3	50.6	125	247	⇩	95	RED	54.3			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Thanet		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
								Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23								
EY1	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		72.0	68.5	69.2	78.5	444	566	70	GREEN	⇧	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	60.1	61.2	955	1,561	67.5	RED	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	13.5	21.0	N/A	N/A	19.7	AMBER	⇩		23.5	19.7
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	52.2	53.9	902	1,673	61.0	RED	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	22.6	22.8	N/A	N/A	22.0	AMBER	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	43.9	45.5	N/A	1,296	51.0	RED	⇧	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	15.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	47.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		4.7	5.1	5.9	6.3	1,276	20,261	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	15.3	24.7	23.8								
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	14.5	31.3	31.1								

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Directorate Scorecard - Tonbridge and Malling District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Sevenoaks North & Tonbridge and Malling CSWT					Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		22.4	22.8	22.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	22.9	394	1721	⇧	25.0	GREEN	22.4	25.0	GREEN	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		80.0	77.8	72.5	74.5	75.0	76.0	71.1	32	45	⇩	90.0	RED	80.0	90.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	24.4	23.9	23.4	24.3	22.8	23.5	21.8	27	124	⇧	20.0	GREEN	24.4	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	78.6	78.6	82.4	82.4	81.3	81.3	81.3	13	16	⇔	85.0	AMBER	78.6	80.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	39.3	46.4	57.1	53.6	53.6	60.7	60.7	17.0	28.0	⇔	85.0	RED	39.3	85.0	RED	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		31.4	30.3	28.0	30.9	30.7	27.1	23.2	525	22.6	⇧	18.0	RED	31.4	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Sevenoaks North & Tonbridge and Malling EHU					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		26.8	26.5	26.1	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.4	275	1002	⇩	25.0	AMBER	26.8	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		97.8	98.0	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.5	98.0	533	544	⇩	85.0	GREEN	97.8	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		90.9	90.9	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	14	14	⇔	85.0	GREEN	90.9	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		11.8	11.6	11.0	11.5	13.2	13.5	13.9	64	461	⇩	15.0	GREEN	11.8	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		13.5	17.2	17.8	16.6	16.5	11.8	14.3	229	16.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	13.5	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Tonbridge and Malling		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		25.0	23.1	23.1	11.0	1	9	⇧	28.0	GREEN	23.1	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Tonbridge and Malling District

Education Monthly Indicators - Tonbridge and Malling	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator							SN or SE	
				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
APP17 — Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		52.9	50.0	30.0	30.0	22.2	15.4	13.3	2	15	⇑	45	RED	31.2	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71 — Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	55	3,093	⇑	2.8	GREEN	2.9	2.8	AMBER	2.5	2.8
CYPE1 — Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	118	1,493	⇑	9	GREEN	8.1	9	GREEN	N/A	N/A
EH43 — Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		3	3	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44 — Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		6	5	5	7	9	8	8	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6 — Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		75.9	70.9	69.3	58.8	59.3	59.3	71.5	118	165	⇑	90	RED	59.3			N/A	N/A
CYPE22 — Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		60.0	62.6	63.7	65.9	61.1	59.2	57.3	94	164	⇓	95	RED	59.2			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Tonbridge and Malling	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
							Measure	Numerator	Denominator					SN or SE	
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23								
— Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [*seasonally impacted indicator*]	H	MS		70.8	61.6	68.1	68.3	215	315	70	AMBER	⇑	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14 — Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	70.6	69.8	1,143	1,638	67.5	GREEN	⇓	69.0	*67.5*	67.2
EY15 — Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	23.1	33.3	N/A	N/A	19.7	RED	⇓		*23.5*	*19.7*
SISE4 — Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	59.1	60.5	1,068	1,766	61.0	AMBER	⇑	60.0	59	59
SISE16 — Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	33.5	32.7	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇑	24.0	*27*	22
SISE12 — Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	55.9	53.3	N/A	1,736	51.0	GREEN	⇓	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19 — Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	23.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23 — Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	41.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*38.86*	*38.28*
CYPE24 — Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*32.22*	*33.31*
CYPE25 — Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			*34.48*	*34.82*
SEND10 — Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	1,049	23,501	3.0	RED	⇓	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2 — Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3 — Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46 — Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	5.5	15.5	16.4								
EH47 — Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	10.6	28.7	24.2								

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Directorate Scorecard - Tunbridge Wells District

Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	Kent Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2021-22	England 2021-22
											Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
Sevenoaks South & Tunbridge Wells CSWT					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		25.8	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.0	26.1	26.2	402	1537	⇩	25.0	AMBER	25.8	25.0	AMBER	20.4	21.5
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		96.1	96.1	91.7	90.9	89.1	86.0	81.8	36	44	⇩	90.0	AMBER	96.1	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	15.6	14.6	16.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	13.7	10	73	⇩	20.0	AMBER	15.6	20.0	AMBER	23.8	23.3
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			72.1	71.0
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			447	367
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	86.7	86.7	89.5	89.5	77.8	77.8	87.5	14	16	⇧	85.0	GREEN	86.7	80.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	78.1	78.1	82.8	82.8	74.3	74.3	83.8	17.6	21.0	⇧	85.0	AMBER	78.1	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		22.4	22.3	22.0	23.1	27.3	24.9	20.9	410	19.6	⇧	18.0	AMBER	22.4	18.0	RED	N/A	N/A
Sevenoaks South & Tunbridge Wells EHU					Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23										
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		25.7	26.3	26.4	26.1	26.5	27.4	28.4	239	841	⇩	25.0	AMBER	25.7	25.0	AMBER	28	N/A
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		87.8	89.1	89.2	89.8	93.5	95.5	96.4	402	417	⇧	85.0	GREEN	87.8	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	7	10	⇔	85.0	RED	50.0	80.0	RED	N/A	N/A
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		13.0	14.5	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.1	41	312	⇧	15.0	GREEN	13.0	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		12.8	13.1	14.3	13.4	14.1	11.4	12.3	147	12.0	⇩	15.0	GREEN	12.8	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators - Tunbridge Wells		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends			Latest Quarter			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	South East as at Jan 2023	England & Wales as at Jan 2023
								Rate	Numerator	Denominator								
					Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24										
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		26.1	22.2	20.1	9.0	1	11	⇧	28.0	GREEN	20.1	30.0	GREEN	31.2	28.5

Note: This target is out of date and the indicator requires updating and therefore this will be refreshed once this work has been done by the County Youth Justice Board.

Directorate Scorecard - Tunbridge Wells District

Education Monthly Indicators - Tunbridge Wells	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends						Latest Month			DOT	Target 2023-24	RAG 2023-24	District Outturn 2022-23	Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
				Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23									SN or SE	
										Measure	Numerator	Denominator								
APP17 Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	MS		41.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	20.0	1	5	⇧	45	RED	24.4	60	RED	42.8	49.2
SISE71 Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) [seasonally impacted indicator]	L	MS		2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.3	39	2,947	⇧	2.8	GREEN	2.3	2.8	GREEN	2.5	2.8
CYPE1 Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	L	MS		9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	10.1	10.4	99	952	⇩	9	AMBER	10.1	9	AMBER	N/A	N/A
EH43 Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	⇔	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EH44 Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		8	7	8	7	6	6	4	N/A	N/A	⇧	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYPE6 Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		77.1	72.6	69.7	65.8	71.9	72.0	76.9	100	130	⇧	90	RED	72.0			N/A	N/A
CYPE22 Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		57.0	58.1	60.6	64.9	63.0	62.6	61.3	95	155	⇩	95	RED	62.6			N/A	N/A

Education Annual Indicators - Tunbridge Wells	Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year			Target 2022-23	RAG 2022-23	DOT	Target 2023-24	Benchmark Group 2022-23	England 2022-23
				2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23							SN or SE	
							Measure	Numerator	Denominator						
Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place [seasonally impacted indicator]	H	MS		72.1	64.0	76.3	70.1	157	224	70	GREEN	⇩	75.0	N/A	N/A
EY14 Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		N/A	N/A	66.6	69.2	844	1,220	67.5	GREEN	⇧	69.0	67.5	67.2
EY15 Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	29.3	28.0	N/A	N/A	19.7	RED	⇧		23.5	19.7
SISE4 Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		N/A	N/A	63.4	63.4	867	1,368	61.0	GREEN	⇧	60.0	59	59
SISE16 Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	31.1	38.2	N/A	N/A	22.0	RED	⇩	24.0	27	22
SISE12 Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		N/A	N/A	56.6	53.5	N/A	1,690	51.0	GREEN	⇩	48.0	47.4	46.3
SISE19 Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		N/A	N/A	18.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0			15.0	18.3	14.9
CYPE23 Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	42.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			38.86	38.28
CYPE24 Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	33.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			32.22	33.31
CYPE25 Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		N/A	N/A	37.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			34.48	34.82
SEND10 Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	822	19,701	3.0	RED	⇩	4.2	4.6	4.2
CYPE2 Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					91.2	92.2
CYPE3 Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					83.3	83.3
EH46 Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	6.6	15.9	17.3								
EH47 Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		N/A	7.5	23.4	18.7								

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Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Activity-Volume Measures				
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	May 2023 School Census	July 2023
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	Synergy reporting	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Early Help module	Rolling 12 months up to end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD01	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD14	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD02	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FD03	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH05	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	Early Help module	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Child Protection cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Children in Care	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Number of Care Leavers	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH35	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	MI monthly reporting (CareDirector Youth)	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3a	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Children Centre	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS3b	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Youth Hub	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
FS8	Percentage of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
TS3	Number of Clients supported (interventions and sessions)	Core+	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SEND Indicators				
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot data as at end of Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better			July 2023

Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Key Performance Indicators				
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	Liberi	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	Liberi	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Early Help module	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	MOJ quarterly reporting	Data for Jul 2020 to June 2021 cohort	Oct 2023
SISE6	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Monthly submission to DfE via NCCIS for KCC	Snapshot as at Oct 2021	Oct 2023
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	Synergy - monthly reported data	Snapshot as at Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	Synergy - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	Synergy - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to Sept 2023	Oct 2023
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	FF2 Team in Early Years & Childcare	Snapshot as at December 2022	Dec 2022
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2022-23 NCER Early Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Aug 2023
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & District)	Aug 2023
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Sep 2023
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Sep 2023
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	Test results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA) NPD Prov (Distr)	Oct 2023
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	Test results for end of academic year	2022-23 DfE Provisional (LA only)	Oct 2023
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2021-22 DfE Published (LA)	Feb 2023
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	DfE annual snapshot based on school census	Snapshot as at January 2023	June 2023
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2023-24	June 2023
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2023-24	June 2023
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Aut/Spr data for academic year 2022-23	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & Distr)	July 2023
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Aut/Spr data for academic year 2022-23	2022-23 MI Calcs (LA & Distr)	July 2023

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Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	The number of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	The percentage of Kent Early Years settings (non-domestic premises only), judged good or outstanding for overall effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent Early Years settings (non domestic premises only).
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies.
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies.
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies.
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	The number of initial requests for assessment for Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for 0-25 year olds in Kent LA.
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	The total number of referrals to an Early Help Unit completed during the corresponding reporting month per 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon reciept of the latest ONS Mid Year population estimates). This is a child level indicator.
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	This indicator shows the rate of referrals received by Children's Social Work Services. Numerator: Number of referrals (rolling 12 month period). Denominator: child population figure divided by 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon receipt of the latest ONS Mid Year Estimates).
FD01-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD14-C	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Information, Advice & Guidance" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.

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Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Activity-Volume Measures (Continued)		
FD02-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Threshold met for CSWS" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD03-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Proceed to Early Help Unit" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
EH05-F	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	The number of open cases as at the end of the corresponding reporting month. The data includes all cases sent to units at Early Help Record stage prior to the end of the month. This is a family level indicator.
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	The total caseload figures for Children's Social Work Services.
	Number of Child Protection cases	The number of Children who have a Child Protection Plan as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Children in Care	The number of Children in Care as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Care Leavers	The number of Care Leavers as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
EH35	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	First time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10 – 17 years) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a Youth Caution with or without an intervention, or a Conditional Caution or a Court disposal for those who go directly to Court without a Youth Caution or Conditional Caution).
FS3	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS3a	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Children Centre	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month by Children Centre. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS3b	Number of Focused Support Requests started during the month - by Youth Hub	The total number of focused support referrals started in the month by Youth Hub. The total is the number of family referrals, not number of clients.
FS8	Percentage of Focused Support Requests supported by Open Access after 3 months	Percentage of referrals still supported by Open Access within 3 months of focus support closing (Further Engagement). Reported month is the date three months after focus support closed date. Further engagement is at least one member of the family to have attended any type of session or taken part in a client/family intervention. Interventions counted as successful are as follows: 'Direct Intervention outside of a group setting', 'Direct Intervention in group setting', 'Email/Telephone/Text', 'Meeting - Client(s) present', 'FF2 Contact', 'NEET Contact', 'Contact with Client'.
TS3	Number of Clients supported (interventions and sessions)	Number of distinct clients who have attended at least one session or client/family intervention (excluding focused support) within the month.

Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
SEND Indicators		
APP17	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	The percentage of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued within 20 weeks as a proportion of all such plans. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support.
APP17-N	Total number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks	The number of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued within 20 weeks.The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support.
APP17-D	Total number of EHCPs issued	The total number of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued.The data is a snapshot at the end of the month. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need
APP17-A	Average duration in days from assessment request to EHCP completion	
APP-EP	Percentage of assessment requests sent to Educational Psychology returned within 6 weeks	The percentage of Educational Psychology assessments returned within a 6 week timeframe as a proportion of all such requests.
CYPE1	Percentage of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent responsible EHCPs	The number of pupils with an EHCP that are placed in independent Special schools or out-of-county Special schools as a percentage of the total number of pupils with an EHCP
	Percentage of open Educational Psychology referrals waiting more than 6 weeks	The percentage of open referrals to the educational psychology service that have been waitng more than 6 weeks as a proportion of all such cases. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month.
	Percentage of SEND statutory assessment requests waiting more than 20 weeks	The percentage of cases where a request for a statutory assessment has been made but no final EHCP has been issued that have been waitng more than 20 weeks as a proportion of all such cases. The data is a snapshot at the end of the month.
	Percentage of audited EHCPs rated good or better	
Key Performance Indicators		
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	The percentage of referrals to SCS in the last 12 months where the previous referral date (if any) is within 12 months of the new referral date.
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	The percentage of returner interviews completed in the last 12 months where the case was open to SCS at the point the child went missing and the child was aged under 18 at the point of going missing.
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	The percentage of children who become subject to a Child Protection Plan during the last 12 months who have been subject to a previous plan.
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	The percentage of Children in Care aged under 16 at the snapshot date who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years who were living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement together last for at least 2 years.
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	The percentage of Kent Children in Care at the snapshot date who are in Foster Care and are placed with KCC Foster Carers or with Relatives and Friends. UASC are excluded
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	The average number of days between becoming a Looked After Child and moving in with Adoptive Family (for children who have been Adopted in the last 12 months)
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	The percentage of relevant and former relevant care leavers who we were in contact with in a 4 month window around their birthday who were aged 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 and were in education, employment or training.
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	The percentage of all completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding

Management Information, CYPE, KCC

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	The percentage of case holding posts (FTE) at the snapshot date which are held by qualified social workers employed by Kent County Council.
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	The average caseload of social workers within district based CIC Teams at the snapshot date.
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	The average caseload of social workers within the district based Children's Social Work Teams (CSWTs) at the snapshot date.
EH72-F	Percentage of re-referrals to an Early Help Unit within 12 months of a previous Unit case (R12M)	The percentage of referrals into an EH Unit (R12M) that previously had an episode open to an Early Help Unit in the preceding 12 months. The data only looks at referrals allocated to a Unit. It is calculated using a comparison between the episode end date of the previous episode and the episode start date of the subsequent referral.
EH52-F	Percentage of Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	The percentage of assessments completed in the reporting month, where the assessment was completed within 30 working days of allocation.
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	The percentage of all EH Unit completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding
EH1	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	The percentage of EH cases that have been closed with an outcome of "outcomes achieved" and then came back into either EH or CSWS in the next 3 months. Please note that there is a 3 month time lag on this data so the result shown for May 2020 is actually looking at all EH Closures in the 12 months up to February 2020.
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Definition to be confirmed.
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	An offender enters the cohort if they are released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning (caution) in a three month period. A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court. **It is important to note that this is not comparable to previous proven reoffending publications which reported on a 12 month cohort.**
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	The percentage of young people who have left compulsory education, up until the end of National Curriculum Year 13, who have not achieved a positive education, employment or training destination.
EH43	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year R to Year 6 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Primary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Primary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
EH44	Number of pupils permanently excluded from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year 7 to Year 14 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Secondary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Secondary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	The number of closed cases within 30 school days of their referral to Kent County Council's CME Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive contact and additional information within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	The number of CYP who register with the LA to Home Educate contacted to include information regarding a visit, within 10 days of receipt of the referral to Kent County Council's EHE Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.

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Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	The number of two year old children accessing a free early education place at an early years provider as a proportion of the total number of families identified as potentially eligible for funding by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	Percentage of pupils assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	The percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths at KS2. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	The average Attainment 8 score for pupils at end of Key Stage 4. Attainment 8 is a point score based on attainment across eight subjects which must include English; mathematics; three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages); and three further subjects, which can be from the range of EBacc subjects, or can be any other approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification.
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	The difference between the Attainment 8 score of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils at the end of KS4 (see above definition for SISE12a). Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in A-Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all A-Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Applied General qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Applied General qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Tech Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Tech Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and care Plan (EHCP) as a proportion of all pupils on roll in all schools as at January school census. Includes maintained schools and academies, Pupil Referral Units, Free schools and Independent schools (DfE published data).
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Primary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Secondary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Primary school or a Primary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Secondary school or a Secondary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.

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Children, Young People and Education Directorate

Ofsted Dashboard

Inspections up to 30th September 2023

Produced by: Management Information (Education), KCC

Ofsted Monthly Dataset Publication Date: 12th October 2023

Kent County Council
kent.gov.uk

Ofsted Inspection Results Dashboard

Most Recent Inspection Outcomes - ALL

Type	Number of schools inspected	Number Inadequate	Number RI	Number Good	Number Outstanding	% Inadequate	% RI	% Good	% Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Nursery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	**100.0**
Primary	458	3	37	349	69	0.7	8.1	76.2	15.1	**91.3**
Secondary	99	3	9	69	18	0.7	9.1	69.7	18.2	**87.9**
Special	26	0	2	15	9	0.0	7.7	57.7	34.6	**92.3**
PRU	6	0	0	5	1	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	**100.0**
TOTAL	590	6	48	438	98	1.0	8.1	74.2	16.6	**90.8**
No. of schools not inspected	5									
National						3	9	73	16	**89**
School Sixth Form	77	0	3	54	20	0.0	3.9	70.1	26.0	**96.1**
School Early Years Provision	330	1	24	219	86	0.3	7.3	66.4	26.1	**92.4**
EY Settings	558	4	10	448	96	0.7	1.8	80.3	17.2	**97.5**

Notes:

In addition to the above outcomes for EY Settings, there were 74 Settings with an outcome of Met, 2 Settings with an outcome of
Not Met (enforcement) and 0 Settings with an outcome of Not Met (with actions)

This table includes the most recent inspection result for a school based on either their current or previous DfE number/status

National data is based on the published Ofsted dataset as at 30th September 2023. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Most Recent Inspection Outcomes - CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR ONLY

Type	Number of schools inspected	Number Inadequate	Number RI	Number Good	Number Outstanding	% Inadequate	% RI	% Good	% Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Nursery										
Primary										
Secondary										
Special										
PRU										
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0					
EY Settings	1	1	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**

Notes:

There were no school inspections reported for the 2023/24 academic year in the Ofsted Management Information dataset as at 30th September.

The above totals for EY settings include all available Ofsted published data as at 3rd October 2023 for inspections in the 2023/24 academic year.

Direction of travel - ALL SCHOOLS - Numbers

Previous inspection result	Latest inspection result			
	Outstanding	Good	RI	Inadequate
Outstanding	26	52	4	0
Good	58	161	30	3
RI	7	181	10	2
Inadequate	1	24	3	0

Direction of travel - ALL SCHOOLS - Percentages

Previous inspection result	Latest inspection result			
	Outstanding	Good	RI	Inadequate
Outstanding	4.6	9.3	0.7	0.0
Good	10.3	28.6	5.3	0.5
RI	1.2	32.2	1.8	0.4
Inadequate	0.2	4.3	0.5	0.0

Direction of travel - CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR - Numbers

Previous inspection result	Latest inspection result			
	Outstanding	Good	RI	Inadequate
Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Good	0	0	0	0
RI	0	0	0	0
Inadequate	0	0	0	0

Direction of travel - CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR - Percentages

Previous inspection result	Latest inspection result			
	Outstanding	Good	RI	Inadequate
Outstanding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inadequate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The total numbers in these tables may not add up to the totals in the summary tables above, as a school must have both a current and a previous inspection result to be included in the direction of travel analysis, whereas all schools are included in the summary tables above.

There were no school inspections reported for the 2023/24 academic year in the Ofsted Management Information dataset as at 30th September.

Ofsted Inspection Results Dashboard

% of Schools and EY Settings with Good and Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - as at 30th September 2023

Overall	Primary	Secondary	Special	PRU	EY (Non Domestic)
90.8%	91.3%	87.9%	92.3%	100.0%	97.5%
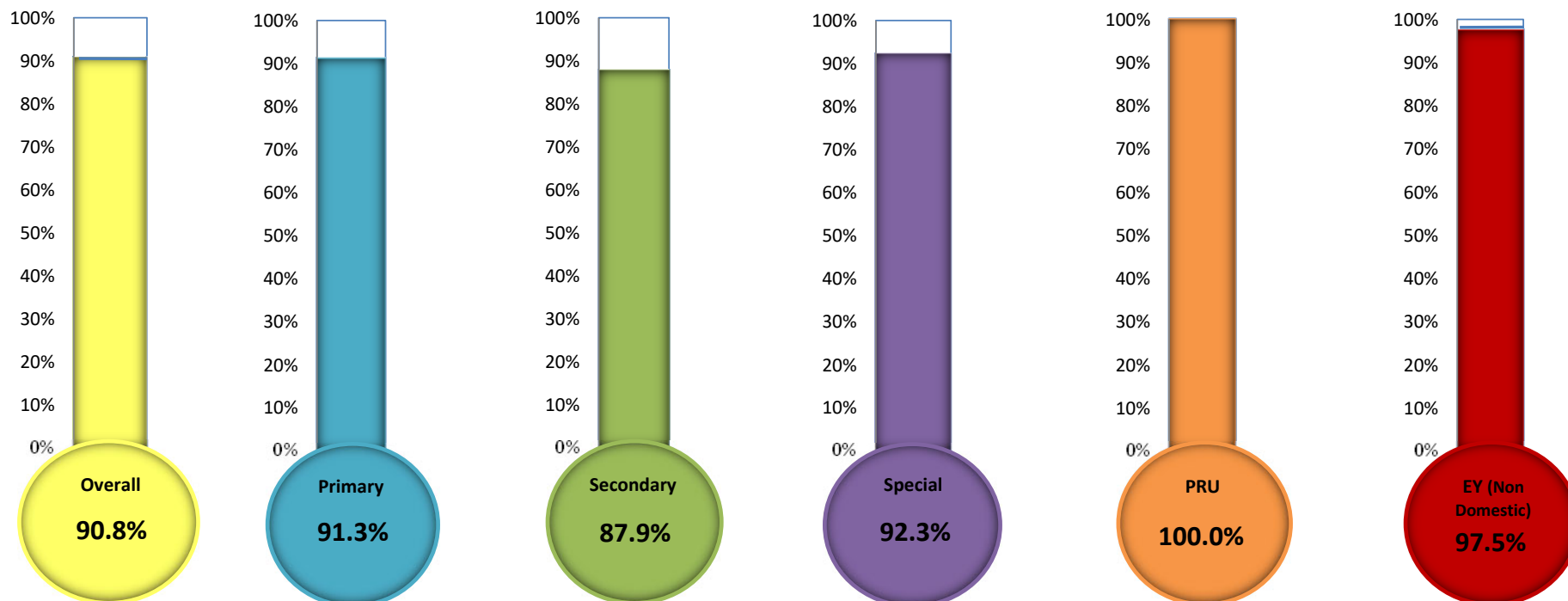
N.B. Horizontal lines represent Kent targets for 2022/23
N.B. Primary percentage does not include Nursery

% of Pupils attending Schools with Good and Outstanding Ofsted Judgements

Overall	Primary	Secondary	Special
90.5%	92.3%	88.0%	97.5%
226564 pupils	121275 pupils	99343 pupils	5937 pupils

We are unable to include pupil proportion percentages for PRUs due to the split of Dual and Single registration, as this makes the figures misleading

We are unable to include child proportion percentages for Early Years Settings due to the split of funded and non-funded children/hours, as this makes the figures misleading.

N.B. Horizontal line represents the national % of pupils attending Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements as at 31/08/2021
May 2023 School Census data has been used for total roll numbers
N.B. Primary percentage does not include Nursery. Special percentage does not include Non-maintained special schools.

Kent LA Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness by District and Phase

District	Type	Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 - All Schools						
		Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Ashford	PRI	43	4	37	2	0	41	95.3
Canterbury	PRI	35	8	26	1	0	34	97.1
Dartford	PRI	28	3	21	3	1	24	85.7
Dover	PRI	41	8	31	2	0	39	95.1
Folkestone and Hythe	PRI	36	4	29	3	0	33	91.7
Gravesham	PRI	28	2	24	2	0	26	92.9
Maidstone	PRI	49	8	38	3	0	46	93.9
Sevenoaks	PRI	42	5	32	5	0	37	88.1
Swale	PRI	48	9	30	8	1	39	81.3
Thanet	PRI	31	7	23	1	0	30	96.8
Tonbridge and Malling	PRI	45	6	34	4	1	40	88.9
Tunbridge Wells	PRI	32	5	24	3	0	29	90.6
Kent	**PRI**	**458**	**69**	**349**	**37**	**3**	**418**	**91.3**
Ashford	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Canterbury	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dartford	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dover	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Folkestone and Hythe	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Gravesham	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Maidstone	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Sevenoaks	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Swale	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Thanet	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Tonbridge and Malling	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Tunbridge Wells	PRU	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
Kent	**PRU**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**100.0**

Kent LA Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness by District and Phase

District	Type	Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 - All Schools						
		Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Ashford	SEC	7	1	6	0	0	7	100.0
Canterbury	SEC	9	1	6	2	0	7	77.8
Dartford	SEC	10	3	7	0	0	10	100.0
Dover	SEC	9	1	5	3	0	6	66.7
Folkestone and Hythe	SEC	6	2	4	0	0	6	100.0
Gravesham	SEC	8	2	6	0	0	8	100.0
Maidstone	SEC	12	3	8	1	0	11	91.7
Sevenoaks	SEC	3	0	3	0	0	3	100.0
Swale	SEC	8	0	6	0	2	6	75.0
Thanet	SEC	8	0	7	1	0	7	87.5
Tonbridge and Malling	SEC	11	2	6	2	1	8	72.7
Tunbridge Wells	SEC	8	3	5	0	0	8	100.0
Kent	**SEC**	**99**	**18**	**69**	**9**	**3**	**87**	**87.9**
Ashford	SPE	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0
Canterbury	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0
Dartford	SPE	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Dover	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0
Folkestone and Hythe	SPE	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
Gravesham	SPE	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
Maidstone	SPE	3	3	0	0	0	3	100.0
Sevenoaks	SPE	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0
Swale	SPE	2	1	0	1	0	1	50.0
Thanet	SPE	4	1	3	0	0	4	100.0
Tonbridge and Malling	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0
Tunbridge Wells	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0
Kent	**SPE**	**24**	**9**	**14**	**1**	**0**	**23**	**95.8**

Kent LA Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness by District and Phase

District	Type	Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 - All Schools						
		Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Ashford	ALL	52	6	44	2	0	50	96.2
Canterbury	ALL	46	9	34	3	0	43	93.5
Dartford	ALL	39	6	29	3	1	35	89.7
Dover	ALL	52	9	38	5	0	47	90.4
Folkestone and Hythe	ALL	44	7	34	3	0	41	93.2
Gravesham	ALL	38	5	31	2	0	36	94.7
Maidstone	ALL	65	14	47	4	0	61	93.8
Sevenoaks	ALL	47	6	36	5	0	42	89.4
Swale	ALL	58	10	36	9	3	46	79.3
Thanet	ALL	44	8	34	2	0	42	95.5
Tonbridge and Malling	ALL	59	8	43	6	2	51	86.4
Tunbridge Wells	ALL	43	9	31	3	0	40	93.0
Kent	**ALL**	**590**	**98**	**438**	**48**	**6**	**536**	**90.8**
Ashford	EY	44	7	36	0	1	43	97.7
Canterbury	EY	49	9	38	1	1	47	95.9
Dartford	EY	48	4	40	2	2	44	91.7
Dover	EY	37	5	32	0	0	37	100.0
Folkestone and Hythe	EY	37	6	31	0	0	37	100.0
Gravesham	EY	24	2	22	0	0	24	100.0
Maidstone	EY	69	12	55	2	0	67	97.1
Sevenoaks	EY	50	11	38	1	0	49	98.0
Swale	EY	53	8	44	1	0	52	98.1
Thanet	EY	33	10	22	1	0	32	97.0
Tonbridge and Malling	EY	56	5	50	1	0	55	98.2
Tunbridge Wells	EY	58	17	40	1	0	57	98.3
Kent	**EY**	**558**	**96**	**448**	**10**	**4**	**544**	**97.5**

Note:

Primary data does not include Nursery.

All Schools District figures do not include Nursery. The Kent overall total does include Nursery.

EY District Totals are based on Settings matched to Kent Districts only and the sum may not equal the overall Kent total.

Produced by: Management Information, KCC
24/10/2023

Source: Ofsted Published Data 30/09/2023
Ofsted Dashboard as at 30_09_2023

Kent LA Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness by District and Phase

District	Type	Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 Maintained Schools							Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 Academies						
		Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding	Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Ashford	PRI	24	4	20	0	0	24	100.0	19	0	17	2	0	17	89.5
Canterbury	PRI	22	5	16	1	0	21	95.5	13	3	10	0	0	13	100.0
Dartford	PRI	6	0	6	0	0	6	100.0	22	3	15	3	1	18	81.8
Dover	PRI	20	5	13	2	0	18	90.0	21	3	18	0	0	21	100.0
Folkestone and Hythe	PRI	22	3	18	1	0	21	95.5	14	1	11	2	0	12	85.7
Gravesham	PRI	9	1	7	1	0	8	88.9	19	1	17	1	0	18	94.7
Maidstone	PRI	32	3	28	1	0	31	96.9	17	5	10	2	0	15	88.2
Sevenoaks	PRI	30	1	25	4	0	26	86.7	12	4	7	1	0	11	91.7
Swale	PRI	16	4	10	2	0	14	87.5	32	5	20	6	1	25	78.1
Thanet	PRI	17	4	13	0	0	17	100.0	14	3	10	1	0	13	92.9
Tonbridge and Malling	PRI	31	5	23	3	0	28	90.3	14	1	11	1	1	12	85.7
Tunbridge Wells	PRI	25	5	17	3	0	22	88.0	7	0	7	0	0	7	100.0
Kent	**PRI**	**254**	**40**	**196**	**18**	**0**	**236**	**92.9**	**204**	**29**	**153**	**19**	**3**	**182**	**89.2**
Ashford	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Canterbury	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Dartford	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Dover	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Folkestone and Hythe	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0							
Gravesham	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
Maidstone	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0							
Sevenoaks	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Swale	PRU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0							
Thanet	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0							
Tonbridge and Malling	PRU	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0							
Tunbridge Wells	PRU	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0							
Kent	**PRU**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**100.0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**100.0**
Ashford	SEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	7	1	6	0	0	7	100.0
Canterbury	SEC	3	1	1	1	0	2	66.7	6	0	5	1	0	5	83.3
Dartford	SEC	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	9	3	6	0	0	9	100.0
Dover	SEC	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0	7	0	4	3	0	4	57.1
Folkestone and Hythe	SEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	6	2	4	0	0	6	100.0
Gravesham	SEC	4	0	4	0	0	4	100.0	4	2	2	0	0	4	100.0
Maidstone	SEC	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0	10	2	7	1	0	9	90.0
Sevenoaks	SEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	0	3	0	0	3	100.0
Swale	SEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	0	6	0	2	6	75.0
Thanet	SEC	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	7	0	6	1	0	6	85.7
Tonbridge and Malling	SEC	3	1	1	0	1	2	66.7	8	1	5	2	0	6	75.0
Tunbridge Wells	SEC	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0	6	2	4	0	0	6	100.0
Kent	**SEC**	**18**	**5**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**16**	**88.9**	**81**	**13**	**58**	**8**	**2**	**71**	**87.7**

Produced by: Management Information, KCC
24/10/2023

Source: Ofsted Published Data 30/09/2023
Ofsted Dashboard as at 30_09_2023

Kent LA Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness by District and Phase

District	Type	Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 Maintained Schools							Ofsted Inspection Results - Overall Effectiveness - 30th September 2023 Academies						
		Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding	Total Inspected	Oustanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total Good or Outstanding	% Good or Outstanding
Ashford	SPE	2	1	1	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Canterbury	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dartford	SPE	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dover	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Folkestone and Hythe	SPE	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Gravesham	SPE	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maidstone	SPE	2	2	0	0	0	2	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
Sevenoaks	SPE	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
Swale	SPE	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0
Thanet	SPE	4	1	3	0	0	4	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tonbridge and Malling	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tunbridge Wells	SPE	2	0	2	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kent	**SPE**	**21**	**7**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**100.0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**66.7**
Ashford	ALL	26	5	21	0	0	26	100.0	26	1	23	2	0	24	92.3
Canterbury	ALL	27	6	19	2	0	25	92.6	19	3	15	1	0	18	94.7
Dartford	ALL	8	0	8	0	0	8	100.0	31	6	21	3	1	27	87.1
Dover	ALL	24	6	16	2	0	22	91.7	28	3	22	3	0	25	89.3
Folkestone and Hythe	ALL	24	4	19	1	0	23	95.8	20	3	15	2	0	18	90.0
Gravesham	ALL	14	2	11	1	0	13	92.9	24	3	20	1	0	23	95.8
Maidstone	ALL	37	6	30	1	0	36	97.3	28	8	17	3	0	25	89.3
Sevenoaks	ALL	31	1	26	4	0	27	87.1	16	5	10	1	0	15	93.8
Swale	ALL	17	5	10	2	0	15	88.2	41	5	26	7	3	31	75.6
Thanet	ALL	23	5	18	0	0	23	100.0	21	3	16	2	0	19	90.5
Tonbridge and Malling	ALL	37	6	27	3	1	33	89.2	22	2	16	3	1	18	81.8
Tunbridge Wells	ALL	30	7	20	3	0	27	90.0	13	2	11	0	0	13	100.0
Kent	**ALL**	**298**	**53**	**225**	**19**	**1**	**278**	**93.3**	**289**	**44**	**212**	**28**	**5**	**256**	**88.6**

Note:

Primary data and All Schools data does not include Nursery

The above figures do not include the following Kent non-maintained Special schools:

7003 - Caldecott Foundation School

7011 - Meadows School

District	DfE	School Name	School Type	School Sub Type	Status	Academy/ Non Academy	Diocese	SEN Unit	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Outcome	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Effectiveness	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Category of Concern	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Quality of Education	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Behaviour and Attitudes	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Personal Development	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Effectiveness of leadership and management
Ashford	2270	Aldington Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	26/06/2018	2	20/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3909	Ashford Oaks Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes			28/03/2023	2		2	2	1	2
Ashford	3340	Ashford, St Mary's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	29/01/2020	2	23/06/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2060	Beaver Green Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	14/03/2023	2	27/09/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2278	Bethersden Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			07/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Ashford	3136	Brabourne Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	19/06/2018	2	10/10/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2279	Brook Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			10/05/2023	2		2	2	2	1
Ashford	7003	Caldecott Foundation School	SPE		Non Maintained Special		No		05/10/2022	2	07/03/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2280	Challock Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			11/07/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Ashford	3343	Charing Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	20/10/2021	2	27/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3138	Chilham, St Mary's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	02/02/2022	2	24/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2093	Chilmington Green Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		Yes			06/12/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Ashford	2574	Downs View Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No			09/06/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Ashford	2272	East Stour Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	23/05/2019	2	01/07/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3199	Egerton Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	18/04/2018	2	22/05/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2061	Finberry Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			26/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2686	Furley Park Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			05/07/2022	3		3	2	2	2
Ashford	3920	Goat Lees Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	22/01/2020	2	09/06/2016	2		9	9	9	1
Ashford	2625	Godinton Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	27/03/2018	2	22/05/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	7041	Goldwyn School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No			19/10/2022	1		1	1	1	1
Ashford	2282	Great Chart Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			06/06/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Ashford	2286	Hamstreet Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			17/05/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Ashford	3139	High Halden Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	24/02/2022	2	16/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	4092	Highworth Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			13/06/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Ashford	5408	Homewood School and Sixth Form Centre	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		No			25/04/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Ashford	3134	John Mayne Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			23/01/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2052	Kennington Church of England Academy	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	08/03/2023	2	11/10/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3140	Kingsnorth Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	09/10/2018	2	27/09/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3284	Lady Joanna Thornhill Endowed Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy		No			04/02/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Ashford	2285	Mersham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	23/02/2022	2	18/06/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3893	Phoenix Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	29/06/2022	2	10/07/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3142	Pluckley Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	06/06/2019	2	24/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2002	Repton Manor Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	16/03/2018	2	11/12/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2287	Rolvenden Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	07/03/2017		27/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2288	Smarden Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	11/05/2023	2	14/03/2013	2		9	9	9	1
Ashford	2289	Smeeth Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			03/07/2023	2		2	1	2	2
Ashford	3143	St Michael's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			11/12/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3743	St Simon of England Roman Catholic Primary School, Ashford	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			30/11/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Ashford	3716	St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	16/01/2020	2	15/10/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3144	Tenterden Church of England Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	11/12/2018	2	10/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2290	Tenterden Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No	05/02/2019	2	08/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	6919	The John Wallis Church of England Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	11/09/2018	2	09/01/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3299	The John Wesley Church of England Methodist Voluntary Aide	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes	11/11/2021	2	12/01/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	4246	The North School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			26/09/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	4528	The Norton Knatchbull School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	20/10/2022	2	28/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	7069	The Wyvern School (Buxford)	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No	18/01/2023	2	26/09/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	4196	Towers School and Sixth Form Centre	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			22/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2275	Victoria Road Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	15/01/2019	2	17/09/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	2276	Willesborough Infant School	PRI	INF	Foundation	Non Academy		No			14/09/2022	2		2	2	1	1
Ashford	5226	Willesborough Junior School	PRI	JUN	Foundation	Non Academy		No	22/03/2023	2	08/05/2014	2		9	9	9	2

District	DfE	School Name	School Type	School Sub Type	Status	Academy/ Non Academy	Diocese	SEN Unit	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Outcome	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Effectiveness	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Category of Concern	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Quality of Education	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Behaviour and Attitudes	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Personal Development	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Effectiveness of leadership and management
Ashford	3346	Wittersham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	28/01/2020	2	01/03/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Ashford	3145	Woodchurch Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			16/05/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Ashford	4007	Wye School	SEC	FRE SEC	Free	Academy		No	11/12/2018	2	02/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2

Latest Ofsted Inspections as at 30th September 2023

District	DfE	School Name	School Type	School Sub Type	Status	Academy/ Non Academy	Diocese	SEN Unit	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Outcome	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Effectiveness	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Category of Concern	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Quality of Education	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Behaviour and Attitudes	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Personal Development	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Effectiveness of leadership and management
Canterbury	3119	Adisham Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	05/07/2017		04/07/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	3120	Barham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			24/01/2023	2		2	1	1	1
Canterbury	5444	Barton Court Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			11/02/2020	2		2	1	1	1
Canterbury	2258	Blean Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	09/03/2022	1	01/03/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	2569	Briary Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			30/01/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3122	Bridge and Patrixbourne Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	22/03/2018	2	12/06/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2259	Chartham Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	07/11/2019	2	27/01/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3123	Chislet Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			23/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Canterbury	2264	Hampton Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			10/03/2020	2		2	2	1	2
Canterbury	5448	Herne Bay High School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			24/05/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Canterbury	2263	Herne Bay Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No	04/12/2019	2	20/04/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	5206	Herne Bay Junior School	PRI	JUN	Foundation	Non Academy		No	29/01/2020	2	08/06/2016	2		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	3295	Herne Church of England Infant and Nursery School	PRI	INF	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/09/2021	1		1	1	1	1
Canterbury	3338	Herne Church of England Junior School	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			22/03/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	2265	Hoath Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	18/01/2022	2	23/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3910	Joy Lane Primary Foundation School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes	19/10/2018	2	06/02/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3126	Littlebourne Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			22/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2607	Parkside Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			25/04/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Canterbury	2026	Petham Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	05/07/2019	2	07/05/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2098	Pilgrims' Way Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			21/09/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Canterbury	2048	Reculver Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes			03/07/2018	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	4534	Simon Langton Girls' Grammar School	SEC	GRA	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy		No	17/04/2018	2	03/07/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	5412	Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys	SEC	GRA	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes			13/11/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	6911	Spires Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			10/01/2023	2		2	2	3	2
Canterbury	3129	St Alphege Church of England Infant School	PRI	INF	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	03/02/2023	2	21/11/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	5446	St Anselm's Catholic School, Canterbury	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	Yes	29/03/2017		05/02/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2000	St Johns Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			18/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3715	St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Whitstable	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	25/04/2018	2	07/05/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	7063	St Nicholas' School	SPE	C&L	Community	Non Academy		No	12/07/2018	2	19/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3289	St Peter's Methodist Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy		No	12/12/2018	2	26/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2611	St Stephen's Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No	02/10/2019	2	23/06/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2608	St Stephen's Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No	01/03/2023	2	16/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3749	St Thomas' Catholic Primary School, Canterbury	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			19/04/2023	2		2	1	2	2
Canterbury	3128	Sturry Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			27/01/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	2643	Swalecliffe Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	31/01/2018	2	27/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	5426	The Archbishop's School	SEC	WID	Foundation	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes			04/02/2020	3		3	3	3	3
Canterbury	5421	The Canterbury Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			21/02/2023	3		3	3	2	3
Canterbury	2654	The Canterbury Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes	08/12/2022	2	23/05/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	7062	The Orchard School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No	07/10/2021	2	12/07/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	4091	The Whitstable School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No	14/12/2022	2	20/02/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	2013	Water Meadows Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			19/03/2019	2		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	2268	Westmeads Community Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No			17/05/2022	3		3	2	2	2
Canterbury	3339	Whitstable and Seasalter Endowed Church of England Junior S	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	07/12/2022	1	24/01/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	2269	Whitstable Junior School	PRI	JUN	Foundation	Non Academy		No	18/06/2019	2	23/04/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Canterbury	3130	Wickhambreaux Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			25/02/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Canterbury	5221	Wincheap Foundation Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes	09/12/2021	2	21/05/2012	2		9	9	9	2

District	DfE	School Name	School Type	School Sub Type	Status	Academy/ Non Academy	Diocese	SEN Unit	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Outcome	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Effectiveness	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Category of Concern	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Quality of Education	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Behaviour and Attitudes	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Personal Development	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Effectiveness of leadership and management
Dartford	2120	Bean Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			05/11/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	2076	Cherry Orchard Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			09/11/2021	1		1	1	1	1
Dartford	2117	Dartford Bridge Community Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			29/01/2019	4	SM	9	9	9	4
Dartford	5406	Dartford Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			06/12/2022	1		1	1	1	1
Dartford	5411	Dartford Grammar School for Girls	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	20/10/2021	1	21/06/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Dartford	2069	Dartford Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			23/01/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	4026	Dartford Science & Technology College	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		No	16/03/2022	2	07/03/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2140	Ebbsfleet Green Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		Yes			07/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	5229	Fleetdown Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			25/09/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Dartford	2062	Greenlands Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			17/05/2023	3		3	3	3	2
Dartford	5213	Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School, Dartford	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	03/02/2023	2	20/09/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2500	Joydens Wood Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No	10/05/2018	2	05/06/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2438	Joydens Wood Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No			07/06/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Dartford	2092	Knockhall Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			20/06/2023	3		3	3	2	3
Dartford	3296	Langafel Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary Scho	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	Yes	03/10/2018	2	05/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	6914	Longfield Academy	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		Yes			17/04/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	3915	Manor Community Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	31/10/2018	2	07/11/2013	2		9	9	9	1
Dartford	2066	Maypole Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	12/06/2018	2	03/10/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	3914	Oakfield Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			05/10/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	3733	Our Lady's Catholic Primary School, Dartford	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	12/02/2020	2	23/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	7044	Rowhill School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No	18/11/2021	2	22/06/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	3020	Sedley's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			11/07/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	3728	St Anselm's Catholic Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	19/06/2019	2	14/03/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	3021	Stone St Mary's CofE Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	05/02/2020	2	07/05/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	5204	Sutton-At-Hone Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	04/03/2020	2	17/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2657	Temple Hill Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			25/06/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2679	The Brent Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	22/02/2023		07/03/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Dartford	2689	The Craylands School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	25/09/2019		11/02/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	4001	The Ebbsfleet Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			01/10/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	2685	The Gateway Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	29/06/2022	2	11/09/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	6910	The Leigh Academy	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		Yes	26/04/2023	2	15/11/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	4012	The Leigh UTC	SEC	FRE UTC	Free	Academy		No			25/05/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	2684	Wentworth Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			07/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Dartford	2676	West Hill Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	01/10/2021	2	05/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	2077	Westgate Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			05/03/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	6920	Wilmington Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			04/05/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Dartford	5403	Wilmington Grammar School for Boys	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	14/03/2023	2	05/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dartford	5400	Wilmington Grammar School for Girls	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			16/11/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Dartford	5219	Wilmington Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			19/06/2019	2		9	9	9	2

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Dover	3351	Ash Cartwright and Kelsey Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			24/09/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	4113	Astor Secondary School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			28/01/2020	3		3	2	2	2
Dover	2454	Aycliffe Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	01/12/2022	2	06/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2648	Aylesham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	08/06/2023	2	05/12/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2310	Barton Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No	05/12/2018	2	08/10/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2559	Capel-le-Ferne Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			29/03/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	2058	Charlton Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			20/02/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	3353	Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	28/06/2023	2	08/05/2013	2		9	9	9	1
Dover	4034	Dover Christ Church Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			18/10/2022	3		3	3	2	3
Dover	5459	Dover Grammar School for Boys	SEC	GRA	Foundation	Non Academy		No	16/10/2019	2	02/02/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	4109	Dover Grammar School for Girls	SEC	GRA	Community	Non Academy		No			14/11/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	3356	Dover, St Mary's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			15/11/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Dover	6918	Duke of York's Royal Military School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		No			08/02/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Dover	3167	Eastry Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			13/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	7045	Elms School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No	14/03/2023	2	18/10/2017	2		9	9	2	2
Dover	2320	Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			13/12/2022	1		1	1	1	1
Dover	3168	Goodnestone Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			16/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	4023	Goodwin Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			18/10/2022	3		3	3	2	3
Dover	3916	Green Park Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	25/05/2023		31/01/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	3169	Guston Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	21/10/2021	2	29/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	3911	Hornbeam Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	18/07/2018	2	27/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	3173	Kingsdown and Ringwould Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			24/05/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Dover	2318	Langdon Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	28/01/2020	2	06/07/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2321	Lydden Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	05/02/2019	2	12/02/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	3171	Nonington Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			20/04/2022	3		3	2	2	2
Dover	3172	Northbourne Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	18/07/2023	2	25/01/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	7067	Portal House School	SPE	SEMH	Community	Non Academy		No	15/05/2019	2	04/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2322	Preston Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	22/05/2018	2	16/07/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2309	Priory Fields School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	20/11/2018	2	20/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2312	River Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes			28/11/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	2659	Sandown School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	21/11/2017	2	13/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2626	Sandwich Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No	28/02/2017	2	24/04/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2627	Sandwich Junior School	PRI	JUN	Community	Non Academy		No	24/03/2022	1	21/06/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	5463	Sandwich Technology School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			01/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2316	Shatterlocks Infant and Nursery School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No			15/05/2019	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	3175	Shepherdswell Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			19/10/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	3358	Sholden Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			13/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	5428	Sir Roger Manwood's School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			27/09/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	4013	St Edmund's Catholic School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			12/07/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	3719	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Aylesham	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	02/11/2021	2	19/10/2010	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2532	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			02/07/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	2313	St Martin's School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	13/09/2018	2	27/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	3720	St Mary's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			16/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	3740	St Richard's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	06/10/2022	2	20/05/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2023	Temple Ewell Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			03/07/2023	2		1	2	1	2
Dover	3163	The Downs Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	13/12/2016	2	05/10/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2531	Vale View Community School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			26/04/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Dover	2307	Warden House Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			02/12/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Dover	2315	White Cliffs Primary and Nursery School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			08/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2471	Whitfield Aspen School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes	12/09/2019	2	25/06/2012	2		9	9	9	2

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Dover	2326	Wingham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	17/11/2021	2	28/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Dover	2327	Worth Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	22/06/2017		04/10/2012	2		9	9	9	2

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Folkestone and Hythe	5224	All Soul's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	08/03/2017		14/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	1124	Birchwood	PRU	PRU	Community	Non Academy		No			05/02/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3146	Bodsham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			25/05/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2081	Brenzett Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			02/07/2019	2		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	5466	Brockhill Park Performing Arts College	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		No			12/10/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3137	Brookland Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			02/02/2023	2		2	2	1	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3904	Castle Hill Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes			12/10/2021	3		3	2	2	3
Folkestone and Hythe	2510	Cheriton Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	30/10/2019	2	27/01/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3148	Christ Church Cep Academy, Folkestone	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			30/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2650	Dymchurch Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			26/04/2022	3		3	2	3	3
Folkestone and Hythe	3347	Elham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	19/07/2022	2	24/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	4020	Folkestone Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			20/04/2022	2		2	2	2	1
Folkestone and Hythe	2143	Folkestone Primary	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			27/06/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3349	Folkestone St. Mary's Church of England Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	20/10/2021	2	21/09/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3149	Folkestone, St Martin's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			23/04/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	3150	Folkestone, St Peter's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	26/06/2019	2	18/11/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	5218	Greatstone Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			24/05/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	5225	Harcourt Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	06/10/2021	2	13/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2298	Hawkinge Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			11/06/2019	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	3902	Hythe Bay CofE Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes	25/01/2023	2	23/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2059	Lydd Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			21/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3154	Lyminge Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			17/07/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3155	Lympne Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	14/10/2021	2	14/03/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2039	Martello Primary	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			08/03/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2087	Morehall Primary School and Nursery	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			01/10/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2296	Mundella Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			26/02/2020	3		3	3	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2524	Palmarsh Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	02/10/2019	2	15/03/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3350	Saltwood CofE Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			10/05/2022	2		2	2	1	2
Folkestone and Hythe	2545	Sandgate Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			15/09/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3153	Seabrook Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			13/07/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	2300	Sellindge Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			02/02/2023	2		2	1	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3160	Selsted Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	02/11/2022	2	08/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3718	St Augustine's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	28/09/2018	2	12/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3348	St Eanswythe's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			12/03/2019	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	2078	St Nicholas Church of England Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes			22/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	5216	Stella Maris Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	21/06/2023	2	05/12/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3158	Stelling Minnis Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			08/06/2022	2		2	1	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	3159	Stowting Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			12/11/2019	2		2	1	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	7043	The Beacon Folkestone	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No			12/02/2019	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	2692	The Churchill School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	23/05/2019	2	19/05/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Folkestone and Hythe	5437	The Folkestone School for Girls	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			11/10/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	4101	The Harvey Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	14/12/2022	1	16/03/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Folkestone and Hythe	6909	The Marsh Academy	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		Yes			15/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Folkestone and Hythe	4021	Turner Free School	SEC	FRE SEC	Free	Academy		No			06/12/2022	2		2	2	2	2

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Gravesham	2095	Cecil Road Primary and Nursery School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	05/12/2019	2	12/05/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2019	Chantry Community Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	27/01/2022	2	06/12/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2094	Cobham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			14/11/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2024	Copperfield Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			05/05/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	2110	Culverstone Green Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	18/10/2018	2	18/09/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	5465	Gravesend Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			25/06/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2109	Higham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	06/06/2018	2	03/10/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	5202	Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			12/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	7039	Ifield School	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No	01/05/2018	1	04/02/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2063	Istead Rise Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			25/09/2018	2		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2674	King's Farm Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes			22/05/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2116	Lawn Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			10/01/2023	3		3	2	2	3
Gravesham	5467	Mayfield Grammar School, Gravesend	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			11/06/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2656	Meopham Community Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	16/10/2018	2	25/11/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	4004	Meopham School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			19/04/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	1132	North West Kent Alternative Provision Service	PRU	ACA PRU	Academy	Academy		No			13/06/2023	2		2	2	1	2
Gravesham	1001	Northfleet Nursery School	NUR	NUR	Community	Non Academy		No	19/07/2022	1	10/09/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	4040	Northfleet School for Girls	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		No	02/03/2022	2	26/09/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	5456	Northfleet Technology College	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		No			21/09/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	2525	Painters Ash Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	01/03/2023	2	07/06/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2462	Riverview Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No			07/12/2021	2		2	2	1	2
Gravesham	2096	Riverview Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No			08/02/2022	2		2	1	1	1
Gravesham	2107	Rosherville Church of England Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			27/09/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	5404	Saint George's Church of England School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	21/02/2017		02/05/2013	2		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2119	Shears Green Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		No	14/03/2017		05/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2431	Shears Green Junior School	PRI	JUN	Foundation	Non Academy		No	19/01/2023	2	18/10/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	3019	Shorne Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	08/03/2023	2	04/10/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2509	Singlewell Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			24/01/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	2129	Springhead Park Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No			24/05/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Gravesham	5210	St Botolph's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	29/03/2023	2	13/09/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	5461	St John's Catholic Comprehensive	SEC	WID	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	15/05/2018	2	12/11/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	3708	St John's Catholic Primary School, Gravesend	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	17/04/2018	2	15/07/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	5222	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Northfleet	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			10/01/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Gravesham	5407	Thamesview School	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes			19/06/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2029	Tymberwood Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes	03/03/2022	2	22/02/2017	2		9	9	9	1
Gravesham	2519	Vigo Village School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	06/11/2019	2	27/01/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	2658	Westcourt Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	27/11/2019	2	07/03/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Gravesham	3900	Whitehill Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			23/03/2022	3		3	3	3	3
Gravesham	2666	Wrotham Road Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	06/10/2022	2	06/07/2016	2		9	9	9	2

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Maidstone	5209	Allington Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			12/07/2022	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	2027	Archbishop Courtenay Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			06/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2080	Barming Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			08/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2131	Bearsted Primary Academy	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No			24/01/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	2161	Boughton Monchelsea Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			13/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	7032	Bower Grove School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No			18/09/2019	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	3061	Bredhurst Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary Sch	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			01/12/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	2171	Brunswick House Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	19/07/2023	2	27/02/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	6913	Cornwallis Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No	12/01/2023	2	28/11/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2677	Coxheath Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			07/02/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Maidstone	2163	East Farleigh Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			21/06/2022	2		2	2	1	1
Maidstone	7056	Five Acre Wood School	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No	28/03/2019	1	25/03/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	3898	Greenfields Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			14/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3067	Harrietsham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	12/06/2018	2	20/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2165	Headcorn Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			04/05/2022	3		3	2	2	2
Maidstone	2166	Hollingbourne Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	01/03/2022	2	08/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3323	Hunton Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	12/05/2021	2	21/09/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	4058	Invicta Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			20/09/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	2043	Jubilee Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No			04/07/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	2578	Kingswood Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	19/07/2022	2	15/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3091	Laddingford St Mary's Church of England Voluntary Controlled	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			07/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2073	Langley Park Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			18/06/2019	2		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	3069	Leeds and Broomfield Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	19/10/2021	2	19/10/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2168	Lenham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	05/06/2018	2	10/10/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2044	Loose Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			27/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2520	Madginford Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	20/04/2023	2	07/06/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	1127	Maidstone and Malling Alternative Provision	PRU	PRU	Community	Non Academy		No			05/11/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	4522	Maidstone Grammar School	SEC	GRA	Foundation	Non Academy		No			15/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	4523	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls	SEC	GRA	Foundation	Non Academy		No			07/03/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	3372	Maidstone, St John's Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			15/07/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	3072	Maidstone, St Michael's Church of England Junior School	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			13/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2183	Marden Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			28/02/2023	2		2	1	1	1
Maidstone	2007	Molehill Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes	14/06/2023	2	30/01/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	6912	New Line Learning Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			12/11/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2175	North Borough Junior School	PRI	JUN	Community	Non Academy		No	17/07/2018	2	24/06/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2003	Oaks Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			21/09/2021	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	5422	Oakwood Park Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			06/02/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3906	Palace Wood Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	15/09/2022	2	04/07/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2176	Park Way Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	13/11/2018	2	15/01/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2169	Platts Heath Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			20/04/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	5203	Roseacre Junior School	PRI	JUN	Foundation	Non Academy		No	03/11/2022	1	17/05/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	2552	Sandling Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	05/02/2020	2	14/03/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	4019	School of Science and Technology Maidstone	SEC	FRE SEC	Free	Academy		No			24/01/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	2586	Senacre Wood Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	04/12/2019	2	13/01/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	7006	Snowfields Academy	SPE	FRE C&I	Free	Academy		No			27/06/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Maidstone	2180	South Borough Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	26/04/2023	2	16/01/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	4000	St Augustine Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes			12/07/2023	3		3	2	2	3
Maidstone	5207	St Francis' Catholic Primary School, Maidstone	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	18/09/2018	2	28/01/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3090	St Margaret's, Collier Street Church of England Voluntary Cont	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	04/05/2022	2	16/07/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3073	St Michael's Church of England Infant School Maidstone	PRI	INF	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/01/2014	1		9	9	9	1

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Maidstone	2474	St Paul's Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No	15/01/2020	2	14/06/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	5432	St Simon Stock Catholic School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	13/10/2021	2	21/01/2010	2		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	2192	Staplehurst School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			25/01/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2193	Sutton Valence Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	29/03/2023	2	05/12/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2041	The Holy Family Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			17/09/2019	3		3	3	2	3
Maidstone	4015	The Lenham School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			05/11/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	5401	The Maplesden Noakes School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No	14/11/2018	2	25/09/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	3081	Thurnham Church of England Infant School	PRI	INF	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			21/02/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2008	Tiger Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No			05/11/2019	3		3	3	2	3
Maidstone	2004	Tree Tops Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			11/06/2019	2		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	3083	Ulcombe Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	27/11/2019	2	27/04/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	2172	Valley Invicta Primary School At East Borough	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes	14/10/2021	2	07/05/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Maidstone	4249	Valley Park School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			04/03/2020	2		2	2	2	2
Maidstone	2653	West Borough Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	19/10/2022	2	20/06/2017	2		9	9	9	1
Maidstone	3092	Yalding, St Peter and St Paul Church of England Voluntary Co	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			29/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2

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Sevenoaks	2141	Amherst School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No			10/05/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Sevenoaks	3307	Chevening, St Botolph's Church of England Voluntary Aided Pr	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			26/11/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3025	Chiddingstone Church of England School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			26/03/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Sevenoaks	3055	Churchill Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary Scho	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			04/12/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	2088	Crockenhill Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	27/03/2019	2	24/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3054	Crockham Hill Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	26/04/2023	2	19/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3896	Downsview Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			25/04/2023	3		3	2	2	3
Sevenoaks	2130	Dunton Green Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			17/07/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2099	Edenbridge Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			11/10/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3015	Fawkham Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary Sch	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	04/07/2018	2	12/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3313	Fordcombe Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	18/10/2022	2	10/02/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2134	Four Elms Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			15/10/2019	2		2	1	2	2
Sevenoaks	2133	Halstead Community Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			26/11/2019	3		3	2	2	3
Sevenoaks	2511	Hartley Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	03/02/2022		09/03/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Sevenoaks	3312	Hever Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			22/03/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Sevenoaks	3907	Hextable Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			20/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2615	High Firs Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	01/02/2018	2	15/07/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2001	Horizon Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			14/11/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	5215	Horton Kirby Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			16/05/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3318	Ide Hill Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	04/04/2019	2	09/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2136	Kemsing Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	20/07/2022	2	04/07/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	6905	Knole Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No	23/11/2022	2	20/09/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3317	Lady Boswell's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary Sch	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			24/05/2022	1		1	1	1	1
Sevenoaks	2137	Leigh Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			21/09/2021	3		3	2	2	3
Sevenoaks	7066	Milestone Academy	SPE	ACA C&L	Academy	Academy		No	18/12/2019	1	15/11/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Sevenoaks	2682	New Ash Green Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	25/02/2022	2	27/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	4031	Orchards Academy	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		Yes	02/07/2021	2	08/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2138	Otford Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	16/05/2018	2	14/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	5217	Our Lady of Hartley Catholic Primary School, Hartley, Longfiel	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			21/11/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Sevenoaks	3314	Penshurst Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	17/11/2022	2	01/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2459	Riverhead Infants' School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No			21/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3035	Seal Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	20/01/2022	2	03/10/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2632	Sevenoaks Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	19/04/2023	2	18/04/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	2148	Shoreham Village School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	26/03/2019	2	17/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	5214	St Bartholomew's Catholic Primary School, Swanley	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	05/05/2022	2	27/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3037	St John's Church of England Primary School, Sevenoaks	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			25/04/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3303	St Katharine's Knockholt Church of England Voluntary Aided P	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	16/11/2022	2	05/02/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3201	St Lawrence Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			27/09/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3373	St Mary's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			06/12/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Sevenoaks	3010	St Pauls' Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary Sch	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	28/01/2020	2	19/05/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3751	St Thomas' Catholic Primary School, Sevenoaks	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			11/02/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Sevenoaks	3298	St. Edmund's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			13/11/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	3043	Sundridge and Brasted Church of England Voluntary Controlle	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			05/11/2019	3		3	3	2	3
Sevenoaks	2089	The Anthony Roper Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	27/06/2019	2	09/07/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	4006	Trinity School	SEC	FRE SEC	Free	Academy		No	02/10/2018	2	23/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Sevenoaks	7021	Valence School	SPE	P&S	Foundation	Non Academy		No			03/12/2019	2		2	1	1	2
Sevenoaks	2147	Weald Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	04/03/2020	2	06/10/2011	2		9	9	9	2

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Swale	7005	Aspire School	SPE	FRE C&I	Free	Academy		No			11/10/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Swale	3328	Bapchild and Tonge Church of England Primary School and Nu	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	17/07/2019	2	30/04/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2223	Bobbing Village School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	22/02/2023		09/05/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	3329	Borden Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/06/2022	3		2	2	2	3
Swale	4527	Borden Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	24/11/2021	2	12/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	3282	Boughton-under-Blean and Dunkirk Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy		No	11/07/2019	2	15/10/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	3330	Bredgar Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	12/01/2022	2	01/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2534	Bysing Wood Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	28/02/2017		27/02/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2254	Canterbury Road Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			15/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2228	Davington Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			21/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	3106	Eastchurch Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			11/07/2023	3		3	2	2	3
Swale	2226	Eastling Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	20/10/2021	2	13/09/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2227	Ethelbert Road Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			30/09/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	5414	Fulston Manor School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			13/12/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2229	Graveney Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			13/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2595	Grove Park Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			23/05/2023	3		3	3	3	3
Swale	5220	Halfway Houses Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	13/11/2018	2	29/04/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	3332	Hartlip Endowed Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			20/04/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	3109	Hernhill Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	01/11/2017		31/10/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	4080	Highsted Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			17/01/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2629	Holywell Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	02/11/2017		24/04/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2230	Iwade School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	22/09/2022	2	06/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2021	Kemsley Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	14/02/2019	2	10/02/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2055	Lansdowne Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			13/12/2022	2		2	1	1	1
Swale	2231	Lower Halstow Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			13/03/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2232	Luddenham School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			26/02/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2233	Lynsted and Norton Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			07/03/2023	3		3	3	3	3
Swale	7072	Meadowfield School	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No	26/03/2019	1	13/11/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	3110	Milstead and Frinsted Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			02/11/2022	3		3	3	3	3
Swale	2022	Milton Court Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			17/09/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2235	Minster in Sheppey Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			09/03/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2463	Minterne Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		Yes	06/10/2021	2	01/04/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	3111	Newington Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			14/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	6915	Oasis Academy Isle of Sheppey	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		No			07/06/2022	4	SM	4	4	4	4
Swale	3108	Ospringe Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	07/06/2023	2	15/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	5449	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			28/02/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Swale	2237	Queenborough School and Nursery	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			03/07/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Swale	2249	Regis Manor Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	04/07/2023	2	06/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2090	Richmond Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			08/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2239	Rodmersham School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			21/09/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	2245	Rose Street Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			29/11/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Swale	3112	Selling Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	11/11/2021	2	15/09/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2246	Sheldwich Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			08/11/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	2435	South Avenue Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			11/10/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2054	St Edward's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			21/05/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	5228	St Georges CofE (Aided) Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	02/10/2018	2	17/04/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	2051	St Mary of Charity CofE (Aided) Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			10/07/2018	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	3714	St Peter's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			11/05/2010	1		9	9	9	1
Swale	2126	Sunny Bank Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			18/06/2019	4	SM	9	9	9	4
Swale	3117	Teynham Parochial Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/03/2023	3		3	2	2	2

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Swale	4033	The Abbey School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			11/05/2022	4	SWK	2	4	3	4
Swale	2513	The Oaks Infant School	PRI	ACA INF	Academy	Academy		Yes	24/11/2021	2	27/06/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	4002	The Sittingbourne School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			21/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Swale	2034	Thistle Hill Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			26/04/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Swale	3337	Tunstall Church of England (Aided) Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			23/05/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Swale	2434	West Minster Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes	01/12/2021	2	29/11/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Swale	3912	Westlands Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	26/06/2019	2	20/05/2015	2		9	9	9	1
Swale	5434	Westlands School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			26/02/2019	2		9	9	9	2

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Thanet	3178	Birchington Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	25/09/2019	2	13/01/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2603	Bromstone Primary School, Broadstairs	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes			26/03/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2329	Callis Grange Nursery and Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No			20/04/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Thanet	5462	Chatham & Clarendon Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No	16/05/2018	2	11/09/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2596	Chilton Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			09/01/2019	1		9	9	9	1
Thanet	2020	Christ Church Church of England Junior School, Ramsgate	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	10/11/2021	2	05/10/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2028	Cliftonville Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	18/01/2023	2	30/11/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Thanet	2015	Dame Janet Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			02/10/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	5460	Dane Court Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			10/05/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	2017	Drapers Mills Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			13/03/2018	2		9	9	9	1
Thanet	2340	Ellington Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No	19/07/2022	2	28/02/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	1128	Enterprise Learning Alliance	PRU	PRU	Community	Non Academy		No			05/06/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	7040	Foreland Fields School	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No	11/05/2023	2	19/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	3917	Garlinge Primary School and Nursery	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes	15/03/2018	2	25/06/2014	2		9	9	9	1
Thanet	4172	Hartsdown Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			07/12/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	4120	King Ethelbert School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			02/10/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	7073	Laleham Gap School	SPE	C&I	Foundation	Non Academy		No			19/04/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Thanet	3179	Margate, Holy Trinity and St John's Church of England Primary	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	Yes			28/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	3182	Minster Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	18/01/2023	2	27/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	3183	Monkton Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			11/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	3918	Newington Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	16/03/2017		14/03/2017	1		9	9	9	1
Thanet	2010	Newlands Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	02/11/2022	2	17/05/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2009	Northdown Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			23/11/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	2672	Palm Bay Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	13/12/2018	2	23/10/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2345	Priory Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No	21/06/2023	2	06/02/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2064	Ramsgate Arts Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No			02/05/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	3364	Ramsgate, Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/09/2021	1		1	1	1	1
Thanet	2011	Salmestone Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			22/01/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	7033	St Anthony's School	SPE	SEMH	Foundation	Non Academy		No	02/07/2019	2	01/07/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2337	St Crispin's Community Primary Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No	11/09/2019	2	25/05/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	3722	St Ethelbert's Catholic Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	13/06/2019	2	09/07/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	5447	St George's Church of England Foundation School	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			12/06/2019	2		9	9	9	1
Thanet	3889	St Gregory's Catholic Primary School, Margate	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			18/09/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	3890	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Broadstairs	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			08/06/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Thanet	2014	St Laurence In Thanet Church of England Junior Academy	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			03/07/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	2328	St Mildred's Primary Infant School	PRI	INF	Foundation	Non Academy		No	24/11/2021	1	27/01/2016	1		9	9	9	1
Thanet	3186	St Nicholas At Wade Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			01/10/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	3360	St Peter-in-Thanet CofE Junior School	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			10/05/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Thanet	3181	St Saviour's Church of England Junior School	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	27/03/2018	2	13/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	7058	Stone Bay School	SPE	C&I	Foundation	Non Academy		No	16/01/2018	2	12/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Thanet	4016	The Charles Dickens School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			28/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Thanet	4030	The Royal Harbour Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			08/01/2020	3		3	2	2	3
Thanet	2523	Upton Junior School	PRI	ACA JUN	Academy	Academy		No			20/11/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Thanet	4633	Ursuline College	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			08/11/2022	2		2	2	2	2

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Tonbridge and Malling	4029	Aylesford School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			03/03/2020	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2086	Bishop Chavasse Primary School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			05/07/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5201	Borough Green Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No	03/07/2018	2	25/06/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2514	Brookfield Infant School	PRI	INF	Community	Non Academy		No			19/04/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5223	Brookfield Junior School	PRI	JUN	Community	Non Academy		No	29/03/2023	2	21/11/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3062	Burham Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	05/12/2018	2	02/10/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2114	Cage Green Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			30/01/2019	4	SWK	9	9	9	4
Tonbridge and Malling	5208	Ditton Church of England Junior School	PRI	JUN	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			29/10/2019	3		3	2	2	3
Tonbridge and Malling	5212	Ditton Infant School	PRI	INF	Foundation	Non Academy		No			04/10/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2164	East Peckham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			03/07/2023	3		3	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	7052	Grange Park School	SPE	C&I	Foundation	Non Academy		No	11/10/2016		21/11/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2132	Hadlow Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	02/10/2019	2	22/03/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	4009	Hadlow Rural Community School	SEC	FRE SEC	Free	Academy		No	26/02/2019	2	23/06/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3033	Hildenborough Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	01/03/2012	2	04/10/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5450	Hillview School for Girls	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No	27/03/2018	2	11/12/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5431	Hugh Christie School	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes			13/03/2023	4	SWK	2	3	2	4
Tonbridge and Malling	2167	Ightham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			03/03/2020	1		1	1	1	1
Tonbridge and Malling	2680	Kings Hill School Primary and Nursery	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	08/12/2022	2	23/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5455	Leigh Academy Tonbridge	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			06/12/2022	2		2	1	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3324	Leybourne, St Peter and St Paul Church of England Primary Ac	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			02/11/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2662	Long Mead Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Foundation	Non Academy		No			17/09/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2562	Lunsford Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	14/06/2023	2	12/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2185	Mereworth Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	07/07/2022	2	06/02/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3745	More Park Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	23/02/2023	2	04/07/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	7051	Nexus Foundation Special School	SPE	C&L	Foundation	Non Academy		No			20/06/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2187	Offham Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			19/05/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Tonbridge and Malling	3325	Platt Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	24/04/2019	2	21/10/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2188	Plaxtol Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	21/03/2023	2	24/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2085	Royal Rise Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			14/09/2021	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2189	Ryarsh Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			25/04/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Tonbridge and Malling	2190	Shipbourne School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	28/03/2019	2	24/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2155	Slade Primary School and Attached Unit for Children with Hea	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes			21/09/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Tonbridge and Malling	5200	Snodland CofE Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	19/10/2022	2	17/10/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3089	St George's Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary S	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			13/12/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2006	St James the Great Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			07/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2118	St Katherine's School & Nursery	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			14/11/2017	3		9	9	9	3
Tonbridge and Malling	3744	St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No			01/11/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3059	St Mark's Church of England Primary School, Eccles	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	22/03/2022	2	30/09/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3057	St Peter's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	20/03/2019	2	20/01/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2539	Stocks Green Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	19/06/2018	2	05/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2156	Sussex Road Community Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	24/11/2021	2	22/11/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2065	The Discovery School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			21/02/2023	1		1	1	1	1
Tonbridge and Malling	4027	The Holmesdale School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		Yes			06/07/2021	3		3	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	4622	The Judd School	SEC	GRA	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy		Yes			06/05/2015	1		9	9	9	1
Tonbridge and Malling	5425	The Malling School	SEC	HIG	Foundation	Non Academy		Yes			28/03/2023	2		2	1	1	1
Tonbridge and Malling	1123	The Rosewood School	PRU	PRU	Community	Non Academy		No			22/06/2022	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5443	Tonbridge Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			16/10/2019	1		1	1	1	1
Tonbridge and Malling	3082	Trottiscliffe Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	15/09/2022	2	11/06/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2530	Tunbury Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			07/06/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2030	Valley Invicta Primary School At Aylesford	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			10/05/2023	1		1	1	1	1

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Tonbridge and Malling	2037	Valley Invicta Primary School at Holborough Lakes	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			03/10/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2038	Valley Invicta Primary School At Kings Hill	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			27/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2036	Valley Invicta Primary School At Leybourne Chase	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		Yes			25/09/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3084	Wateringbury Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			07/03/2023	3		3	2	2	3
Tonbridge and Malling	4046	Weald of Kent Grammar School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			26/04/2022	3		2	3	3	3
Tonbridge and Malling	3086	West Malling Church of England Primary School and McGinty S	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	Yes			24/01/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	2079	Woodlands Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			11/06/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Tonbridge and Malling	3088	Wouldham, All Saints Church of England Voluntary Controlled	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			25/04/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Tonbridge and Malling	5409	Wrotham School	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			21/05/2019	2		9	9	9	1

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District	DfE	School Name	School Type	School Sub Type	Status	Academy/ Non Academy	Diocese	SEN Unit	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Ungraded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Outcome	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Date	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Overall Effectiveness	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Category of Concern	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Quality of Education	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Behaviour and Attitudes	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Personal Development	Graded Inspection - Most Recent Effectiveness of leadership and management
Tunbridge Wells	3022	Benenden Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	24/02/2022	2	13/12/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	5464	Bennett Memorial Diocesan School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			27/06/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3023	Bidborough Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary S	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	10/11/2022	2	10/07/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2490	Bishops Down Primary and Nursery School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		Yes	15/07/2022	2	20/03/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3306	Brenchley and Matfield Church of England Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	15/11/2018	2	28/11/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2651	Broadwater Down Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			08/03/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Tunbridge Wells	7002	Broomhill Bank School	SPE	C&I	Foundation	Non Academy		No			06/03/2018	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2128	Capel Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	15/01/2019	2	05/02/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2465	Claremont Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			11/01/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Tunbridge Wells	3308	Colliers Green Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	07/03/2019	2	25/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3027	Cranbrook Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No	22/06/2022	2	25/04/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	5416	Cranbrook School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			22/03/2022	2		2	1	1	2
Tunbridge Wells	3198	Frittenden Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			23/11/2022	3		3	3	2	3
Tunbridge Wells	3029	Goudhurst and Kilndown Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			19/03/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3032	Hawkhurst Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			24/01/2023	2		2	1	1	2
Tunbridge Wells	2135	Horsmonden Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			06/07/2016	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3034	Lamberhurst St Mary's CofE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary Sc	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	08/03/2023	2	08/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2482	Langton Green Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			19/06/2012	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	5439	Mascalls Academy	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy		No	17/11/2021	2	02/05/2012	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	7011	Meadows School	SPE		Non Maintained Special						20/04/2022	3		3	2	2	3
Tunbridge Wells	7070	Oakley School	SPE	C&L	Community	Non Academy		No	26/03/2019	2	11/03/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2127	Paddock Wood Primary Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No	12/07/2016	2	28/11/2011	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	2139	Pembury School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No	26/02/2019	2	03/02/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3913	Rusthall St Paul's CofE VA Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			19/04/2023	3		3	2	2	2
Tunbridge Wells	2142	Sandhurst Primary School	PRI	PRI	Community	Non Academy		No			05/02/2019	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3309	Sissinghurst Voluntary Aided Church of England Primary Schoo	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Canterbury	No			28/02/2023	3		3	3	3	3
Tunbridge Wells	6916	Skinners' Kent Academy	SEC	ACA HIG	Academy	Academy		No			10/05/2023	2		2	2	2	2
Tunbridge Wells	2045	Skinners' Kent Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			25/09/2018	2		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3297	Southborough CofE Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	21/06/2018	2	27/03/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3042	Speldhurst Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			06/02/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3754	St Augustine's Catholic Primary School	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	No	15/09/2021	2	12/11/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3320	St Barnabas CofE VA Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	04/10/2018	2	27/11/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	5435	St Gregory's Catholic School	SEC	ACA WID	Academy	Academy	Archdiocese of Southwark	Yes			15/10/2013	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3322	St James' Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Aided	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			27/03/2008	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	3050	St John's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	22/03/2023	2	08/11/2017	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3052	St Mark's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	29/06/2022	2	21/05/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3294	St Matthew's High Brooms Church of England Voluntary Contr	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No	19/07/2018	2	16/07/2014	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	3053	St Peter's Church of England Primary School	PRI	PRI	Voluntary Controlled	Non Academy	Diocese of Rochester	No			19/03/2014	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	2018	Temple Grove Academy	PRI	ACA PRI	Academy	Academy		No			17/09/2019	2		2	2	2	2
Tunbridge Wells	5418	The Skinners' School	SEC	ACA GRA	Academy	Academy		No			16/11/2021	2		2	2	1	2
Tunbridge Wells	2025	The Wells Free School	PRI	FRE PRI	Free	Academy		No	18/06/2019	2	19/05/2015	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	4043	Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School	SEC	GRA	Foundation	Non Academy		No			02/11/2011	1		9	9	9	1
Tunbridge Wells	4045	Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys	SEC	GRA	Community	Non Academy		No	25/11/2021	2	10/01/2013	2		9	9	9	2
Tunbridge Wells	1129	Two Bridges School	PRU	PRU	Community	Non Academy		No			06/03/2018	1		9	9	9	1

Notes

An outcome of 9 indicates no available data due to school being inspected under a previous framework

SWK = Serious Weaknesses

SM = Special Measures

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From: **Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services**

                Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

                Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Family Hub Programme**

Decision Number: 23/00092

Key decision   It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions
                        It involves expenditure or savings of maximum £1m

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet – 30 November 2023

Electoral Division: All

Summary:

This decision brought before Cabinet Committee relates to the implementation of the Family Hub model in Kent. This follows on from the policy decision by the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services that KCC would move forward with the principle of adopting the Family Hub approach and the related agreement by KCC to accept the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in October 2022 with the DfE. This MOU creates obligations to meet specific provision, deadlines and timescales associated with transformation activity and demonstration of progress towards implementing Family Hubs by the end of March 2025 and sustaining this beyond the life of the grant funding.

In this report we will outline what Family Hubs are and what the model will look like. We have used a data driven methodology to analyse the results of our recent consultation undertaken to support and inform the planning of our model.

Recommendation:

Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and either endorse or comment on or make recommendations to the Cabinet on the proposed decision to:
   a) Approve the implementation of the Family Hub model in Kent, as per the arrangements set out in the report.
   b) Approve the development and delivery of the workstreams detailed within the Start for Life and Family Hub programme.
   c) Confirm the viability of the Kent Family Hub Model within any estate map outlined within the Kent Communities Programme.
   d) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education (CYPE), in consultation with the Cabinet Members for Integrated

Children's Services and Adult Social Care & Public Health, to undertake the detailed service design and delivery within the relevant estate map, as determined via Kent Communities Programme decision-making.

    e) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for CYPE to take other necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into relevant contracts or other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2020, Dame Andrea Leadsom MP undertook a review of outcomes for babies and the first 1,001 days of a child's life. Following this review, the Department for Education (DfE) and Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) developed a framework to support successful and ambitious local authorities (councils) to work with health partners to develop a Start for Life concept and the Family Hub model.

1.2 We know that reducing health inequalities and improving health and wellbeing requires organisations to work closely together. KCC's proposal is to integrate, Children's Centre services, Health Visiting and community-based midwifery care and youth services with other key community services into 0-19 years of age (and up to 25 years of age for young people with special education needs and disabilities [SEND]) countywide service. This will bring services and organisations together to provide a single point of access to a range of family support services.

1.3 The 1,001 critical days from conception to the age of two are crucial for development and impact a child's health for the rest of their life. The Start for Life offer targets these first 1,001 days and is part of the core offer that the DfE requires Local Authorities to provide. This includes parent/carer support with Infant Feeding, Perinatal Mental Health (parents' mental health during pregnancy and the first 12 months after birth) and parent/carer– infant relationships. The Family Hub grant funding requires us to both do more in these and other mandated areas, enhance existing provisions and innovate in these mandated areas to provide new supports and services. The DfE Family Hub model fits perfectly into KCC's 'Framing Kent's Future' strategic vison for children, young people, and families. It also supports the wider national and community challenges following the pandemic.

1.4 In August 2022 the DfE launched the national Family Hub Programme Framework alongside an application for 75 Local Authorities to apply for transformation funding to create multiagency community-based provision. Kent was identified as one of the eligible Local Authorities for funding aligned to the Family Hub and Best Start for Life strategy.

1.5 Following Kent's successful application for Family Hubs Transformation Funding we signed an MOU with the DfE. This was the beginning of a series of Decisions which are outlined below:

- 14 October 2022 - MoU signed and urgent Key Decision taken (22/00094) – to endorse the development of Family Hubs in Kent. The implementation or full delivery of a Family Hub model in Kent is subject the development of detailed

proposals, appropriate consultation, engagement and governance through normal Executive Decision-making arrangements.

- ➢ The principle of adopting a Family Hub Model of provision for Open Access Services in Kent, in accordance with the Government Policy on Family Hubs and Start for Life which align with the priorities of the Executive and the Council as per the Strategic Statement.
- ➢ To accept relevant funding via the Family Hub Transformation Authority programme, including agreement to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding requirement to participate as a Transformation Authority
- ➢ To confirm that any implementation or full delivery of a Family Hub Model in Kent will be subject to the development of detailed proposals, appropriate consultation, engagement and governance through normal Executive Decision-making arrangements.
- ➢ Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to undertake relevant actions, including but not limited to entering into contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision.

- 8 March 2023 - Key Decision Family Hub Transformation Funding (23/00015)
  - ➢ commence development and co-design of the Family Hub model for Kent in line with Government Family Hub framework for delivery and associated plans.
  - ➢ Note and confirm the expenditure, activity and planning for funding already allocated under Key Decision 22/00094, progressed under the delegation to receive and deploy initial funding in accordance with the requirement to develop and explore detailed transformation plans.
  - ➢ Note that the implementation of the full range of changes required to transform KCC's existing provision to meet the requirements set out in the Government's Family Hub model plan will be subject to future Executive decision-making.
  - ➢ To delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services and the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

- 20 April - Scrutiny Committee - Response to call-in request on 23/00015

- August 2023 - Officer Decision for submission of Delivery Plan to the DfE (OD 23/0007)
  - ➢ Approve the updated Family Hubs Delivery Plan for submission to the DfE.
  - ➢ Highlight to the DfE that implementation of the Family Hub model and related service changes / updates detailed in the Delivery Plan remain subject to ongoing formal decision-making.

- 12 September 2023 - Key Decision – Infant Feeding 23/00076
  - ➢ Approve the service development to increase current infant feeding activity through amendments to the Co-Operation agreement relating to Public Health Services dated 22 March 2021 (as accepted under key decision

19/00064); approve the required expenditure, via the Family Hub Grant Funding, to deliver the activity.

  ➢ Delegate authority to the Director of Public Health to take necessary actions, including but not limited to, allocating resources, expenditure, entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

- 12 September 2023 – Key Decision – Parenting Support - 23/00081
  ➢ Approve the service development and activity increases for Parenting Support as part of ongoing development and improvement work, making use of Family Hub Grant funding where this aligns to KCC's existing Start for Life commitments.
  ➢ Approve the required expenditure to deliver this activity via Family Hub Grant Funding up to £2,032,065 for the period ending April 2025.
  ➢ Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services and the Director of Public Health, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to allocating resources, expenditure, entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

- 12 September 2023 – Key Decision – Home Learning Environment - 23/00082
  ➢ Approve the service development and activity increases for Early Language and Home Learning Environment, as part of ongoing development and improvement work, making use of Family Hub Grant funding where this aligns to KCC's existing Start for Life commitments.
  ➢ Approve the required expenditure to deliver this activity via Family Hub Grant funding up to £1,325,435 for the period ending April 2025.
  ➢ Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services and the Director of Public Health, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to allocating resources, expenditure, entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

- 12 September 2023 – Key Decision – Perinatal Mental Health - 23/00075
  ➢ Approve the development and improvement activity to deliver Perinatal Mental Health and Parent Infant Relationships Interventions
  ➢ Approve the required expenditure, via the Family Hub Grant Funding (£3,051,809 – expires 2025) and, subject to evaluation and availability of funds the Public Health Grant (post March 2025), to deliver and sustain this activity for up to two years beyond the Family Hub Grant period – total service period – 2023 – 2025 with the potential for 2 x 1 year extensions;
  ➢ Delegate authority to the Director of Public Health, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health, to exercise relevant contract extensions and enter into relevant contracts or legal agreements;
  ➢ Delegate authority to the Director of Public Health, to take other necessary actions, including but not limited to allocating resources, expenditure, and entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

1.6 On 17th August 2023 Cabinet agreed the provisions set out in the report 'Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy and Financial Reporting'. The provisions outlined in that report has guided the proposals for the approach towards the Family Hub model. At the core of all our decision making is an understanding that we must be able to sustain any service we provide from our base budget beyond the programme grant funding.

1.7 On 5th October 2023, Cabinet considered 'Securing Kent's Future – Budget Recovery Strategy'. This report set out the Council's strategy for achieving both in-year and future year savings to assure a more sustainable financial position for the Authority.

1.8 Section 3 of the report sets out why the Council must prioritise our Best Value statutory responsibility. Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) have recently issued revised statutory Best Value guidance which reconfirms our duties under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 1999 to "make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to the combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness." The report goes on to state that our Best Value duty must frame all financial, policy and service decisions in the future and that best value considerations must be explicitly demonstrated within decisions.

1.9 Securing Kent's Future represents a fundamental shift in the strategic priorities of the Council since the inception of the Family Hub Network and the agreement of the DfE Family Hub MOU. However, we still have a legal responsibility to meet the requirements of the grant balanced with a need for efficient spending across all areas of service.

2. Family Hub services Consultation

2.1 The Kent Family Hub public consultation ran from 19 July to 13 September 2023 and gave service users, members of the public and strategic partners the opportunity to review our proposals in detail and provide their response.

2.2 As part of the consultation 908 consultees took part in the consultation questionnaire. The KCC team also received feedback via email/letters. Emails/letters were passed to Lake Market Research to review and include comments in this report accordingly.

2.3 Consultees were asked if they currently use, or may use in the future, eleven proposed Family Hub services. These are outlined below:

Education for parents on child development
Activities for children aged 0-5
Activities for older children and young people
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
Online safety for children and young people
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)
Domestic abuse support
Debt and welfare advice
Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents

2.4 During the consultation we set out the rationale behind the programme and also proposed changes to youth services delivering discretionary services that are commissioned by KCC and to no longer continue with commissioned youth services after the end of their current contract in March 2024.

2.5 The consultation used a data driven approach, our data shows that there are differences in outcomes for people across Kent depending on where they live. Our data aligned with the Needs Framework which provided the methodology underpinning the Kent Communities proposal. The Needs Framework used a wide range of data and indicators that when combined profile the different level of need for services within our communities.

2.6 The consultation was available on the Council's "Let's talk Kent" website. There were 22,256 page views made by 8,752 visitors during this time. Two questionnaires were available, aimed at different audiences: residents/service users, and staff/professionals. The former had 908 responses (95 of which were easy read) and the latter had 263 responses. The consultation was actively promoted at children's centres and youth hubs, with paper copies of the consultation materials available at these sites.

2.7 Staff were available at a number of activity events during the consultation period (24 events across the county) to engage with participants about the proposals, answer queries and encourage participation. In addition to service user feedback, feedback was sought through attendance at meetings from District Councils, Health services and wider partnerships.

2.8 Young people were engaged directly and had the option of how they participated (for example, questionnaires, group discussions etc).

2.9 To raise awareness of the consultation and encourage participation, the following activities were undertaken:

- Promotional material sent to Health Visiting service and community-based midwifery
- Social media via: Open Access district Facebook pages, and KCC's corporate Facebook, X (Twitter), LinkedIn and Nextdoor accounts
- Paid Facebook advertising

- Posters and promotional postcards in Children's Centres, Youth Hubs, Kent Libraries, and Gateways
- Promoted on Kent Library PC welcome screens
- Emails to stakeholder organisations (e.g. health, schools, district councils, Kent Association of Local Councils, Healthwatch etc)
- Invite to over 9700 people registered on Let's talk Kent who had asked to be kept informed about new consultations
- Articles in KCC's residents' e-newsletter
- Articles on the Kelsi website and e-bulletin for education professionals in Kent
- Article in NHS newsletter
- Media release issued at the launch of the consultation
- Banners/information on Kent.gov.uk homepage
- Articles on KCC's staff intranet and e-newsletters and email to staff groups.

2.10 The consultation website contained a short introduction and all the consultation information (the full document, summary document, Equality Impact Assessment, questionnaires, other background information, and easy read and large print documents. A Word version of the questionnaire was available for those that did not want to complete the online form.

2.11 Promotional materials (and the website) included details of how to request alternative formats. Postcard content was translated into 3 languages (Punjabi, Polish and Slovak) for centre staff to use to engage relevant service users where necessary. A telephone number and email address were available for queries and feedback.

2.12 A breakdown of the feedback received from the consultation is included within the consultation report which was collated and assessed by LAKE market research, this is included at Appendix 1. The feedback from the consultation has been considered and evaluated in preparation for this proposal.

3. Consultation and consideration of responses

3.1 Resident Feedback

3.1.1 Of the eleven proposed Family Hub services put forward to consultees, the most commonly used are activities for children aged 0-5 (70%) and activities for older children and young people (48%). This is followed by education for parents on child development (35%), information, advice, and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (31%) and information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (31%). This has been built into the model and Family Hubs will utilise our partnership working with the wider universal system which offers SEND support and Family Hub staff will be able to signpost and refer into more specialist SEND services.

3.1.2 Of the same eleven proposed Family Hub services, the most common activities likely to be used in the future are activities for older children and young people

(87%), support for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers) (73%) and online safety for children and young people (73%). This will be offered in the model, and the model will include focused activities for young people and digital information on activities for young people as well as topic-based support for parents/carers of adolescents through a digital offer and/or face to face.

3.1.3 Potential interest is also high for information and signposting to mental health services (69%), activities for children aged 0-5 (65%) and information, advice, and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (62%); reflecting an interest in a wider range of services for future use compared to those currently used. This will be reflected through wider information to families and improved connectivity to the Family Hub network to improve access to services.

3.1.4 When asked to indicate what other services should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network, the most common suggestion put forward is a place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth activities (32%). We will retain a dedicated space in each district for youth provision recognising there are many other youth facilities and services, not provided by KCC, across districts.

3.1.5 Of the three means of potential access to Family Hub services put forward to consultees, face to face is the most popular with 90% of consultees indicating they feel comfortable with this access route. 76% indicated they would be comfortable with accessing information services online. 55% indicated they would be comfortable with accessing virtual services (e.g., groups, course, live chat). The main reasons put forward for lower comfort levels with virtual access are a preference for face to face / in person approach, anxiety / feeling awkward, limited / no access to internet / equipment and a perception that face-to-face access is more effective. Family Hubs will offer a hybrid approach to services and online and virtual services are an enhancement and not a replacement for the opportunity to meet a KCC staff member face to face, either in a one-to-one or group activity. The main enhancement will be improved access to online information through a new website covering 0-19 and up to 25 for SEND. Later in the report, we go into detail regarding each potential access to Family Hub services.

3.1.6 When asked to comment on the concept of Family Coaches, just under half of consultees answering (45%) commented that the concept was a good idea / beneficial to families. However, concerns are also expressed with regards to the training / expertise of these coaches and how this can be managed / ensured. In response to these concerns, we recognise that there will need to be regular support for Family Coaches through meetings, training, and peer support through Family Hub practitioners. Family Hub Coaches training will include safeguarding advice and clear protocols around offering information, advice and guidance and any links to professionals where there is a need for more specialist advice.

3.1.7 When asked to comment on any other considerations for the development of Family Hub services, consultees commented on physical access to such services in terms of travel / public transport / the ability to travel needs to be considered. Face to face contact and retaining current centres / contact is also highlighted.

Family Hub face to face services will be delivered either through KCC owned buildings or outreach locations in the community. The Kent Communities proposal will determine where KCC buildings can be used to deliver Family Hub services and the Kent Communities proposal has used a Needs Framework which has considered, amongst other factors, a review of the transport network and how this may impact access to buildings.

3.2 PROFESSIONAL / ORGANISATION FEEDBACK

3.2.1 Consultees were asked to select the access methods they consider suitable for delivering the pre-defined eleven services featured in the resident consultation questionnaire.

3.2.2 Face to face (in person) contact is considered the most suitable access route across all eleven services with between 82% and 97% selecting this access route for each service. This will form part of the service offer alongside any online information.

3.2.3 When prompted to comment on Family Coaches, some consultees were positive towards the concept and felt it was a good idea / beneficial to families. However, concerns were expressed with regard to the level of training / expertise required and questioned whether the service can be effective with volunteers only. Some also highlighted that there is potential duplication in delivery of these services both currently and historically. In response to this, there will be Family Hub practitioners with the level of training and expertise to support families where needs are identified. Family Coaches will be supported by Family Hub practitioners and offer support at a lower level of need, focussing on access to information that is new in the Family Hub model such as Perinatal Mental Health through being available to listen, provide information or refer to a professional where needs are higher.

3.2.4 There is a high level of interest in the support, advice and opportunities presented to consultees. A high proportion would like to see opportunities for organisations to share their knowledge and expertise (80%), opportunities for organisations to deliver their services alongside other Family Hub network partners (79%) and training and development opportunities (78%). This is a very important part of the model to ensure Kent Families experience and report improved access to a range of services through partner organisations having improved knowledge of local services and being able to help families navigate the wide range of information and services available that best meet their needs.

3.2.5 Finally, when asked to provide suggestions for anything else that should be considered in the development of Family Hub services, consultees expressed some concerns with regards to user access in terms of transport, location and distance and stressed the importance of keeping youth / adolescent support services and the resources / organisations / staff required to deliver these effectively. The Kent Communities Programme Needs Framework has been reviewed following their consultation to include a more detailed review of the public transport network that has informed the Family Hub 0-19 sites within the options set out in the paper.

4.   Family Hub Model

4.1   Aims and Vision

4.1.1 The central desire for Family Hubs across the UK and in Kent is to give confidence to parents, carers, and all families to be able to give children the best start for life in their early years and throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. To enable this there must be high quality and easily accessible access to information and advice to empower parents and carers to develop their own knowledge on how best to support their children from 0-19 (25 SEND) years.

4.1.2 KCC is committed to delivering the best outcomes through a hybrid of universal and targeted support for children, young people, and their families, delivering services identified through the Family Hub guidance. This will include a community based universal offer to provide information and advice on child and adolescent development. This access to universal advice complements existing universal services accessed through partners such as schools, Health Visitors and GP's.

4.1.3 For families and young people with additional needs there will be a more targeted support approach. Family Hub will also develop a new offer of advice and guidance to parents of adolescents including supports for their children's emotional wellbeing, support for young people at risk of or involved in alcohol and substance misuse and children at risk of extra familial harm. There will also be a more targeted intervention offer for vulnerable young people and their families in support of these areas and other identified need areas.

4.1.4 For families with a more specialist need as outlined above, the support will be tailored to their level of need. First and foremost, when approaching a Family Hub site, you would be offered signposting to appropriate advice and guidance from a Family Hub staff member. If your need is more complex you will be provided with advice, and where appropriate, support specific to your area of need from a trained Family Hub practitioner. Finally, if your level of need requires specialist support you will be referred into a specialist service specific to your need.

4.1.5 We will continue to further develop our partnership workforce in relation to skills and knowledge to provide more information and advice to children and families. To ensure families can receive universal advice we will introduce Family Hub coaches and more peer-to-peer groups. Our Family Hub Coaches and volunteers will have access to more training to develop their own knowledge and skills in a wide range of areas, such as Perinatal Mental Health for mothers and fathers, child and parent attachment, and wider family support, e.g., debt and financial signposting. Within the Family Hub families will be able to receive advice and guidance to help them navigate the support they need for their child, including where needed through coordination of a partnership supported approach. We will support families to build resilience and assist them to more easily access the tools and provision available to them.

4.2 Core Principles

4.2.1 The key themes highlighted through the Family Hub services public consultation have allowed us to set out a series of key principles which have defined the options presented within this paper for consideration.

- Further develop our services and support for children and families for 0-19 (25 with SEND)

- Develop a whole system approach with integrating public health priorities, working with colleagues across KCC, both within Integrated Children's Services and Public Health, Housing and wider partnerships.

- Co-location of services within our Family Hubs, building on our current model including health visitors and community midwifery.

- Working with the voluntary and community sector to become partners within the Family Hub Network and offer relevant training on areas such as child and adolescent development, safeguarding, mental health and emotional wellbeing. The Family Hub Network will improve access to local services by enhanced sharing of knowledge and information.

- Build a sustainable model upskilling staff and those within the wider Family Hub Network, retaining specialist knowledge within our network to deliver this support and provision beyond 2025. The wider Family Hub Network is an all-encompassing term to cover partners who wish to be part of the services under the Family Hub umbrella and want to work in partnership under this term to help families access local services.

4.2.2 Family Hub will encompass a number of core services as defined by the national programme. We will also further develop targeted supports and services within our districts to offer provision based on the identified need, taking a data driven approach.

Kent Family Hub network
The group of organisations across a local area that work in partnerships to deliver services for children, young people and families under the Umbrella of Kent Family Hubs.

Kent Family Hub site
A building where Family Hub services are delivered from.

Kent Family Hubs
The name for the proposed Countywide service.

Family Hub model
The government's description of how we should approach delivering the Family Hub service(s).

Kent Family Hub service(s)
A service or group of services that are proposed to be delivered under the banner of "Kent Family Hubs". These include outreach and digital support

Kent Family Hub offer

Health Clinics · Parent infant relationships · Early Language and the Home Environment · Youth Services · Transitions support (SEND) · Mental Health and Wellbeing · Infant Feeding support · Health Visiting service · SEND Support · Targeted Early Help Support · Sexual and reproductive health · Community Midwifery · Perinatal Mental Health · Parenting Support and specialist advice · Local Community Partners · Drug and Alcohol advice

Pre Birth — Early Adulthood

4.3 **Supports and services delivered through our Family Hub model**

4.3.1 The following services are required to be delivered through the Family Hub network as mandated through the DfE and stated within the MOU. There is no flexibility in regard to this spend as outlined in the DfE Family Hub Guidance Annex E (appendix 2).

- Develop Early Language skills through the Home Learning Environment
- Preparation and support for pregnancy, and parenthood
- Enhanced Infant feeding support
- Perinatal Mental Health
- Introduce a Family Hub Digital offer
- Implement a new range of outreach support
- Improve and diversify our Information, advice, and support
- Integrate our recording and reporting
- Co-design and evaluation
- Workforce development

4.3.2 Many of our existing services that families will recognise will continue to be delivered in similar ways, although the offer may be increased or enhanced as part of our transformation programme. This will include, but is not limited to the following:

- All families will continue to be offered the mandated health and wellbeing reviews
- Healthy Child Clinics, and Infant Feeding drop-in sessions
- Specialist Infant Feeding service
- Opportunities for early years learning and development
- Opportunities to support the personal, social and emotional development of vulnerable young people
- Opportunities to build the capabilities that young people need for learning, work, and transition to adulthood.
- Support for parents' emotional wellbeing and understanding child development.
- The current digital and online support offer
- The current participation networks
- Parenting education programmes and family courses through the network
- Support for children and young people with SEND
- Information, advice, and guidance

5. What services the Family Hub programme will deliver as defined under Start for Life and Family Hub DfE guidance that will be new or enhanced

5.1 Develop early language skills through the Home Learning Environment (HLE)

5.1.1 Early language skills support all aspects of babies and young children's development including how they are able to manage their emotions and communicate their feelings.

5.1.2 We will develop a package of support for Parent/Carer Education, focused on developing early language for babies and preschool children in and around the home. The Family Hub service will expand the access to this support across the Family Hub network to ensure the knowledge to provide appropriate advice and support is well understood across communities. This will include the sharing of a range of tools, resources, and knowledge. As part of the Family Hub model, development of evidence-based home learning programmes will be implemented such as Early Talk Boost, and Making it Real.

5.1.3 BBC Tiny Happy People is being rolled out to families and 3-4 year old BookStart packs will be distributed to nursery's in targeted areas.

5.1.4 We will run parenting support groups for children, young people and their families who would be affected by:

- Domestic abuse
- Emotional health and wellbeing concerns
- Low early childhood attachments

- Difficulties in developing play and engagement with children
- Social, emotional and behavioural complex needs

5.2 Preparation and support for pregnancy and parenthood

5.2.1 The Parenting Education offer will provide parents/carers with knowledge to support their child's development from birth through to adulthood. This includes a good awareness of infant, child and adolescent development and the positive parenting skills required at each stage of their development.

5.2.2 Family Hub services will work with parents and carers to identify how they would like to learn more about child and adolescent development and include this in the procurement of digital learning opportunities.

5.2.3 We will use evidence based parenting programmes including Triple P (positive parenting programme) and Solihull (understanding children's behaviour), to support parents of younger children to look after themselves and build their confidence as a new parent and make friends and support their bonding with their child and understanding how to support the healthy development of their child(ren).

5.2.4 We will continue this support for parents/carers throughout their children's development by supporting them with key areas such as child/parent-carer relationships, sleep and healthy routines, child development and understanding and managing common ailments.

5.2.5 We will deliver parent/carer group support activity that emphasises the importance of communication, play and growing together.

5.2.6 As children develop into adolescence, we will structure our support accordingly to support them and their parents/carers to address areas such as online harm & safety, child and adolescent development, support for young people with anxiety and emotional wellbeing, and child to parent violence.

5.2.7 Within our Family Hub services consultation feedback, key themes were identified in relation to access to advice and guidance for parents/carers including:

- 73% of those responding wanted access to information on online safety,

- 69% of those responding wanted information and signposting to emotional wellbeing and mental health services.

- 73% of those responding wanting information and support for parents/carers with older children.

5.2.8 Our digital offer will include advice for parents/carers and signposting to relevant external support services the offer advice on online safety and KCC's mental health support.

5.3 Enhanced Infant Feeding Support

5.3.1 We will offer all families an information session before a child is born, a virtual infant feeding session in the early days after birth and an offer of weekly sessions until the infant is 12 weeks old.

5.4 Infant Feeding and Perinatal Mental Health (PNMH)

- Responsive feeding animation films developed and available for families to access via this weblink: family.kentcht.nhs.uk/responsivefeeding which will be included in our digital advice and support offer so families can easily access. We will also work with practitioners to further develop their knowledge to enable them to promote this offer.
- Breast pump loan scheme for electric devices launched alongside hand pump scheme targeted at families eligible for Healthy Start, given out by health visitors.
- Baby Friendly Initiative (BFI) training to improve advice on responsive feeding for early help support workers and health visitors. The advice will be provided within group work with parents and through family home visits.
- Trial scheme for nursing bra e-voucher targeted to women eligible for Healthy Start, launched in August 2023 in our most deprived districts Thanet, Dover, Swale, Folkestone and Hythe and Gravesham to improve breastfeeding rates in targeted areas.
- More breastfeeding friendly spaces in the community through engagement of businesses with provision of a toolkit and grant scheme.
- Developed support videos for perinatal mental health to be uploaded to the Start for life website:
  - general awareness for the public (translated into 5 languages and BSL)
  - non healthcare support workers
  - healthcare workers
- Communications planned via social media campaign and service to disseminate.
- Developed PNMH guide for non-health and clinical professionals containing all the local service staff. Professionals are utilising the guide to appropriately signpost families to the correct service.
- "Release the pressure" telephone support service provided for families experiencing PNMH.

5.4.1 Awareness development training for practitioners working within our Family Hubs to enable them to support parents/carers in developing and strengthening the parent infant relationship and attachment with their child. This initially will form part of the ongoing support and delivery for our most at risk families before being rolled out county wide to support all families who access our universal offer.

5.5 Perinatal Mental Health

5.5.1 Our offer for perinatal mental health and wellbeing will be focused on community-based support for mothers, fathers and their wider support network to provide advice, guidance tools and other resources to self-manage their needs and to be supported by their partners/family/friends. Family Hub staff will be trained and upskilled to advise and discuss perinatal mental health with mothers, their partners and the network, and as part of our partnership working approach, signpost to those within the health service, who will have enhanced level training if their needs increase.

5.6 **Enhanced support for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**

5.6.1 Our Family Hub model enables us to better support children and young people with SEND and their families at an earlier point working with them in their local communities. Following our Ofsted / CQC revisit in September 2022, partners across Kent are working together to transform SEND services, which is set out in our SEN area Accelerated Progress Plan:

5.6.2 We will align our Family Hub model with the SEND local offer. The SEND local offer is being developed to include a range of SEND Information Advice and Guidance Roadshows that are based on the premise that supporting families to access support and information when they need it will empower them to find and access help earlier. This advice and information will be available within Family Hubs without needing a diagnosis, assessment plan or lengthy waits and free at the point of access. This service will develop as part of our Family Hub development.

5.6.3 We will work closely with the Kent Portage team to further develop access to inclusive play activities; for example, additional sensory activities will be developed alongside the Home Learning Environment support.

6. Test Sites

6.1 During the Family Hub consultation, we tested the Family Hub model in our two commissioned Children's Centres (Millmead in Margate and Seashells in Sheerness). These centres were selected because they are based in areas where existing health outcomes are lower than in other areas of Kent.

6.2 Both centres were testing a whole family working approach and focused on the integration of services. A range of additional services were offered to the centres. These are outlined below:

- A new video stream promoting all Live Well Public Health services, including smoking cessation at the point of reception/waiting areas to promote family wellbeing services
- Enhanced signposting and advice on family health services through new Making Every Contact Count (MECC) trained champions
- Information session for new parents to access Healthy Start vouchers and new Kent Maternity Wear vouchers to promote our infant feeding aims

- Family workshop to providing Breast Pump Demonstration with supported conversation to encourage breastfeeding (this includes the access to breast pumps) –
- New advice from the Money Guiders programme from staff to give correct money guidance, including giving complex technical information
- Enhanced advice on oral health, food champions
- Reducing Parental Conflict during activities and interventions
- Developed and disseminated a perinatal mental health guide for non-health and clinical professions and gave to staff at both sites
- Developed Breastfeeding Champions with enhanced knowledge from specialist infant feeding service
- Provided sexual health advice for parents and young people accessing services

6.3 Within the Kent Communities Need Framework, both test sites were identified as requiring a Family Hub service. In order to better understand the lived experience of parents, focus groups were held in the test sites to help us further develop the Family Hub model proposals. This feedback was considered in developing the options.

6.4 Parents described their parenting challenges as concerns about online safety. They voiced that 'kids can access everything'. Other parenting challenges included money concerns, childcare costs, children's behaviour, lack of SEND support and needing support for siblings of those with SEND.

6.5 The feedback identified the following services that would help, food pantry, exercise equipment, opportunities for physical activities, family activities, mental health services for adults, children and teenagers.

6.6 Families also shared that having a safe and welcoming space was important to them, alongside building good relationships with staff. Parents valued signposting, opportunities to meet with staff face to face and being able to access different professionals. It is important to parents that services are easy to get to, and that services are accessible online if they can't get to a building.

6.7 Parents are supportive of outreach services but felt they would need longer to make a connection with staff. They like 'pop-up' services which provide signposting, and suggested using churches, schools and other community spaces.

6.8 Feedback from parents around online services identified that they are not accessible to everyone and shared concerns that online services were a gateway to removing face to face services. Online services that parents would like to see include how to inspire your child to be creative, information such as checklists, milestones for children, teenage health, potty training, print out for colour in nature trails, information on good nutrition and cooking skills.

6.9 Parents identified the following professionals and services as those that they would like to see in Family Hubs; midwives, maternity assistants, sexual health,

mental health, play services, citizens advice bureau, health visitors, youth workers with experience of different ages, Domestic Abuse (DA) help and awareness, addiction awareness and financial services and signposting.

7. Delivery Model

7.1 Family Hub services will be delivered through a number of different avenues. This will include face-to-face, a digital offer and community outreach. Our Family Hubs will offer a one stop shop for advice and information for children and their families.

7.2 The Family Hub approach delivers joined up whole family services across each district. This model will be used to strengthen our arrangements with co-located partners and ensure a consistent model for Start for Life partnership across the county.

7.3 The model will strengthen the arrangements with health visiting and community midwifery to ensure through co-location and system arrangements, we work towards a family only needing to tell their story once.

7.4 Every Family Hub provision will be managed across a district, and staff will continue to work across the range of Family Hub sites ensuring that each location is appropriate for the services at that site. For example, appropriate spaces for adolescents, ensuring that services on school sites maintain safeguarding requirements, and ensuring support services to families, such as debt and welfare advice or parental conflict are delivered in an appropriate space maintaining privacy of participants.

7.5 Family Hub sites in each district will deliver a range of Start for Life and partnership services and will work with the voluntary and community sector to provide access to a wide range of services.

7.6 **Face to Face**

7.6.1 Our face-to-face offer will be similar to what Kent residents will recognise within our current provision. It is the opportunity to attend a Family Hub site as and meet with a practitioner in a physical location, either in a 1-to-1 capacity or in a group setting. This could include, for example, meeting with a midwife, health visitor, a Family Hub coach or community volunteers or attend an activity. Family Hubs will provide a one stop shop for all children and families and provide advice and information as well as providing a number of supports and services.

7.6.2 According to the consultation, of the three delivery media in relation to accessing our Family Hubs, face to face is the most popular with 90% of consultees responding indicating they feel comfortable with this access route. 76% of those responding indicated they would be comfortable with accessing information services online. 55% of those responding indicated they would be comfortable with accessing via a digital offer (e.g., groups, course, live chat).

7.6.3 The main reasons put forward by those responding for lower comfort levels with digital access were a preference for face to face / in person approach, anxiety /

feeling awkward, limited / no access to internet / equipment and a perception that face-to-face access is more effective.

7.6.4 Some example verbatims from those responding supporting face to face can be found below:

- *"Because people need to speak to each other in person and have that human contact and relationship if the work is to be meaningful and purposeful."*

- *"Too much emphasis is now towards online services - it is lazy, not compassionate or effective and does not capture the real person that would be face to face."*

- *"I don't feel that online engagement delivers the best outcomes for those in need. It is a cheap shortcut to delivering services."*

- *"Because they are not specific enough to each individual's needs and they feel like a cop out for providing real support to those in need. There is not easy, real-time way to feedback how useful/not useful they are."*

7.7 Digital Offer

7.7.1 Our proposed digital offer will act as central point of advice, information and guidance for parents, carers, young people, our Family Hub workforce and colleagues across the Family Hub network including our volunteers. As outlined in our consultation our digital offer will provide:

- Improved access to information – through designing digital and telephone offers and using digital tools to better promote information and advice on supports and services available.
- Digital services – through better promotion of what is available for children and their families, delivery of online parenting programmes through better use of social media and inclusion within community forums.
- Digital access to parent and carer panels and digital tools

7.7.2 Outreach provision will include a digital offer supported by face-to-face sessions from practitioners, volunteers or other local community services. We envision our digital offer being utilised by families and accessible to anyone with caring responsibilities for a child or young person. The Family Hub digital offer will be easy to navigate and access and provide the range of information and advice. We are currently developing our digital offer and will co-design the provision with our parent-carer panels and further engagement with wider stakeholders, including children and young people.

7.7.3 Information will be in "bitesize format" supported by audio visual content to make this more engaging and expand access and will include advice and guidance around further support and self-help techniques.

7.7.4 Some examples from the consultation verbatims from those responding supporting digital can be found below:

- *"I felt a bit anxious when it was my first time doing live chat online but once you get that first time out of the way it becomes a lot easier! Personally, I don't think that people just get anxiety because it's a virtual online chat - I think that most people feel this way when they are doing something new e.g., first day of new job/new course, or first driving lesson or first time on aerospace etc..."*

- *"I have an extremely busy job, prefer to do it from the comfort of my house in my time."*

- *"It's a step to overcome to excess help and support. Online might be easier but talking in person might be giving better results."*

- *"Sometimes anxiety can cause me to not want a face to face."*

- *"I think I am just more use to online things."*

- *"It's comfortable to do online for me because don't need to go anywhere and especially my child is autistic and our days depend on day."*

7.7.5 For balance, there were comments from people who would like only a face-to-face service, which can be found below:

- *"Continue as much contact face to face and through groups as possible this is what families need to avoid mental health difficulties."*

- *"Making sure that face-face opportunities are still available. Parenthood can be isolating and it is important that there are chances for parents to engage with each other and professionals. Sometimes people do not know they need help and therefore if more services are online they require the knowledge and desire to seek these services, rather than being around professionals who might be able to see and sign post."*

7.8 Community Outreach

7.8.1 There are four specific categories of need that have been identified through a data driven approach, as areas of focus within the Family Hub model that indicate a requirement for outreach provision within the community.

i)   Specific 'edge-of-town' communities falling outside the 20 min walking distance but high proportion of families and young people living in deprivation sitting outside the boundary and therefore '0-19' outreach activity is required.

ii)   Larger communities 'whole towns' that see a high cumulative 0-19 deprivation linked need across the whole area but not enough to warrant a whole building.

iii)   Rural communities with high levels of deprivation that may otherwise be cut off, with cumulative level of need requiring specific 0-19 outreach provision.

iv)   Areas where specific flexible detached youth provision is required – often 'in the field' and not linked to specific building locations.

7.8.2 Outreach work in the community within the Family Hub model will be delivered across both urban and rural localities informed by need/data. Outreach is community-based provision, delivered in non-Family Hub sites e.g., libraries, community centres and may take place in family homes (for example health

visitors attending a family home). It will not be possible to have a Family Hub site in all localities, particularly in rural areas with low population density as outlined within the Kent Communities programme. Outreach delivery will improve reach to isolated and/or vulnerable communities through its flexibility/agility in responding to need and not being tied to a physical Family Hub site location. In these cases, the Family Hub offer will be delivered from existing community buildings e.g., libraries, halls, as well through a digital offer with the nature of delivery varying and informed by local need and data. The need/type of outreach provision will be reviewed on a regular basis, examples include:

- Practitioners delivering targeted groups/activities from locations such as community halls and libraries.
- Joint work with community and health partners
- Practitioners working alongside existing groups, such as toddler groups on a regular basis to extend the reach/access to information, advice, and guidance.
- Practitioners holding drop-in surgeries/sessions to provide 1 to 1 signposting and support.
- Practitioners holding targeted virtual groups and activities online.
- The frequency of outreach and rural delivery will be determined by need and data, and in some cases may be weekly, monthly, or termly.

7.8.3 From the consultation, when asked to indicate what other services should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network, the most common suggestion put forward by those that responded was a place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth activities (32% of respondents). Within every district there will be a space that is accessible and identifiable as a delivery space for young people. This may be in co-located buildings with other services or in a Family Hub site. KCC are committed to working with the VCS, faith groups and the community wherever possible, to provide activities and support for teenagers are available throughout the county. These activities and supports will not always be provided by KCC staff.

8. Options For Consideration

8.1 Following the public consultation and review of the responses received, a range of options for consideration are detailed below:

8.2 Option 1: Do not implement the Family Hub model

8.2.1 This would mean the Local Authority would not meet the minimum expectations set by the DfE in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, with the associated risk of losing c£11m of additional funding. If this were to occur, we would not be able to offer any additionality to our existing services.

8.3 Option 2: Deliver the mandatory enhanced services set out by the DfE

8.3.1 We will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub model offering enhanced services only in the DfE mandated areas set out in the following Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health;

- Infant Feeding 23/00076
- Parenting Support - 23/00081
- Home Learning Environment - 23/00082
- Perinatal Mental Health - 23/00075

8.3.2 Families will still have access to Family Hub staff members who will be able to offer them assistance in finding the help that they need to access local services through signposting only.

8.3.3 If we proceed with this option, we will meet the grant requirements for the DfE, as set out in Appendix 2.

8.4 **Option 3: Wider Family Hub offer**

8.4.1 We will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub model offering enhanced services in the DfE mandated areas set out in the following Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health;

- Infant Feeding 23/00076
- Parenting Support - 23/00081
- Home Learning Environment - 23/00082
- Perinatal Mental Health - 23/00075

8.4.2 In addition, we will offer the 7 services we consulted on below that service users felt they might most use. These will be delivered by Family Hub practitioners, through enhanced and additional modes of delivery, in each district throughout the county. We have used the consultation data and the design of the Family Hub model to allow residents to access services in a way that suits their preferences and fits in with their lifestyle wherever possible; for example, some consultees clearly prefer face to face groups and appointments, however some consultees stated they find it easier to access information online and talk to experts virtually. Young people had a very clear voice in our consultation and had a clear preference for face to face delivery which we have taken into account.

- Education for parents on child development
- Activities for children aged 0-5
- Activities for older children and young people
- Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
- Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
- Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
- Online safety for children and young people

8.4.3 As you can see from the data below, we saw a very clear gap in the preference for services that consultees said they might use in the future.

Which of the following do you think you might need to use in the future?

■ Might need to use ■ Won't need to use ■ Don't know

SUPPORTING DATA	% might need to use	% won't need to use	% don't know
Activities for children aged 0-5	65%	31%	5%
Activities for older children and young people	87%	7%	5%
Education for parents on child development	60%	27%	14%
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	62%	17%	21%
Information and signposting to mental health services	69%	11%	20%
Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)	73%	13%	14%
Online safety for children and young people	73%	14%	13%

Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)	35%	28%	37%
Domestic abuse support	20%	54%	27%
Debt and welfare service	35%	33%	31%
Signposting for information to support separating and separated parents	27%	42%	31%

8.4.4 If we proceed with this option, we will meet the grant requirements for the DfE, as set out in Appendix 2.

8.5 Option 4: Deliver a Family Hub model through a developed Family Hub Network. Our preferred option.

8.5.1 KCC will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub Model offering enhanced services in the DfE mandated areas set out in Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health;

- Infant Feeding 23/00076
- Parenting Support - 23/00081
- Home Learning Environment - 23/00082
- Perinatal Mental Health - 23/00075

8.5.2 As outlined in option 3, the following services will be delivered by Family Hub practitioners:

- Education for parents on child development
- Activities for children aged 0-5
- Activities for older children and young people
- Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
- Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
- Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
- Online safety for children and young people

8.5.3 In addition to these, we will also ensure that the remaining 4 services (which are outlined below) are accessible through the Family Hub model. The additional specialist services in option 4 will be delivered through partnership working with the VCS and partners (the Family Hub Network). We have outlined each service and the changes applicable for each option in appendix 3.

- Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)
- Domestic abuse support
- Debt and welfare advice
- Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents

8.5.4 Option 4 does not include an exhaustive list of services, however, feedback from the consultation showed these specialist services were required by some

parents and are included because they are reflective of our understanding of the needs within our districts to reduce harm to children.

8.5.5 We do currently deliver these services in partnership across districts, however the access to services varies between each district and we want to ensure there is consistency for services users across Kent.

8.5.6 Option 4 is our preferred option because we recognise the importance of all 11 services following feedback from the consultation and within our Family Hub model we are in a position to offer, in an innovative and consistent way across the county, to deliver joined up services to meet the need of children, young people and families.

8.5.7 If we proceed with this option, we will meet the grant requirements for the DfE, as set out in Appendix 2.

8.6   Regardless of the level of service option chosen, all four Family Hub options will be deliverable within each of the five KCP options.

9. Kent Communities Consultation Links

9.1   Earlier in 2023, prior to the Family Hub services consultation a Kent Communities consultation was carried out, looking at the KCC estate. This consultation is linked to the Family Hub consultation as it will inform the buildings the Family Hub model will utilise. The options for the physical buildings the Family Hub network use will be informed by the Key Decision for Kent Communities. KCC will reconfigure existing standalone Open Access inhouse services into a whole family approach model for infants, children, young people and their families aged 0 to 19 (25 with SEND)".

9.2   We have included below a summary of the responses to the Family Hub model proposal, from the **Kent Communities consultation:**

9.2.1 Consultees were also given the opportunity to provide any comments in their words on what they believe to be important to consider when transitioning to the Family Hub Model. For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 34% of consultees provided a comment at this question.

9.2.2 The most important consideration put forward by consultees for consideration of the Family Hub transition is users being able to get there / travel there / location (46%). This includes consideration that some would prefer to, or only be able to, walk to reach the location or access via convenient and reasonably priced public transport.

9.2.3 This is followed by ensuring access is possible for everyone that needs to (with consideration to different age groups / demographics and possible needs - 27%). This includes provision of service for all concerned and the equipment / space setting / staffing for all needs.

9.2.4 24% of consultees commented that they believe it is important that individual services provided under the Family Hub offering isn't diluted / remains distinct for each user group.

9.2.5 21% of consultees expressed concerns about the suitable of proposed space / buildings for the services under consultation and 18% expressed concerns about the compatibility of the range of services being provided in one place.

9.3 We support the Kent Communities options proposals. It is important to note that utilising a higher number of Family Hub buildings (sites) that we have to integrate into the model will have a staffing cost implication that will affect savings outlined in our Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). All four Family Hub options will be deliverable within each of the five KCP options.

10. Financial Implications

10.1 The Family Hub Grant from the DfE totals to £11,051,715 over a 3-year period and is distributed across a number of mandatory programme strands.

10.2 The transformation project is entirely funded by DfE grant monies, but long-term service delivery will have to be funded through base budget. Therefore, the model must be sustainable and this has influenced the model development.

10.3 Overall Grant allocation by DfE funded areas:

Programme Strand	Total Grant
Family Hubs Transformation Funding - PROGRAMME	£2,314,483
Family Hubs Transformation Funding - CAPITAL	£578,559
Parent-Infant Relationships and Perinatal Mental Health	£3,162,147
Parenting Support	£2,032,065
Infant Feeding	£1,271,332
Early Language and Home Learning Environment	£1,325,435
Publishing the Start for Life Offer	£184,695
Parent and Carer Panels	
Trailblazer	£183,000
Total	£11,051,715

10.4 Existing Service cost:

10.4.1 The current affected service cost is £11.9m. This includes a range of different funding streams including Public Health and the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

11. Legal implications

11.1 KCC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in October 2022 towards becoming a Family Hub Authority and Key Decisions were taken as part of that process. Consideration has been given to KCC's statutory duties and will continue as the project is implemented.

11.2 KCC has engaged external legal advice and Counsel to support the review of the key processes and documents. Advice has been provided to the operational team on an iterative basis and advice provided to decision makers. The legal risks will need to be balanced against the requirements of the Programme and wider benefits of implementation.

11.3 The new model, linked with the Kent Communities Programme decision, involves a reduction in sites, for which a consultation was completed and consideration about such changes have been taken into account as part of the decision process.

12. Equalities implications

12.1 Initial assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has identified negative implications on young people within the Age, Disability, Sex, Race, Pregnancy and Maternity Protected Characteristics because the linked decision with Kent Communities programme will result in a reduction in the number of buildings available for service users.

13. Governance

13.1 The Family Hub programme delivery will be an iterative process. The decision required is agreement to the initial transition from existing Open Access to the new Family Hub approach across a reduced estate map (as per KCP decision). The decision also confirms the Family Hub grant spend across the lifetime of the programme.

13.2 Ongoing development work and detailed implementation planning will be delegated to the Corporate Director in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services.

14. Recommendation

14.1 Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and either endorse or comment on or make recommendations to the Cabinet on the proposed decision to:
a) Approve the implementation of the Family Hub model in Kent, as per the arrangements set out in the report.
b) Approve the development and delivery of the workstreams detailed within the Start for Life and Family Hub programme.
c) Confirm the viability of the Kent Family Hub Model within any estate map outlined within the Kent Communities Programme.
d) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education (CYPE), in consultation with the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care & Public Health, to undertake the detailed service design and delivery within the relevant estate map, as determined via Kent Communities Programme decision-making.

e) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for CYPE to take other necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into relevant contracts or other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

15. Appendices

1. Full Consultation Report including an executive summary
2. Family Hub Model Framework
3. Options Service Table

16. Contact details

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL FAMILY HUB SERVICES CONSULTATION -

WRITTEN REPORT

PREPARED BY LAKE MARKET RESEARCH

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Background

The development of Family Hubs is part of a national programme taking place. Family Hubs bring together different services, so that families and young people can quickly and easily get the support they need. Professionals from different organisations will work together to provide these services, which means that users won't need to share their information more than once or contact lots of different organisations to get the help they need.

The introduction of Family Hubs in Kent will mean changes to some of the existing services Kent County Council, and partners, provide for families and young people. There will be changes to how you access the services currently provided by:

- Children's Centres
- Youth Hubs and community youth provision
- Health Visiting services
- Community-based midwifery care

The government has set out which services as a minimum must be delivered through Family Hubs. These are:

- parent-infant relationships and mental health support for new parents
- infant feeding support
- parenting support
- support with early language development and the home learning environment
- support for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)
- safeguarding

The Family Hubs Services consultation was launched as a way to find out what effect the proposed changes may have and the chance to collect feedback for the development of additional Family Hub services, based on need.

The consultation also sets out proposed changes to youth services that are commissioned by KCC and seeks feedback on these.

Consultation process

The consultation ran from 19 July to 13 September 2023 and was available on the Council's "Let's talk Kent" website. There were 22,256 page views made by 8,752 visitors during this time. Two questionnaires were available, aimed at different audiences: residents/service users, and staff/professionals. The former had 908 responses (95 of which were easy read) and the latter had 263 responses. The consultation was actively promoted at children's centres and youth hubs, with paper copies of the consultation materials available at these sites.

Staff were available at a number of activity events during the consultation period (24 events across the county) to engage with participants about the proposals, answer queries and encourage participation.

Young people were engaged directly and had the option of how they participated (for example, questionnaires, group discussions etc).

To raise awareness of the consultation and encourage participation, the following activities were undertaken:

- Promotional material sent to Health Visiting service and community-based midwifery
- Social media via: Open Access district Facebook pages, and KCC's corporate Facebook, X (Twitter), LinkedIn and Nextdoor accounts
- Paid Facebook advertising
- Posters and promotional postcards in Children's Centres, Youth Hubs, Kent Libraries, and Gateways
- Promoted on Kent Library PC welcome screens
- Emails to stakeholder organisations (eg health, district councils, Kent Association of Local Councils, Healthwatch etc)
- Invite to over 9700 people registered on Let's talk Kent who had asked to be kept informed about new consultations
- Articles in KCC's residents' e-newsletter
- Articles on the Kelsi website and e-bulletin for education professionals in Kent
- Article in NHS newsletter
- Media release issued at the launch of the consultation
- Banners/information on Kent.gov.uk homepage
- Articles on KCC's staff intranet and e-newsletters and email to staff groups.
- Social Media was a planned campaign with different / repeated messaging over the consultation period.
- Email to stakeholders 2 weeks before the consultation closed to remind/prompt those who had not yet responded.
- Targeted engagement and prompts via our open access and health visiting colleagues to encourage engagement in particular locations/communities.

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The [consultation website](#) contained a short introduction and all the consultation information (the full document, summary document, Equality Impact Assessment, questionnaires, other background information, and easy read and large print documents. A Word version of the questionnaire was available for those that did not want to complete the online form.

Promotional materials (and the website) included details of how to request alternative formats. Postcard content was translated into 3 languages (Punjabi, Polish and Slovak) for centre staff to use to engage relevant service users where necessary. A telephone number and email address were available for queries and feedback.

Points to note

- Consultees were invited to comment on each aspect of the consultation and were given the choice of which questions they wanted to answer / provide comments. The number of consultees providing an answer is shown on each chart / table featured in this report.

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- Consultees were given a number of opportunities to provide feedback in their own words throughout the questionnaire. This report includes examples of verbatims received (as written by those contributing) but all free text feedback is being reviewed and considered by KCC.

- This report includes feedback provided for the design of Family Hub Services and changes to youth services. Feedback for each element of the consultation has been categorised into sections accordingly.

- This report includes feedback from residents and professionals / organisations and the consultation contained a separate questionnaire for each stakeholder group. Feedback for each stakeholder group has been reported separately.

- Feedback received by the KCC team via email has been reviewed for the purpose of analysis and free text comments have been included where applicable in this report.

- Participation in consultations is self-selecting and this needs to be considered when interpreting responses.

- Response to this consultation does not wholly represent the individuals or stakeholders the consultation sought feedback from and is reliant on awareness and propensity to take part based on the topic and interest.

- KCC was responsible for the design, promotion, and collection of the consultation responses. Lake Market Research was appointed to conduct an independent analysis of feedback.

Profile of resident consultees responding

908 consultees took part in the consultation questionnaire. The KCC team also received feedback via email / letters. Emails / letters were passed to Lake Market Research to review and include comments in this report accordingly.

The table below shows the profile of consultees responding to the consultation questionnaire only. The proportion who left this question blank or indicated they did not want to disclose this information has been included as applicable.

RESPONDING AS…	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
As a Kent resident	849	94%
On behalf of a friend or relative	24	3%
A resident from somewhere else	14	2%
Other	6	1%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	15	2%

GENDER	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Male	97	11%
Female	597	66%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	214	24%

AGE	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
0-15	14	2%
16-24	28	3%
25-34	198	22%
35-49	315	35%
50-59	62	7%
60-64	23	3%
65-74	23	2%
75-84	15	2%
85 & over	3	0.3%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	227	25%

PRESENCE OF CHILDREN	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
I/we have children	612	67%
I am / we are expecting a child	40	4%
I/we do not have children	54	6%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	202	22%

AGES OF CHILDREN	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
0-1 year old	194	21%
2-5 years old	240	26%
6-10 years olds	196	22%

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11-19 years old	238	26%
I/we do not have children	54	6%
Do not have children / prefer not to answer / left blank	255	28%

Profile of professionals / organisation consultees responding

263 consultees took part in the consultation questionnaire. The KCC team also received feedback via email / letters. All emails / letters / videos received were passed to Lake Market Research to review and include comments in this report accordingly.

The table below shows the profile of consultees responding to the consultation questionnaire only. The proportion who left this question blank or indicated they did not want to disclose this information has been included as applicable.

RESPONDING AS…	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Kent County Council staff	77	29%
Community-based midwifery staff	2	1%
Health Visiting staff	17	6%
Staff from another health-related organisation	11	4%
As a representative of a local community group or residents' association	2	1%
On behalf of an educational establishment, such as a school. college or early years setting	40	15%
On behalf of a Parish / Town / Borough / District Council in an official capacity	15	6%
As a Parish / Town / Borough / District / County Councillor	16	6%
As a Kent business owner or representative	2	1%
On behalf of a charity, voluntary or community sector organisation (VCS)	53	20%
On behalf of a faith group	2	1%
Other	26	20%

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESIDENT FEEDBACK - FAMILY HUB SERVICES

- Of the eleven proposed Family Hub services put forward to consultees, the most commonly used are activities for children aged 0-5 (70%) and activities for older children and young people (48%). This is followed by education for parents on child development (35%), information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (31%) and information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (31%).

- Of the same eleven proposed Family Hub services, the most common activities likely to use in the future are activities for older children and young people (87%), support for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers) (73%) and online safety for children and young people (73%).

- Potential interest is also high for information and signposting to mental health services (69%), activities for children aged 0-5 (65%) and information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (62%); reflecting an interest in a wider range of services for future use compared to those currently used.

- When asked to indicate what other services should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network, the most common suggestion put forward is a place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth activities (32%).

- Of the three means of potential access to Family Hub services put forward to consultees, face to face is the most popular with 90% of consultees indicating they feel comfortable with this access route. 76% indicated they would be comfortable with accessing information services online. 55% indicated they would be comfortable with access virtual services (e.g. groups, course, live chat). The main reasons put forward for lower comfort levels with virtual access are a preference for face to face / in person approach, anxiety / feeling awkward, limited / no access to internet / equipment and a perception that face to face access is more effective.

- When asked to comment on the concept of Family Coaches, just under half of consultees answering (45%) commented that the concept was a good idea / beneficial to families. However, concerns are also expressed with regards to the training / expertise of these coaches and how this can be managed / ensured.

- When asked to comment on any other considerations for the development of Family Hub services, consultees commented on physical access to such services in terms of travel / public transport / the ability to travel needs to be considered. Face to face contact and retaining current centres / contact is also highlighted.

RESIDENT FEEDBACK - YOUTH SERVICE PROPOSALS

- Consultees were invited to comment on the specific activities highlighted in the consultation proposals and describe the difference stopping these activities would make to them.

- Just under a third of consultees answering (31%) stressed the personal need for these activities and 17% indicated that they rely on these services. Just over a quarter (27%) believe it will result in them missing out on socialising / mixing / building confidence in making friends / socialising.

- Other comments highlight that the removal of these activities would be detrimental to children / young people that use them and have a negative impact and affect mental health / wellbeing / anxiety / feelings of isolation.

PROFESSIONAL / ORGANISATION FEEDBACK - FAMILY HUB SERVICES

- Consultees were asked to select the access methods they consider suitable for delivering the pre-defined eleven services featured in the resident consultation questionnaire.

- Face to face (in person) contact is considered the most suitable access route across all eleven services with between 82% and 97% selecting this access route for each service.

- Online service (accessing information) and virtual service access is considered more suitable for other services than others, namely:
    - Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
    - Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
    - Online safety for children and young people
    - Debt and welfare advice
    - Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents

- Online service (accessing information) and virtual service access is considered less suitable for:
    - Education for parents on child development
    - Activities for children aged 0-5
    - Activities for older children and young people
    - Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
    - Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)
    - Domestic abuse support

- When prompted to comment on additional suggestions for Family Hub services, consultees made reference to the inclusion of youth / adolescent service provision and targeting of where this is

needed to achieve impact, making face to face workshops / drop in sessions / groups available and signposting, support and advisory services.

- When prompted to comment on Family Coaches, some consultees were positive towards the concept and felt it was a good idea / beneficial to families. However, concerns were expressed with regard to the level of training / expertise required and questioned whether the service can be effective with volunteers only. Some also highlighted that there is potential duplication in delivery of these services both currently and historically.

- There is a high level of interest in the support, advice and opportunities presented to consultees. A high proportion would like to see opportunities for organisations to share their knowledge and expertise (80%), opportunities for organisations to deliver their services alongside other Family Hub network partners (79%) and training and development opportunities (78%).

- Finally when asked to provide suggestions for anything else that should be considered in the development of Family Hub services, consultees expressed some concerns with regards to user access in terms of transport, location and distance and stressed the importance of keeping youth / adolescent support services and the resources / organisations / staff required to deliver these effectively.

PROFESSIONAL / ORGANISATION FEEDBACK - YOUTH SERVICE PROPOSALS

- Consultees were invited to comment on the specific activities highlighted in the consultation proposals and describe the difference stopping these activities would make to people.

- Consultees expressed concerns that increasing numbers of young people need to access support and stopping services is the opposite to what is needed. In addition consultees reference the potential implications of this in terms of mental health and safety concerns.

- Consultees also expressed concerns that these activities provide much needed services for 'hard to engage' young people / adolescents and they may not interact with other service provisions.

CONSULTATION AWARENESS

- The most common route to finding out about the consultation is at a KCC building (children's centre, youth hub, library, Gateway) at 36%.

- Other modes of finding out about the consultation include Facebook (16%), an email from KCC (14%) and from a friend or relative (13%).

- 12% indicated they found out about the consultation from an alternative source to the response list provided in the questionnaire. This includes social media networks, schools, midwives, health visitors, children centres and local clubs.

How did you find out about this consultation?
Base: all answering (899), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Source	%
At a KCC building (e.g. children's centre, youth hub, library, Gateway)	36%
Facebook	16%
An email from KCC	14%
From a friend or relative	13%
Kent.gov.uk website	3%
Newspaper	1%
District Council / Councillor	1%
Local KCC County Councillor	1%
Poster / postcard	0.4%
Twitter	0.3%
Somewhere else	12%
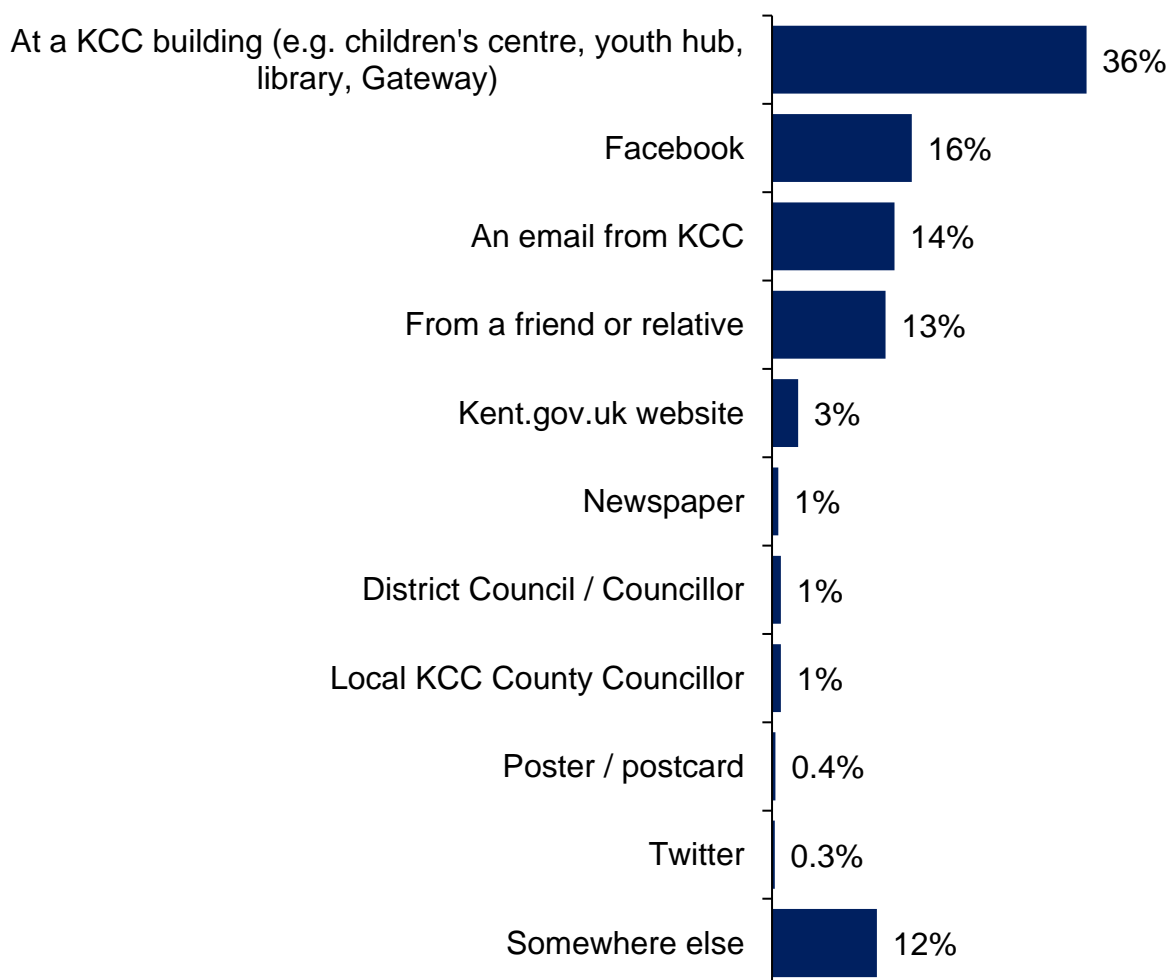
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
At a KCC building (e.g. children's centre, youth hub, library or Gateway	322	36%
Facebook	142	16%
An email from KCC	125	14%
From another organisation	118	13%
From a friend or relative	114	13%
Kent.gov.uk website	31	3%
District Council / Councillor	12	1%
Local KCC County Councillor	10	1%
Newspaper	7	0.8%
Poster / postcard	4	0.4%
Twitter	3	0.3%
Somewhere else (includes social media networks, schools, midwives, health visitors, children centres, local clubs)	103	12%

RESIDENT FEEDBACK

FAMILY HUB SERVICES

This section of the report summarises response to the questions posed surrounding the Family Hub Services in the consultation, as reported by consultees.

ACTIVITIES CURRENTLY USED AND MAY USE IN THE FUTURE

- Consultees were asked to indicate which activities they currently use (either themselves or within the household) from a pre-defined list of eleven.

- 59% of consultees answering indicated they use one or two of the eleven listed activities. 14% indicated they use three, 9% indicated they use four and 5% indicated they use five. 11% indicated they use more than five of the pre-listed activities.

- The most common activity used is activities for children 0-5 at 70% of consultees answering, followed by activities for older children and young people at 48%.

- Around a third of consultees answering indicated they use education for parents on child development (35%), information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (31%) and information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (31%).

- 18% of consultees answering indicated they use support and information for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers) and 15% indicated they use online safety for children and young people.

Activities currently use

Please tell us which activities in the list below you or your family currently use or have previously used? You may have access them through Kent County Council or through other organisations in the community

Base: all answering (843), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES SELECTED	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
One of the eleven listed activities	282	33%
Two of the eleven listed activities	221	26%
Three of the eleven listed activities	122	14%
Four of the eleven listed activities	78	9%
Five of the eleven listed activities	45	5%
More than 5 of the eleven listed activities	95	11%

Activity	%
Activities for children aged 0-5	70%
Activities for older children and young people	48%
Education for parents on child development	35%
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	31%
Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)	31%
Support and information for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers)	18%
Online safety for children and young people	15%
Domestic abuse support	7%
Debt and welfare advice	7%
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol / drugs)	7%
Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents	6%

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Activities for children aged 0-5	591	70%
Activities for older children and young people	406	48%
Education for parents on child development	292	35%
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	263	31%
Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)	259	31%
Support and information for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers)	148	18%
Online safety for children and young people	130	15%

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Domestic abuse support	63	7%
Debt and welfare advice	62	7%
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol / drugs)	55	7%
Signposting to information to support separating and separating parents	51	6%

There are significant differences in the current use of activities by demographic:

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 25-34 and 35-49 use activities for children aged 0-5 (86% and 79% respectively).

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 and 65 & over use activities for older children and young people (67% and 62% respectively), information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (45% and 41% respectively), support and information for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers) (35% and 34% respectively) and online safety for children and young people (21% and 38% respectively).

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 use information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (54%).

Activities might use in the future

- Consultees were then asked to indicate which of the same list of eleven activities they might use in the future.

- The most common activity likely to be used in the future is activities for older children and young people (87% of consultees answering), support for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers) at 73% and online safety for children and young people (73%).

- Around two thirds of consultees answering indicated they might use information and signposting to mental health services (69%), activities for children aged 0-5 (65%) and information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (62%).

- There is some uncertainty as to whether some of the support and advice services listed might be used; reflecting the types of services they reflect.

Which of the following do you think you might need to use in the future?
Base: all answering (727 - 843)

Activity	Might need to use	Won't need to use	Don't know
Activities for children aged 0-5	65%	31%	5%
Activities for older children and young people	87%	7%	5%
Education for parents on child development	60%	27%	14%
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	62%	17%	21%
Information and signposting to mental health services	69%	11%	20%
Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)	73%	13%	14%
Online safety for children and young people	73%	14%	13%
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)	35%	28%	37%
Domestic abuse support	20%	54%	27%
Debt and welfare advice	35%	33%	31%
Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents	27%	42%	31%

■ Might need to use   ■ Won't need to use   ■ Don't know

SUPPORTING DATA	% might need to use	% won't need to use	% don't know
Activities for children aged 0-5	65%	31%	5%
Activities for older children and young people	87%	7%	5%
Education for parents on child development	60%	27%	14%
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	62%	17%	21%
Information and signposting to mental health services	69%	11%	20%
Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)	73%	13%	14%
Online safety for children and young people	73%	14%	13%
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)	35%	28%	37%
Domestic abuse support	20%	54%	27%
Debt and welfare service	35%	33%	31%
Signposting for information to support separating and separated parents	27%	42%	31%

Consistent with response patterns observed for activities currently used, there are significant differences in the possible future use of activities by demographic:

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 25-34 and 35-49 indicated they might use education for parents on child development (76% and 62% respectively), activities for children aged 0-5 (89% and 62% respectively).

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 35-49 indicated they might use support and information for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers) (82%) and online safety for children and young people (80%)

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 use information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (70%) and support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs) (52%).

Activities currently and/or might use in the future - summary

- The table below combines consultees response to the activities currently used and the activities they might use in the future.

- Combined, the number of services currently used / may be used is higher. 11% of consultees answering indicated they use / might use one or two of the eleven listed activities. 9% indicated they use / might use three, 13% indicated they use / might use four and 13% indicated they use / might use five. 54% indicated they use / might use more than five of the pre-listed activities.

- 87% of consultees answering indicated they use or might use activities for older children and young people and 76% indicated they use or might use activities for children aged 0-5.

- Around two thirds indicated they use or might use support and information for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers) (69%), online safety for children and young people (68%) and information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (65%).

Please tell us which activities in the list below you or your family currently use or have previously used? / Which of the following do you think you might need to use in the future?

Base: all answering (883), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
1 of the listed activities	30	3%
2 of the listed activities	68	8%
3 of the listed activities	82	9%
4 of the listed activities	111	13%
5 of the listed activities	112	13%
6 of the listed activities	130	15%
7 of the listed activities	110	12%
More than 7 of the listed activities	240	27%
Activities for older children and young people	767	87%
Activities for children aged 0-5	668	76%
Support and information for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers)	608	69%
Online safety for children and young people	597	68%
Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)	575	65%
Education for parents on child development	545	62%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	522	59%
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol / drugs)	273	31%
Debt and welfare advice	272	31%
Signposting to information to support separating and separating parents	216	24%
Domestic abuse support	171	19%

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR FAMILY HUB NETWORK SERVICES

- Consultees were also given the opportunity to detail what they think should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network in their community, in their own words.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 52% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- Just under a third of consultees answering (32%) indicated it should include a place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth activities.

- The other most common mentions include support for parents and carers / parenting advice (13%), a place for special needs support / support for SEND / neurodivergent needs (13%) and activities for younger children / support for younger children (12%).

What else do you think should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network in your community?

Base: all answering (469)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
A place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth club / quality youth work	151	32%
Support for parents and carers / parenting advice / young carers	60	13%
Keep the current service / fine as it is / maintain it / remain open / keep funding it / we need it	64	14%
A place for special needs support / support for SEND / neurodivergent	60	13%
Activities for younger children / support for younger children	56	12%
Other groups and courses available in the area that can be included	39	8%
Mental health support	27	6%
Support for families / sibling support	25	5%
Breastfeeding support / weighing / health visitor / midwife	23	5%
Activities for all ages / a place for all / accessible to all	21	4%
Service to connect families to the services they need / more engagement / more information on what is available	20	4%
Baby groups / mother and baby / toddler groups	19	4%
Opportunity to socialise / meet others / social groups	15	3%
Financial support and advice / budgeting / money management / administration	15	3%
Health advice / healthy living / nutrition Page 226	14	3%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
First aid courses	10	2%
Support for young carers	5	1%
Nothing	5	1%
Don't know	4	1%

LEVEL OF COMFORT IN ACCESSING SERVICES IN DIFFERENT WAYS

- Consultees were then asked to indicate how comfortable they would be with different ways of accessing services. Please note that specific services were not referenced within this question.

- Of the three means of access put to consultees, face to face access (in person) is the most popular with 90% of consultees answering indicating they would be very or fairly comfortable accessing services in this way. 3% indicated they would be partly or very uncomfortable.

- 76% of consultees answering indicating they would be very or fairly comfortable accessing information services online. 13% indicated they would be partly or very uncomfortable.

- 55% of consultees answering indicating they would be very or fairly comfortable accessing services virtually through groups, courses or live chat online. 28% indicated they would be partly or very uncomfortable.

Please tell us how comfortable or uncomfortable you would be with different ways of accessing services? Base: all answering (887 - 893)

Face to face (in person): 75% Very comfortable, 15% Partly comfortable, 4% Not comfortable or uncomfortable, 3% Partly / very uncomfortable, 1% Don't know

Online services (accessing information): 48% Very comfortable, 28% Partly comfortable, 10% Not comfortable or uncomfortable, 13% Partly / very uncomfortable, 1% Don't know

Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online): 28% Very comfortable, 27% Partly comfortable, 14% Not comfortable or uncomfortable, 28% Partly / very uncomfortable, 2% Don't know

- Very comfortable
- Partly comfortable
- Not comfortable or uncomfortable
- Partly / very uncomfortable
- Don't know

- The table below summarises the proportion indicating they felt uncomfortable accessing services virtually by demographic.

- Whilst the proportion indicating they feel uncomfortable accessing services virtually is highest amongst consultees aged 65 & over (34), at least a quarter of all age groups indicated they would feel uncomfortable.

UNCOMFORTABLE WITH VIRTUAL ACCESS - BY DEMOGRAPHIC (number of consultees reported in brackets)	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Male (95)	21	22%
Female (584)	156	27%
Aged 25-34 (195)	46	24%
Aged 35-49 (310)	86	28%
Aged 50-64 (83)	19	23%
Aged 65 & over (38)	13	34%
Live in Ashford (42)	14	33%
Live in Canterbury (70)	18	26%
Live in Dartford (70)	24	34%
Live in Dover (71)	19	27%
Live in Folkestone & Hythe (104)	26	25%
Live in Gravesham (20 – caution low base size)	7	35%
Live in Maidstone (75)	13	17%
Live in Sevenoaks (44)	15	34%
Live in Swale (66)	20	30%
Live in Thanet (177)	45	25%
Live in Tonbridge & Malling (79)	24	30%
Live in Tunbridge Wells (10 – caution low base size)	6	60%

- If consultees indicated they feel partly comfortable or very uncomfortable with each of the three access routes above (face to face, online, virtual), they were also given the opportunity to describe the reasons in their words.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the tables below. The base sizes for each access route varies based on the proportion of consultees who indicated they felt uncomfortable at the previous question.

- 28 consultees indicated they felt uncomfortable with accessing support face to face (in person).

- The reasons provided by these consultees included anxiety, being autistic / having special educational needs / feeling uncomfortable socially and lacking in confidence / don't like meeting new people.

Face to face access

If you are partly uncomfortable or very uncomfortable accessing support face to face (in person), please tell us why. Please include any specific support services you want to refer to. Base: all answering (28)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Suffer from anxiety	7	25%
Autistic / SEN / socially uncomfortable	5	18%
Lack of confidence / don't like meeting new people	5	18%
Other	5	18%

Some example verbatims underpinning these themes can be found below:

"I'm PDA autistic ADHD and find it very difficult to communicate with people that aren't neurodivergent. I also find accessing anything at the times set is nigh on impossible and/or stressful."

"I'm an introvert, so dealing with people face to face is always challenging."

"Being around new unfamiliar people makes me feel anxious."

- 98 consultees indicated they felt uncomfortable with accessing support online.

- The most common reasons provided by these consultees included a preference for face to face access, a perception that alternatives to face to face are less effective, perceived difficulty using the internet / websites / lack of confidence, limited / no access to the internet / the right equipment and a perception that face to face access build relationships / trust / more interaction.

Online access

If you are partly uncomfortable or very uncomfortable accessing support through online information, please tell us why. Please include any specific support services you want to refer to. Base: all answering (98)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face-to-face / in person is better / more personal	50	51%
Any other medium than face-to-face is less effective / can't just ask questions / easy to misunderstand / misinterpret	25	26%
Difficult to use internet / websites / not confident / don't know how	24	24%
Limited / no access to internet / right equipment / unreliable internet	19	19%
Face-to-face builds relationships / trust / more interaction	14	14%
Good to mix with other people / socialise	8	8%
Information / services are too generic / not tailored to individuals' needs	8	7%
Just don't like it / wouldn't work / not appropriate	7	7%
Suffer from anxiety	6	6%
Other	7	7%

Some example verbatims underpinning these themes can be found below:

"Because people need to speak to each other in person and have that human contact and relationship if the work is to be meaningful and purposeful."

"Too much emphasis is now towards online services - it is lazy, not compassionate or effective and does not capture the real person that would be face to face."

"I don't feel that online engagement delivers the best outcomes for those in need. It is a cheap shortcut to delivering services."

"Because they are not specific enough to each individual's needs and they feel like a cop out for providing real support to those in need. There is not easy, real-time way to feedback how useful/not useful they are."

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- 198 consultees indicated they felt uncomfortable with accessing support <u>virtually</u>.

- The most common reasons provided by these consultees included a preference for face to face access, anxiety / feeling uncomfortable in groups, limited / no access to the internet / the right equipment and a perception that alternatives to face to face are less effective.

Virtual access

If you are partly uncomfortable or very uncomfortable accessing support through virtual support, please tell us why. Please include any specific support services you want to refer to. Base: all answering (198)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face-to-face / in person is better / more personal	81	41%
Suffer from anxiety / uncomfortable / awkward / particularly in groups	45	23%
Limited / no access to internet / right equipment / unreliable internet	29	15%
Any other medium than face-to-face is less effective	27	14%
Good to mix with other people / socialise	24	12%
Don't like this approach / wouldn't use this approach	24	12%
Face-to-face builds relationships / trust / more interactive	22	11%
Privacy / confidentiality concerns	19	10%
Difficult to understand people / can be confusing / not in-depth	19	10%
Difficult to use internet / websites / not confident / don't know how	13	7%
Easily distracted / can't concentrate in a virtual setting	12	6%
Wouldn't work / not appropriate	11	6%
Mental health / well-being / isolation can be affected by lack of face-to-face access	10	5%
Disability / impairment can make it difficult in a non face-to-face setting	8	4%
Can't read body language / read cues in a non-face-to-face setting	7	4%
Planned sessions are restrictive on timings / inflexible	5	3%
Information / services / sessions are too generic / not tailored to individuals' needs	4	2%
Not sure / depends on the subject / topic	3	2%

Some example verbatims underpinning these themes can be found below:

"At least there is interaction, but anyone who has had a zoom meeting, which is most of us now, know that the quality of interaction is less. People with no or limited computer access, or space for privacy are disadvantaged."

"Groups can be intrusive when you're an introvert. Live chats can at times make you feel like you're not engaged with a human."

"It's so much easier to judge others' reactions and body language face to face. You can make more of a connection and more likely to feel emotionally supported rather than just advice."

"So impersonal, I get very anxious talking on the phone or via online and would not use virtual services. Also not appropriate at all with small children."

"Myself I find it hard to stay involved in online conversations and find they don't flow like face to face. My son has a hearing impairment and ASD and cannot concentrate on online especially as he can't lip read a screen like he can face to face."

SUGGESTIONS FOR ONLINE SERVICE DELIVERY

- Consultees were also given the opportunity to detail their suggestions for what services could be delivered online and how, in their words.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 37% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- The most common responses received focus on a desire for face to face / in person services continuing (17%), a combined offering of digital and face and face access to services (14%) or not wanting digital access over face to face at all (13%).

- Of the service suggestions put forward, a signposting / information service (13%), parenting resources / support / advice (11%) and training / courses / workshops / webinars (11%) are the most common.

Please tell us your suggestions for what services we could deliver online and how. (For example, group sessions using technology like Zoom.)? Base: all answering (334)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Prefer face-to-face / in person services must continue	56	17%
Offer a combination of digital & face to face / offer some services digitally / belief that face to face is better	46	14%
Signposting / information service	43	13%
No services should be digital / online / virtual / none / nothing / not interested in / don't like it / want face to face access	42	13%
Suggestions to use Zoom	40	12%
Parenting resources / support / advice	36	11%
Training / courses / workshops / webinars	36	11%
Group sessions - unspecified	29	9%
Services for new parents / pregnancy / breastfeeding / baby & toddler activities	28	8%
Counselling / therapy / mental health support	25	7%
Services for children - development / activities / staying safe online / bullying	24	7%
Services for young people specifically	20	6%
Services for SEN / SEND / ND	20	6%
Digital service delivery is not always appropriate / has its pitfalls	15	4%
Offer practical advice - CAB / financial matters / budgeting / nutrition	14	4%
Services offered through other means - Google Meets / WhatsApp / social media / skype / live chat	14	4%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Guidance / advice / support	13	4%
On demand content / videos / resources available / not just live events	12	4%
Not everyone can access digital services / not able to use Zoom, etc., / could be due to disability	12	4%
One-to-one sessions / not groups	10	3%
Use Microsoft Teams	9	3%
Non face-to-face provision can be less effective / substandard	7	2%
Services for adults specifically	6	2%
Most services / some services are suitable - unspecified	5	1%
Don't know / not sure	8	2%
Other	14	4%

ACCESSING SUPPORT ONLINE

- Consultees were asked to indicate how they felt about accessing support online from a list of pre-defined statements. Please note that this question was asked generally and not specifically in relation to the activities under consultation.

- 81% of consultees answering indicated they feel confident about doing things online.

- A perception of KCC's digital services and information too difficult to use is a concern for some (12%) as well as the safety of using technology to access services and the security of personal information (9%). 8% indicated they do not feel confident in using technology.

- 6% of consultees answering indicated their internet is too slow and 6% indicated that paying for devices and internet connection is too expensive.

We would now like to ask you a bit more about accessing support online. Please select from the list below the statements that may apply to you about accessing information or services digitally. Please select all that apply....?

Base: all answering (885), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
I am confident about doing things online	720	81%
I find KCC's digital services and information too difficult to use	104	12%
I don't think it's safe using technology to access services / concerned about the security of my information	84	9%
I don't feel confident using technology	72	8%
My internet is too slow	55	6%
Paying for devices and internet connection (including mobile data) is too expensive	54	6%
I find it too difficult	41	5%
I don't know how to do it	22	2%
I don't have the internet at home	14	2%
I don't have a device (computer, mobile phone, tablet)	10	1%
Other	57	6%

There are significant differences in confidence by demographic:

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 25-34, 35-49 and 50-64 indicated they are confident about doing things online (88%, 84% and 83% respectively) compared to consultees aged 65 & over (68%).

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 and 65 & over indicated they don't feel confident using technology (12% and 21% respectively).

ANY COMMENTS ON FAMILY COACHES

- Consultees were also given the opportunity to provide comments about Family Coaches in their words.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 47% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- Just under half of consultees answering (45%) commented that the concept of Family Coaches was a good idea / beneficial to families.

- 12% of consultees answering indicated that coaches should only be trained and experienced professionals only and that unqualified / untrained volunteers is not appropriate. 9% of consultees answering indicated that a combination of training and experience is essential for it to work properly.

- 7% of consultees answering indicated that being a coach should be a paid position and it is difficult to find / recruit reliable volunteers.

Please tell us if you have any comments about Family Coaches. Base: all answering (428)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Good idea / beneficial to families	191	45%
Must be for trained & experienced professionals only / using unqualified / untrained volunteers is inappropriate	51	12%
Training essential / must be trained and have experience for it to work	39	9%
Replacing paid staff with volunteers is a very cheap approach	34	8%
Must be a paid position	31	7%
Difficult to find / recruit volunteers / reliability / continuity concerns	28	7%
Family coaches' experience / knowledge could be beneficial	22	5%
This concept already exists / give existing services extra funding	22	5%
Concerned about inconsistent / incorrect information / lack of knowledge	19	4%
Any additional support is welcome	18	4%
Safeguarding concerns / vetting / checks / safety	18	4%
Confidentiality concerns / trust issues / could know the person	17	4%
Good idea but not sure it will work in reality	16	4%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Questions regarding practicalities of such an approach	16	4%
Would not use this service / this will not work / unnecessary	16	4%
Volunteers must be supported & monitored	15	4%
Cannot rely on volunteers	13	3%
Interested in being a volunteer	13	3%
Beneficial to speak to someone informally who is not a professional / must be matched carefully/correctly	12	3%
Face to face needed / family hub needed	10	2%
Services / support must be accessible / available / ability to make referrals	8	2%
Potentially interested in using this	8	2%
Do not cut other services	7	2%
Nothing to add / don't know / N/A / never heard of this	31	2%
Other	34	7%

There are significant differences in response by demographic:

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 25-34 and 35-49 indicated that family coaches are a good idea / beneficial to families (56% and 52% respectively) compared to consultees aged 50-64 and 65 & over (36 and 33% respectively).

- A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 and 65 & over indicated that coaches must be for trained & experienced professionals only / using unqualified / untrained volunteers is inappropriate (19% and 17% respectively).

Some example verbatims underpinning consultees commenting on family coaches being a good idea / beneficial to families can be found below:

"It sounds positive, especially in a scenario where parents need support and have nowhere else to go."

"May be good for families who feel isolated or need support because of mental health or support with children."

"I think this is a good idea to improve friendships and build confidence."

Some example verbatims underpinning consultees commenting surrounding training & experience can be found below:

"If working with disabled parents or children, the volunteers MUST have experience (e.g. good, fluent BSL skills) or it reinforces the isolation for such people."

"Great if training is sufficient to ensure matters are not made worse by ill-informed people."

"They must complete all the safeguarding checks and be qualified at least to the same level as playgroup supervisors and providers."

"This sounds like a very cheap way of doing Early Help or Social Work to be honest, and while the term 'family coach' may sound good it isn't actually a thing that exists, so there would be no standardisation across the borough and also the country, and therefore little to no accountability. It's a really bad idea thought up by somebody with no real experience of accessing children's services. Having said that, despite this consultation, I'm sure it will happen, because it's volunteer labour and therefore cheap."

"Although there are excellent volunteers available - they do not have the required skills and experience for many of the struggles and difficulties that families have - they are not paid to maintain their qualifications, and a great deal of expectations are placed on the good will of people - if someone leaves - there could be a long delay before another person is found - I think this is KCC's way of cutting cost and relying on the goodwill of a very few individuals - also burn out might happen – it's not fair on the volunteers."

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY HUB SERVICES

- Consultees were also given the opportunity to comment if there was anything else that they think should be considered in the development of Family Hub services.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 37% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- Just over a quarter of consultees answering (26%) noted that it is important to keep centres open for safety and wellbeing of users / they are concerned about the impact of closures / losing access to vital services.

- 15% of consultees answering indicated that physical access to services in terms of travel / public transport / that some will not be able to travel should be considered.

- 13% of consultees answering indicated a need to consider face to face contact / support should not be online / it will not work / could miss vulnerable people.

- 12% of consultees answering indicated there should be more youth services offered / more activities for young people / not less / separate spaces should be provided for them.

Please tell us if there is anything else you think we should consider in the development of Family Hub services. Base: all answering (339)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Important to keep centres open for safety and wellbeing / will cause a negative impact if they close / won't work / a bad idea / lose access to vital services	88	26%
Accessibility in getting there / transport links / costs involved / can't afford to travel / need to be local / could isolate people	50	15%
Support should not be online / it will not work / need face to face contact and support / could miss vulnerable people	43	13%
There should be more youth services offered / more activities for young people / not less / separate space for them	42	12%
Do not cut funding / more funding needed / keep funding / prioritise	37	11%
More support for parents / expectant, new parents / grandparents / young carers / young parents	22	6%
Adequately staffed / trained and experienced volunteers needed / staff not overstretched / consistency	18	5%
More support for SEN and SEND / be mindful of SEND	17	5%
Everyone should have access to help and advice / should be accessible to all / should be inclusive / shouldn't exclude	16	5%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Open more hours / more days / more sessions / more groups / out of hours support line	16	5%
More support for younger children / activities for younger children	13	4%
More support for families / vulnerable families	12	4%
It's a good idea in principle / it could work in essence	12	4%
Advertise / promote more online / social media / within the community to raise awareness / better marketing	11	3%
Mental health support / CAMHS	11	3%
Breast feeding support / weigh ins / baby support	8	2%
Utilise other charities / current providers to offer their services within the hub / link with others	8	2%
Pleased with the service / happy with the support provided / invaluable	7	2%
Use local venues people know in the community	6	2%
Nothing / none / doesn't affect me	12	4%
Don't know / don't know enough about it	4	1%
Other	26	8%

Example verbatims underpinning consultees comments on the importance of keeping centres open for safety and wellbeing / a perceived negative impact if they close can be found below:

"I think separate services like children's centres and youth centres like we have now is better than one main hub. It allows access to a greater number of people as they are spread out across multiple locations. Combining them all together will make access for lots of people more difficult and will no doubt also increase wait times for support also with the number of people accessing one location."

"If the Family Hubs are implemented by closing all the current venues the familiarity and engagement is lost. We donate cycles to the bike club and to even contemplate the closure is so wrong. The collaboration by young people with role models undertaking a project relevant to their lives is irreplaceable with online."

Example verbatims underpinning consultees' accessibility / transport links comments can be found below:

"How far people have to travel, their means of travel and the cost. How will this be mitigated for those that struggle to access services, they should have equal opportunity to access

face to face services as others. What numbers and size catchment area will each hub cover. How has deprivation been factored into provision. A 3 month test is a very short time to trial a model. How will ongoing evaluation take place. This survey does not give people the opportunity to comment on how they would prefer to receive services, except in pre-defined parameters.”

“How will these hubs be accessible to families if you are cutting down on building, we are already facing the loss of building in Canterbury and Youth services, how will those with no access to funds or money be able to travel ? If they have no internet how will they access your digital service? The most vulnerable and disabled will be disadvantaged by this decision.”

Example verbatims underpinning consultees' online access concerns can be found below:

“Continue as much contact face to face and through groups as possible this is what families need to avoid mental health difficulties.”

“Making sure that face-face opportunities are still available. Parenthood can be isolating and it is important that there are chances for parents to engage with each other and professionals. Sometimes people do not know they need help and therefore if more services are online they require the knowledge and desire to seek these services, rather than being around professionals who might be able to see and sign post.”

RESIDENT FEEDBACK

YOUTH SERVICE PROPOSALS

This section of the report summarises response to the questions about stopping Youth Service activities referenced in the consultation, as reported by consultees.

HOW PROPOSAL TO STOP YOUTH SERVICE ACTIVITIES WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- Consultees were asked to select which activity/ies they or someone in their household takes part in and then asked to describe how the proposal to stop that activity/ies would make a difference to them.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 58% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- Just under a third of consultees answering (31%) stressed the personal need for these activities / do not wish them to be cut and 17% indicated they rely on these services and they are valued.

- Just over a quarter (27%) believe it will result in them missing out on socialising / mixing / building confidence in making friends / socialising. 21% believe that the removal of these activities will be detrimental to children / young people that use them and have a negative impact. 15% specifically referenced mental health / wellbeing / anxiety / isolation concerns if these activities were stopped.

Please tell us how the proposal to stop these activities would make a difference to you?
Base: all answering (524)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Need these services / activities / don't cut them	161	31%
Miss out on socialising / mixing / being independent / building confidence / making friends	140	27%
Detrimental to children / young people that use them / have a negative impact	111	21%
Rely on these services / valued / much needed	91	17%
Services / activities provide support / information / will miss out	86	16%
Increase ASB / crime / hanging around streets / undesirable behaviour	85	16%
Affect mental health / wellbeing / cause anxiety / isolation / activities help alleviate these issues	76	15%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Less activities / things to do / facilities	75	14%
Don't use currently but could in the future as children not right age	74	14%
Provide a safe place to go	72	14%
Nothing to do / nowhere to go / no purpose / boredom	62	12%
Miss out on learning new skills / development	52	10%
Detrimentally affect families	49	9%
Wouldn't affect me / my household	46	9%
Loss to communities / lose community feel	45	9%
Affect those on low income / cannot afford paid for activities / need free activities	45	9%
Affect those with SEN / SEND / ND / autism	36	7%
Don't use any of these services	30	6%
Short-sighted / increase demand on other services / financial/resources	22	4%
Need more services / activities for young people not less / increase funding	21	4%
Detrimentally affects the vulnerable / disabled	21	4%
Don't know about / not heard of these / should advertise them	20	4%
Would have to travel further to access alternatives / can't afford travel	16	3%
Services / activities not needed / agree with these cuts	3	1%
N/A / nothing to add / don't know	12	2%
Other	39	7%

The pages overleaf contain a summary of response to the proposed closure of activities in each district including verbatim comments made concerning impact. However, some example verbatims underpinning the key themes identified across all districts can be found below:

"The activities offered by the cafe have been an absolute lifeline for my family. Our young people suffered the most during the pandemic and these activities have really helped with their mental health and general wellbeing. They offer activities and experiences that are not accessible or achievable otherwise to us. My children are socialising, building relationships, getting active and learning essential life skills from the club. It will be so detrimental to the health and wellbeing of all the families who attend if we were to lose it. Please, please do not cut funding of our youth clubs."

"These services provide a valuable link to vulnerable children and are the first stage of safeguarding, they provide valuable information to statutory services and they keep children safe."

"It would have a massive negative impact on my son. Pyxis have been a total lifeline to him. It's the only youth club he's ever attended where he feels safe, accepted and has made friends. It's the only activity he's able to attend outside of college without a parent being there to support him. Pyxis should be fully funded by KCC - they are the most amazing organisation, the ONLY organisation in the Canterbury area who fully understand the needs of neurodivergent children and young people. Pyxis is the ONLY place my son feels safe - he feels safer and more comfortable there than he does at college. His mental health was at an all-time low until Pyxis came along. If the Pyxis group that my son attends (the 18-25 year old group) is not able to continue, I fear that my son's mental health would take a downward spiral again, and he'd be back to being isolated and anxious like he was before the days of the Pyxis group he attends."

"They would make a difference to me through the impact on the community around me if these activities are stopped. I know many who attend the disabled youth club at the Baptist church in Faversham and the 812 youth club and they express their joy at finding provision where they fit and are able to fully participate. Losing these youth activities will increase isolation and loneliness which will in turn lead to mental health difficulties which in turn will cost more to treat than continuing to fund these projects."

"Pie Factory is a lifeline especially to youth. We have severe youth problems especially in Ramsgate. See the statistics. Removal of these services means more kids on the streets and more anti-social behaviour."

"This service helps my autistic child develop social skills make friends and provide support for me. The free lunch they provide for children in the holidays helps me immensely. The sports and art sessions they provide have help my child learn new skills and gain confidence that he has been able to transfer to things at school."

"My child whom is 10 has recently started attending this Vibe club. She has autism and throughout lockdown has become even more socially awkward, lacking in confidence and high anxiety. This youth club is the first place she looks forward to going. Somewhere she feels safe and is able to be herself whilst mixing with other children of similar age. Losing this club will therefore again put her back to just being stuck at home because she is to anxious to play in parks/walk the streets due to her autism making her less socially accepted and unfortunately prone to being picked on. She has always needed myself with her wherever she goes and this youth club is the first club/activity that she is independently attending, boosting her confidence, increasing her social interactions, feeling safe and enjoying herself. To lose this for her is a massive loss and I am sure when I say she won't be the only child to feel this way or loss such an important part of their life and independence."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - ASHFORD SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Ashford.

58 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Ashford district. 19 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Ashford district.

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Ashford district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy Base: all answering (19), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Ashford Sk8side - other activities	11
Ashford Sk8side - Girls Skate project	10
Tenterden - Highbury Hall youth sessions	6
Tenterden - Skate Project (Mon)	5
Ashford Stanhope - Girls netball	4
Ashford John Wallis - Boxing	4
Ashford John Wallis - Tennis	4
Ashford John Wallis - Basketball	4
Ashford John Wallis - British Sign Language	4
Detached community work - Bockhanger and McDonalds	4

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"There is a lot of people here that will suffer if you stop these activities. youths will end up bored and getting into trouble instead."

"It's one thing my vulnerable autistic child has been able to do with no financial burden on us and she's made welcome , taught new skills and socialising with mix of ages . The volunteers and staff are so great and supportive of us and her."

"This would majorly impact on my son's health and wellbeing he attend clubs after school to help him stay regulated , socialisation and support for us a as parents to have time to do things for our mental health as looking after a young person with disabilities is very stressful and can for us change daily family dynamics if we have our own space to relax."

Engagement exercises at the Ashford Youth Hub

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Ashford Youth Hub. It is estimated that 24 young people aged 12-16 took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access safe spaces to talk to others / peers / staff, somewhere they can have a break from home / school life, the opportunity to socialise and meet others, the opportunity to learn new things, access outdoor activities as well as food and drink.

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in buildings as they prefer the environment it offers, feel more comfortable talking face to face and its away from home.

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - CANTERBURY SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Canterbury.

83 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Canterbury district. 40 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Canterbury district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Canterbury district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy Base: all answering (40), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Pyxis (Sun and Mon)	17
Spring Lane - Youth club (Tues, Wed and Thurs)	13
Riverside - Youth sessions (Wed)	12
Canterbury bike project (not solely funded by KCC, so may not be impacted)	10
Riverside - Neuro diverse group (Thurs)	9
Detached community work - City Centre, Sturry Road, Wincheap, Thannington, Hales place and Westgate (Thurs - rotates around various locations)	9
Riverside - Volunteer group (Tues)	7

The top five themes reported in terms of impact can be found below (reported for response samples over n=30):

	% of consultees answering
Miss out on socialising / mixing / being independent / building confidence / making friends	56%
Need these services / activities / don't cut them	36%
Rely on these services / valued / much needed	39%
Affect mental health / wellbeing / cause anxiety / isolation / activities help alleviate these issues	39%
Affect those with SEN / SEND / neuro divergent / autism	28%

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"It would make a massive impact on my children's lives as they really enjoying coming to the centre, making new friends whether it would be via the youth club, cafe, or just simply meeting in the park outside of the centre, they also enjoy coming down for the local bingo and have a fun enjoyable night. I think if the centre was to shut there would be an even higher anti-social rate on the estate as this centre really does keep our children safe and out of trouble. The ladies here are absolutely amazing and we are very grateful the each and every one of them."

"For my son access to this service has been of paramount importance to his emotional wellbeing and at times safety. The staff have supported him during some particular challenging times and have been a consistent place for him. He is currently experiencing significant health problems at the moment and the support works have been amazing and have help bring some 'normality' to what is a a very difficult time for my son. Riverside Youth Club is a vital resource for the children in Canterbury- there very few places for young people to spend their time - the alternative being local parks and town centre with exposes these children to risk of harm, exploitation and to be frank at times a nuisance to the public. From my son: "If the youth club closed I would be sad as the worker has supported me loads especially now that that I'm not well. I really like going and it gives me somewhere to go and have fun. There's nowhere else to go more so for me as I'm in my wheelchair"."

"The activities provided by Pyxis and Shepway Autism Support Group are the highlights of our son's week. Withdrawal of these services would act to isolate him at home and remove him from his groups of friends. These activities have been key in improving his social interactions and communication. These 2 activities are the only ones in the area that cater for young people aged between 18 and 25 with autism. There is no other provision either from KCC or other providers. It would have to be replaced by KCC themselves, and the trained and skilled individuals currently providing the activities may well have obtained other employment after being let go by the current organisations, and so be unavailable requiring additional time and cost in replacing them."

"Pyxis is the only organisation we have used (and we have tried many services) that actually makes a real difference and lasting impact on the lives on young autistic people. My middle child found it to be the only place that they enjoyed being each week and the only place they could 'be themself'. Their mental health was seriously deteriorating and attending this youth club not only gave them hope that there were actually people who understood them and listened to them, in a way that school staff, SENCO's and CYPMHS didn't, but it also gave them some time to have fun and meet like-minded people. My youngest child had been fully out of education for 2 years, had refused to see anyone or attend any appointments, and had no social interaction whatsoever. But after getting to know the people at Pyxis, she has regained her interest in life and has been attending their social group every week since. This has also led to her now agreeing to attend school. Pyxis fully 'get' these children and can reach them in a way Early Help, SENCO's, CYPMHS etc can't. They genuinely do make a big, long-lasting impact on autistic young people's lives and enable them to value themselves and become productive members of our local community. The cost of running this organisation is miniscule in comparison to the costs on our local community, longer term, of not running it."

"I have autism and attend SASG in Hythe and Pyxis in Canterbury. I like being with my friends and communicating with them. Seeing them face to face is most important because it means a lot to me and is much better than virtual meetings. If I didn't have the youth clubs, I would never attend them at all and my life would be much worse. I would be lonely and sad if I could not see my friends."

"I have only attended pyxis for a short time having been on a waiting list. It has given me the chance to socialize with people who are like me and do not judge me. I have ASD and ADHD and have some mental health issues due to being bullied at school. Pyxis is the only place that I feel safe and I can be myself. If I could no longer attend then I would go back to having nothing to look forward to each week and would lose the chance to make friends and feel like for that hour each week I fit in somewhere. People who have no interaction with people with SEN needs are not able to understand the constant struggle for us to feel accepted, to fit in, and to feel safe. We often mask how we are really feeling and keeping that mask on is exhausting. Services like Pyxis give us the chance to be who we really are even just for a short while. Their waiting list length is testimony to how much this service is wanted."

"I really appreciate the guidance and support that I personally receive from the staff at my local centre and the youth club is fantastic so I really hope that it doesn't close down as they provide such great activities. If my local centre closed down then my 10 year old daughter would no longer have a youth club to go to and I'm not able to send her somewhere else as I can't afford it. Plus a community centre can help the neighbourhood by simply bringing local people together to mingle social instead of all the local people becoming distant with each other like total strangers."

"It would make a massive impact on my children's lives as they really enjoying coming to the centre, making new friends whether it would be via the youth club, cafe, or just simply meeting in the park outside of the centre, they also enjoy coming down for the local bingo and have a fun enjoyable night. I think if the centre was to shut there would be an even higher anti-social rate on the estate as this centre really does keep our children safe and out of trouble. The ladies here are absolutely amazing and we are very grateful the each and every one of them."

"My daughter would be bereft. She has built so much confidence and independence from this club. She does not go to any other sessions like it or on her own. Please do not stop it."

Engagement exercises at the Canterbury Academy Youth Hub / Whitstable Youth Centre / Hersdon Youth Group

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Canterbury Academy Youth Hub / Whitstable Youth Centre / Hersdon Youth Group. It is estimated that 42 young people aged 12 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access safe spaces to talk to others / peers / staff, somewhere they can have a break from home / school life, the opportunity to socialise and meet others, the opportunity to learn new things and access outdoor.

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in buildings as they prefer the environment it offers, feel more comfortable talking face to face and its away from home. Some indicated that online access may be preferred by those who suffer with anxiety.

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Dartford, and user feedback received via video.

36 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Dartford district. 10 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Dartford district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Dartford district - activity provider: Play Place Base: all answering (11), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Stone Pavilion - Junior and Senior youth club (Fri)	8
Stone Recreation Ground - Juniors (Thurs)	7
Temple Hill - Playground – Mixed age	7
Knockhall - Greenhithe Community Centre - Junior club (Thurs)	6
Stone - Stone Baptist Church - Junior and Seniors youth clubs (Weds)	5
Homework Heroes - Seniors (Weds and Thurs)	5
Bean - Recreation Ground - Juniors (Tues)	3
Darenth - Hillrise Park - Seniors (Tues)	3

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Stopping these activities would impact me and my family greatly. The temple hill sessions in particular helped me get out of the house post natally and made a huge positive impact on my mental health and wellbeing as a parent. They helped me and my daughter make new friends and have significantly improved her social skills and development. They remain one of the highlights of our week."

"Taking these services away will have a huge impact to local areas and the youth. They are vital and should not be removed."

"They shouldn't be cut because they are a lifeline and extra support to families."

"I have a teenager and I think to have the youth centres is somewhere safe for them to go, obviously there a lot of trouble outside in parks etc it's good that they can go out, be with their friends without their parents responsibilities."

Play Place also conducted a separate survey with parents and young people. The key findings of this survey can be found below (the charts and visuals for this survey can be found in the Appendix of this report):

- 244 out of 245 enjoyed the session they took part in.

- 198 out of 243 have tried a new activity.

- 143 out of 243 have made friends.

- The average rating for whether Play Place activities have improved how they feel emotionally is 8.59 out of 10.

- When asked openly what should be available for young people in the community, 64 mentioned activities.

- 162 indicated they would prefer to access services and support face to face in the community and 39 indicated they would prefer to access services and support face to face in a building. 44 indicated they would prefer to access services and support online. Being easy was the most common reason given for the preference stated.

- When asked openly about how not having youth activities such as those they have used will affect them, 40 indicated they would feel sad.

Engagement exercises at Dartford Youth Hub / local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Dartford Youth Hub / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 57 young people aged 9 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access activities / sports / music / computer games, the opportunity to socialise and meet others, the opportunity to learn new things, homework support, access to safe places, sign posting to support, food and drink, services for non-verbal autistic people, more quieter areas/zones, workshops on knife crime, stalking, bullying and activities for young children and special needs children.

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in a Hub or van as they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face. Some suggested they would prefer online access for awareness support, mental health support and job searching.

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Dover.

56 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Dover district. 16 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Dover district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Dover district - activity provider: Pie Factory Base: all answering (16), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Linwood - Youth Hub session (Thurs)	13
Aylesham - Junior youth club, Senior youth club (Tues)	5
Biggin Hall - Youth session (Wed)	5
Astor School - Youth session (Thurs)	5

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"It will take away the only accessible hub that my son can reach independently. With a lack of proper rural public transport, kids will end up even more isolated than they already are or will end up joining tribes that don't necessarily achieve anything good."

"Stopping these activities will leave the young people with no spaces to call their own and will also have the risk of putting hard working youth works out of jobs."

"This is the only safe place for young people to go to. It is a place they can go for advice, safety, meet and see friends and if it was to stop it would have a huge negative impact on the young people in this area. The work they do is so valuable and needed. I fear that there would be such a negative reaction and effect on young people if this was taken away/ activities stopped."

Engagement exercises at Linwood Youth Hub / local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Linwood Youth Hub / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 34 young people aged 11 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling, signposting for other support needs, places where they can be surrounded by peers / not judged / spend time away from home / prevent them being outside, activities / hobbies to keep them occupied such as sports, dance, music and arts and crafts.

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Folkestone and Hythe.

110 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Folkestone & Hythe district. 54 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Folkestone & Hythe district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Folkestone and Hythe district - activity provider Base: all answering (54), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
D of E (Duke of Edinburgh) Awards	23
Hythe - Youth Centre - Senior club (Weds)	22
Hythe - Youth Centre - Juniors (Mon)	19
Hythe - Shepway Autism Support Group - All age (Fri)	18
Hythe - Youth Centre - Junior club (Fri)	17
Safety in Action - Local Schools - District wide	12
New Romney - Phase 2 - Junior and Senior club (Thurs)	7
Residential Junior and Senior Leaders courses	5

The top five themes reported in terms of impact can be found below (reported for response samples over n=30):

	% of consultees answering
Miss out on socialising / mixing / being independent / building confidence / making friends	50%
Detrimental to children / young people / negative impact	30%
Affect mental health / wellbeing / cause anxiety / isolation / activities help alleviate these issues	30%
Need these services / activities / don't cut them	27%
Rely on these services / valued / much needed	23%

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Such a shame other people's children will not have the same opportunities as mine had."

"Both my children attended and have done since they were 8, they are now 12 Hythe youth centre has been an important part of their education their social learning and their positive development the club they attend is highly popular and attended with over 100 young people attending each week also what about the SEND group who attend your never picking those up What are you putting in its place once you have closed this club and don't tell me you're going to deliver street based work as this will never, yes never reach the community and the young people who attend the youth centre you be lucky to reach 5% what happens to the closure of Hythe means a rise in mental health a rise of health issues related to lack of physical activity a rise anti-social behaviour the lack of voice and being listened to the lack of being part of something and belonging the breakdown of a community of which you KCC have created you will not get that back instead you intend to train volunteers to possible support this community and "hope" it works and trying to deal with the aftermath when if it hadn't been created would not be there you will be dealing with high levels of youth ASB when there was very little or none in the first place using police and agencies at more expense when it was created again in the first place."

"This service is for a very vulnerable group of young people who already have limited options in this area."

"These services are essential for providing young people with a safe and supportive space to learn, grow, and develop. They offer a variety of activities and programs that help young people to stay safe, healthy, and engaged. The closure of these services would have a devastating impact on young people in Hythe. It would leave them with nowhere to go after school or on weekends. It would also make it more difficult for them to stay safe and healthy. In addition, the closure of these services would have a negative impact on the community as a whole. It would make Hythe a less attractive place to live and work. It would also increase the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour."

"This would stop my children from interacting in a safe environment. These clubs have been an essential part of my children going back into safe social environments after their experience of lockdown. My children both suffered high levels of anxiety post lockdown and these clubs have been a lifeline to getting them out and being with people of their own age in a safe environment. If these clubs are removed it will have a detrimental effect on their social & communication skills. It would be shameful to remove the opportunities that these clubs deliver."

"Stopping an autism support group is utterly ridiculous, these children struggle so much, the parents are often isolated and have nowhere to turn to with others that understand the day to day struggle. Utterly ridiculous cutting this service once again people with additional needs and those that care for them are being used to save money."

"Both my teenage daughters currently attend Hythe youth club seniors (Wednesdays) and have loved it. We only moved to Hythe last year and they have made a group of friends there. My eldest daughter (14) was homeschooled for a year and the youth club was the only time she socialised with other children her own age/similar ages. If the youth club was to close I think it would cause more teenage children to have nothing better to do but hang

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around probably causing trouble in some kind of way. The youth centre gives children a safe place to be with plenty of different activities available to keep them entertained."

"I don't want to lose this place it makes me feel confident and being me. It feels safe."

"Youth club is a safe space for me. I've learned a lot of life skills here. It's part of my weekly routine and it brings joy to my life."

Engagement exercises in Lydd and local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place in Lydd and local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 28 young people aged 10 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling, PHSE support, places where they can be surrounded by peers / not judged by others / spend time away from home, indoor and outdoor sports activities, sensory rooms, music and gaming. They would also like the opportunity to socialise and meet others and the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery, managing money).

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in person they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face (they feel it's more personal, they can read body language / build relationships). However, some commented that people with anxiety may prefer online support.

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Gravesham.

33 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Gravesham district. 11 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Gravesham district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Gravesham district - activity provider: The Grand Base: all answering (11), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Gravesend - GYG Committee (Thurs)	7
Gravesend - GYG Glam (Tues and Wed)	6
Gravesend - Higham Youth Club (Wed)	6
Gravesend - Youth Job Club (Mon)	5
Gravesend - GYG Performers (Wed)	5
Cobham Youth Club (Fri)	5
Gravesend - GYG Gone Wild (Mon)	4
Gravesend - Active Listening Service	4
Gravesend - Mini GYGers (Tues)	3
Gravesend - GYG Creative (Wed)	3

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"My child loves meeting people his own age. I cannot afford to pay out for expensive days out or clubs. I like to know he is in an environment which is safe where he can meet mates. He's not on the streets getting enticed into a street gang."

"Since taking part in these activities my daughter's confidence has grown so much. She is now opening up to other possibilities she could do in the further with her school and career. She has made new friends and encouraged her to part in events she wouldn't normally do. The support from the staff and her peers amazing. She would not have experienced this if it wasn't for GYG."

Engagement exercises at the Gravesham Youth event / Northfleet Youth Centre / local sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place in Gravesham Youth event / Northfleet Youth Centre / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 56 young people took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access places where they can be surrounded by peers / not judged by others / spend time away from home, access support workshops, indoor and outdoor sports activities, music, gaming and get access to food and drink. They would also like the opportunity to socialise (including SEN and accessibility groups), meet others and the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery, life skills).

- Concerns were raised as to whether young people have been engaged fully with the consultation process and whether any special measures were put in place to ensure their feedback is captured.

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - MAIDSTONE SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Maidstone, and user feedback collected in support group sessions.

69 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Maidstone district. 28 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Maidstone district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Maidstone district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (28), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Junior club and Senior youth club (Tues)	14
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Junior club and Senior club - (Fri)	14
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Small group work sessions	12
Parkwood - Youth Centre - Junior club and Senior club (Thurs)	10
Sutton Valence - Village Hall - Junior youth club (Mon)	9
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Olympia Boxing (Fri)	6
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - One to one sessions	6
Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education	6

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"These proposals will have a profound impact on my granddaughter who has SEND it is also the only break my daughter gets from looking after her. We need to increase activities and respite for SEND families."

"Me and many others will lose a place where we can do fun activities and have an escape."

"My children would become depressed. I wouldn't know where they are if no space for them to go with their friends. Crime rates will rise."

"I am concerned that if funding is stopped for current youth services, that the new services by KCC won't be as good or as frequent."

"A lot of the children and young adults that attend are very dependent on the club for the space to socialise and learn new skills that will help them develop in later life. The

possibility of perhaps losing that for them would be significant damage to their development so it's really important that it stays available to the people of the area."

"Youth club means so much to me because I have made a lot of friends and it takes all my problems away. When I feel down all the time and it gets me away from everything. However I have built a lot of confidence and it makes me feel more like myself."

Engagement exercises at Shepway Youth Hub

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place in Lydd and local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 52 young people aged 8 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling, PHSE support, places where they can be surrounded by peers / not judged by others / spend time away from home, indoor and outdoor sports activities, sensory rooms, music and gaming. They would also like the opportunity to socialise and meet others and the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery, managing money).

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in person they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face (they feel it's more personal, they can read body language / build relationships). However, some commented that people with anxiety may prefer online support.

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Sevenoaks.

46 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Sevenoaks district. 15 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Sevenoaks district.

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Sevenoaks district - activity provider: West Kent Extra Base: all answering (15), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Sevenoaks - The Hope Church, Youth Group (Tues)	7
Edenbridge - House (Tues, Wed and Fri)	7
Edenbridge - Eden Centre youth group	6
Edenbridge - Olympia Boxing (Thurs)	6
Edenbridge - 8-12s session	5
Swanley - The Junction, St Marys Road Youth Group (Fri)	4
Swanley - The Junction, Nurture group (Tues)	4
Edenbridge - Nurture group (Thurs)	4
Westerham - Youth session (Fri)	4
Westerham - Olympia Boxing (Wed)	3
West Kingsdown - Youth group (Wed)	1
Dunton Green Pavilion - (Mon)	1

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"They make a difference to our society as a whole. These clubs provide safe spaces and prevent youths from getting into undesirable situations. They are sometimes the only place for them to go when things are bad at home AND school. The clubs keep teens off the streets and away from a life of crime. Parenting services, coaching etc are available everywhere, including programs supplied by schools and doctors."

"The children enjoy these clubs, it gives them a chance to make positive relationships and steer away from peers who could lead them astray, it also gives them a safe space."

"Myself and my very close friends have children accessing these services- it is disgraceful that you are even seriously considering cutting the funds for them. They are vital and safe hubs for our children, it is an investment in their future and the future of the community."

"I think there will be more anti-social behaviours in the community if the youth doesn't have a safe space to socialise. In these youth groups, it's a great opportunity for the youth to have positive influence from adults outside their homes. I think it would be a shame to stop."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - SWALE SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Swale, and feedback received via video feedback from service users.

70 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Swale district. 37 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Swale district.

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Swale district - activity provider: Southern Housing Base: all answering (37), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Swale – School work (various)	17
Faversham Baptist Church – 812 youth club (Thurs)	13
Sheerness Youth Centre – Youth club (Thurs)	12
Faversham Recreation Ground – Detached (Fri)	9
Faversham Baptist Church - Disability Youth Club (Mon)	8
Newington – Youth club (Tues)	8
Sheerness Healthy Living Centre – Absolute Arts youth club (Mon)	5
Sheerness County Youth Centre – Sheerness Seniors Youth Club (Tues)	5
Rushenden – Youth club (Wed)	4
Teynham – Detached provision (Thurs)	4
Thistle Hill - Detached provision (Wed)	1

The top five themes reported in terms of impact can be found below (reported for response samples over n=30):

	% of consultees answering
Miss out on socialising / mixing / being independent / building confidence / making friends	49%
Need these services / activities / don't cut them	34%
Detrimental to children / young people / negative impact	31%
Rely on these services / valued / much needed	29%
Provide a safe place to go	23%

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Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"My children will have nowhere to go with a suitable environment to socialise. The other options are paid clubs (football, tennis, dance etc), all of which are not for socialising. This will inevitably result in my children, and many others choosing other places in the town to hang out (as its not cool to stay at a parents house all day). The impact these clubs have in the local area has clearly been overlooked. I'm so disgusted with these proposals."

"You can't cut these services that are needed for youths and families. they need support and safe places to go. this affects every aspect of life if you cut these services, crime, health, mental health, school and housing it affects everywhere and everyone."

"A lot of people rely heavily on these places some children I know don't go out unless to youth club as the streets are no longer safe the youth clubs here are the only thing left fun for the children to do and for the parents to know the kids are still safe it's not discriminative and all children get along make friends and are happy there also very sad that there lifelines and friendship groups even their routines will be put out of the window, have you thought about the effect on these children? Cutting funding for something so important is just ridiculous and very selfish."

"My son is home schooled and this provides him with a way to socialise with his peers in a natural, safe and free environment. We cannot afford to send him to paid for clubs, so this would take away a big part of socialising."

"My neurodivergent young person would be devastated. Two youth groups which are the highlight of his week. He struggles to socialise & make friends, these two groups have been a lifeline to him. They have provided a safe and welcoming space for my young person to learn and build his socialisation skills, which in turn has helped build his self-esteem. The environment and the staff provide a first class setting for those who struggle with neuro-typical life. As a parent who has searched long and hard for local groups for my son to attend, I will be sad to see the groups disappear and even sadder to watch my son withdraw from society once again."

"Youth clubs are a safe place for children in a world which is filled with poverty,, violence, drug and alcohol abuse. They provide vital childcare for some families especially in the current economic crisis. To take these provisions away puts vulnerable young people at risk. There is very little available to children today, after 12 years children are no longer allowed to hang out in playgrounds, there is nothing for the youth of today and boredom can lead to antisocial behaviour which is rife in the area. We want children to thrive and go on to be the best they can be."

"Playing with my friends. It boosts some people's confidence and it helps you make new friends."

"I don't want youth club to stop because youth club is a place for children to come and be themselves and make friends."

"I don't think youth club should be closing because I believe it's a place where young adults and kids of most ages can come together and relate as a group of people."

Engagement exercises at Swale Youth Hub / Youth Zone / local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Swale Youth Hub / Youth Zone / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 23 young people aged 8 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling, places to eat, activities such as swimming, indoor and outdoor games, arts and crafts, board games and gaming. They would also like the opportunity to socialise and meet others, the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery, practical skills, independent living, self defence, music) and day trips.

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in a Hub as they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face (they feel it's more personal). They also want to be able to meet with their friends face to face in a social but controlled environment. Some suggested that online support could be provided as an option for counselling support and education plans / revision support.

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - THANET SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Thanet.

148 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Thanet district. 90 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Thanet district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Thanet district - activity provider: Pie Factory Base: all answering (90), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
The Pavilion Youth & Community Café - Youth café sessions (Tues, Thurs and Fri)	56
Parent and Child group (Wed, all age)	42
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Band Room (Tues)	37
Ramsgate Youth Centre - The Live Room (Mon)	33
Ramsgate Youth Centre - ACT! Youth Volunteer Group (Tues)	32
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Bike Project (Mon)	31
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Junior youth club (Thurs)	29
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Open Arms (Fri)	24
Detached Community work - Streets based in Ramsgate (Fri)	20
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Band Room (Wed)	0

The top five themes reported in terms of impact can be found below (reported for response samples over n=30):

	% of consultees answering
Miss out on socialising / mixing / being independent / building confidence / making friends	40%
Need these services / activities / don't cut them	39%
Detrimental to children / young people / negative impact	33%
Services / activities provide support / information / will miss out on these	33%
Rely on these services / valued / much needed	27%

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"This would be an absolute shame to cut these services for young people. They are well used and as we know there is a lack of provision for the age groups that utilise these services. There are many families in Broadstairs (despite the view it is a very affluent area) that are unable to afford activities that are provided by these groups! The Pavilion youth group is situated very near a housing estate where many of these lower income families live. There is little available locally for the kids if this place is closed and it also serves as an important hub for families to signpost other services."

"Devastating, and a huge loss to the community. Young people in areas other than Margate will not be able to access the Quarterdeck hub due to transport, finance, volume of people, and lack of open access youth provision at Quarterdeck. There is a huge need for local provision, which has been demonstrated for many years."

"I absolutely love going to this group since I moved to Broadstairs after leaving an abusive relationship with my child. They have helped me so much and so have the other families I've met we have a real support between us and we care about each other. Please do not stop this group it keeps me going."

"They provide a safe and nurturing place for my family and I. My children can access fruit here which I can't afford to buy. They run so many activities for families and children of all ages and is the only support we get for my transgender teen."

"This will significantly impact the progress my daughter has made since attending Pie Factory. There has been a huge increase in her confidence, ability to engage with others, self-belief and esteem. Pie Factory has given her a purpose and a goal to work towards as it has shown her that she could be a youth worker like the people who currently support her. The proposal to stop these activities will remove the option for a safe space to engage in inclusive social circles for young people who are discovering who they are and accepted and encouraged to be themselves. I believe this will result in isolation for these young people and potentially a withdrawal from society because they don't feel safe to be themselves."

"It would be devastating. I don't drive and find public transport incredibly stressful and triggers my anxiety. This is the only place I can take my kids and feel relaxed. It's the only place I've ever been able to make other mum friends and the kids have been able to make friends too."

"Our children would be bereft of things that keep them busy and motivate them to stay positive and keeps them out of trouble. They have positive role models here and interact with other kids who are trying to find their way in life in a positive manner. Without these activities I fear they will end up hanging around on the streets and getting into trouble and becoming horrible adults."

"My daughter is 17, autistic, has anxiety and has not attended school for almost a year. During her GCSE year she found The Pavilion Youth and Community Cafe an invaluable escape, as do so many others. Most youth groups charge membership fees, and so many parents are not on a position to fund this. The Pavilion also offers additional qualifications and experiences to young people who would normally be excluded due to lack of funds."

"It would cut the young people I know off from so much support and trusted relationships leaving them adrift with no reliable, known or trusted support workers. I have used these services myself and their specialist offerings helped me discover skills and opportunities I would not have had otherwise."

Engagement exercises at Quarterdeck Youth Hub / local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Quarterdeck Youth Hub / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 98 young people aged 11 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling / educational development / mental health, food support, PHSE support / advice, contraceptive / drug / alcohol advice and employment advice. They would also like the opportunity to socialise and meet others, the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery, sport, gaming, textiles, music) and day trips.

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in a Hub as they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face (they feel more listened to / can read body language). They also want to be able to meet with their friends face to face in a social but controlled environment. Some also suggested that their parents would not support online access / have safety concerns with accessing content online and that online isn't as engaging as speaking to support staff face to face and can be frustrating to use. Some comment on experiences of having to use online support during the pandemic and that they didn't like this.

Engagement exercises at local sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place via local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 15 young people took part in these discussions. Some example verbatim comments from these young people can be found below:

"I've been coming to pie factory for 4 years, I remember first feeling like I didn't fit in here, and now every time I come here it's loud and I like it."

"If I hadn't of come here 9 years ago when i first started coming here and spoke to the staff here about what was happening at home I would still be in a toxic and abusive household so here actually got me out of that environment as they flagged to social services which then helped me getting the help I needed. When I came back after the gap and where I was struggling this place gave me the mindset of "if you think you are going to fail and you can't keep going, there are places that can keep your guard up, you gotta keep going on" if it weren't for places like here who's going to provide that."

"I have seen other people in this room, when they first get here they are very down very low, and then as it's come to this point they are more alive and more social than they were before. I think the pie factory has given people a positive influence in their life."

"I don't think this is right, this is our home you can't take away from us, most of us need this place in a nice way you can't just get rid of it. Even if it is a couple of sessions some of us need that you can't just get rid of it because they don't want to give you some money, even if it's not a lot it still helps. "What other space do you have" There isn't there nothing, we would all just be at home doing nothing, we need to go out and do stuff, I have been able to do stuff I never thought I would here."

"When I first came here I was in the worst place you could be in as a person. But I have met friends who are now my family they are better my family, I have adults who have actually show me that it's worth living, I don't want any other young person to miss out on something like this, because I know first hand I've got mates I have brought here because of how bad they were and people have helped them out so much."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - TONBRIDGE AND MALLING SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Tonbridge & Malling.

56 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Tonbridge and Malling district. 22 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Tonbridge & Malling district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Tonbridge and Malling district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (22), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Snodland - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Wed)	12
East Malling / Larkfield - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Thurs)	10
Ditton - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Mon)	7
Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education	7
Detached sessions in Larkfield – Larkfield skate park and other locations when required	4

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Leaves a huge gap for children and young people in the communities. not having youth clubs will be disastrous. Children rely on these support services to gain self-esteem and growth - to support them to be more rounded individuals and gets them off the street when home may not be so available."

"It would be very, very upsetting. My child struggles emotionally and joining clubs like these has helped him to build relations, to make friends and to do something which is fun. The proposal to stop these activities will impact on our children's wellbeing, they already go through challenges and difficulties. It would be very disappointing . The system in general is falling apart, with delays on NHS waiting list, these activities compensate the lack of support children received. So please, KCC, on behalf of all the parents and children who struggle, make an effort and think about us."

"The cessation of youth services would impact enormously, the lure of joining gangs is too strong youngsters need good role models."

"These services can be a lifeline for families. They day trips are great for my teenage children because it gives them a break for a younger child (sibling) that has additional needs. it gives one of my son's essential communication skills due to being removed from a special school. These services are very important to our family and it would be awful if

this service/help to families stopped. I've had support at home and it was so helpful. Parents already feel like they are not listened to so stopping certain services will have a major impact on families."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - TUNBRIDGE WELLS SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Tunbridge Wells.

52 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Tunbridge Wells district. 18 of these consultees noted that they, or someone in their household, takes part in one of the listed activities for the Tunbridge Wells district, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Tonbridge and Malling district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (18), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Safety in Action - annual activity for year 6 students to focus on the transition from primary to secondary school	10
Paddock Wood - Junior youth club and outreach (Mon)	7
Rusthall - Detached sessions (Tues)	7
Sherwood - Detached sessions	7
Langton Green - youth club (Tues)	5
Cranbrook - Junior and Senior mixed youth club and outreach (Thurs)	3

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"There is a need for youth work in Rusthall and Langton - my understanding was that both the Salus sessions in Rusthall and Langton had ended due to a lack of staff, but I've been talking to them about starting them again, because I know there is nothing for the 9-13 age range to do during school holidays, and as a local councillor when I speak to residents the need for youth work in the village is frequently mentioned."

"Removing youth clubs or the funding for them without a precise and consistent plan or provider in place will remove safe spaces for children and young people to go. It increases the risk of exploitation, antisocial behaviour and crime in our communities."

"Myself and my children would have no affordable places to go for my children to socialise - this is a safe space where I can talk to other people in my area."

"As a parent to two soon to be teenagers, one with ADHD, these services are paramount. Teenagers with safe spaces to go and to be able to safely interact with children of similar ages is important. Mental Health in young adults/teenagers need all the support they can get. Especially with current waiting times in all services especially CAMHS."

Engagement exercises at Tunbridge Wells summer events / Youth Hub / local outreach sessions

- As part of the consultation exercise, engagement discussions took place at Tunbridge Wells summer events / Youth Hub / local outreach sessions. It is estimated that 18 young people aged 8 and over took part in these discussions.

- Young people commented that they would like to access to safe / trusted private places for advisory support / counselling, PHSE support, places where they can be surrounded by peers / not judged by others, indoor and outdoor sports activities, sensory rooms, music and gaming. They would also like the opportunity to socialise and meet others and the opportunity to learn new things (e.g. cookery).

- Young people indicated a preference to access services and support face to face in a Hub as they prefer the environment it offers and feel more comfortable talking face to face (they feel it's more personal, they feel supported and its safe). They also want to be able to meet with their friends face to face in a social but controlled environment. Some suggested that online support could be provided as an option for signposting information sources.

- Consultees were asked to comment on the Equality Analysis put forward with the consultation and if there was anything that should be considered relating to equality and diversity in their own words.

- For the purpose of reporting, we have reviewed respondents' comments and have grouped common responses together into themes. These are reported in the table below. 19% of consultees answering via the consultation questionnaire provided a comment at this question.

- A proportion of consultees indicated that specific populations would be impacted by the proposals / not considered adequately, including:

  o Young people (17%)

  o SEN / SEND / autistic / ND (17%)

  o Deprived / low income (14%)

  o Disabled / impaired / learning disabilities (14%)

  o Children (13%)

  o Families / parents (12%)

We welcome your views on our equality analysis and if you think there is anything we should consider relating to equality and diversity. Please add any comments

Base: all answering (169)

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Young people adversely affected / not considered adequately	29	17%
SEN / SEND / autistic / ND adversely affected / not considered adequately	29	17%
Deprived / low income residents adversely affected / not considered adequately	24	14%
Disabled / impaired / learning disabilities adversely affected / not considered adequately	23	14%
Children adversely affected / not considered adequately	22	13%
Families / parents adversely affected / not considered adequately	21	12%
Criticism of consultation / questions about consultation / suggestions about consultation	17	10%
Services must be accessible / available Page 274	16	9%

	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Services must be inclusive / cater to everyone / everyone treated equally	16	9%
Non-users of technology / lack of access to technology / digital means adversely affected / not considered adequately	14	8%
Access to transport / ability to travel adversely affected / not considered adequately	11	7%
Those with mental health issues adversely affected / not considered adequately	10	6%
LGBTQIA+ adversely affected / not considered adequately	6	4%
Equality analysis seems adequate	6	4%
Equality irrelevant to this	5	3%
Rural residents adversely affected / not considered adequately	3	2%
Vulnerable residents adversely affected / not considered adequately	3	2%
N/A / nothing to add / don't know	18	11%
Comments unrelated to equality analysis	14	8%
Other	16	9%

CONSULTATION AWARENESS

- The most common means of finding out about the consultation is via an email from KCC (34%) and at a KCC building (e.g. children's centre, youth hub, library, Gateway) at 21%.

- Other modes of finding out about the consultation include the Kent.gov.uk website (9%), from a friend or relative (7%) and KCC's staff intranet.

How did you find out about this consultation?
Base: all answering (260), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

An email from KCC	34%
At a KCC building (e.g. children's centre, youth hub, library or Gateway)	21%
Kent.gov.uk website	9%
From a friend or relative	7%
KCC's staff intranet	7%
Facebook	5%
District Council / Councillor	3%
Local KCC County Councillor	2%
Newspaper	2%
Twitter	1%
Poster / postcard	0.4%
Somewhere else	21%
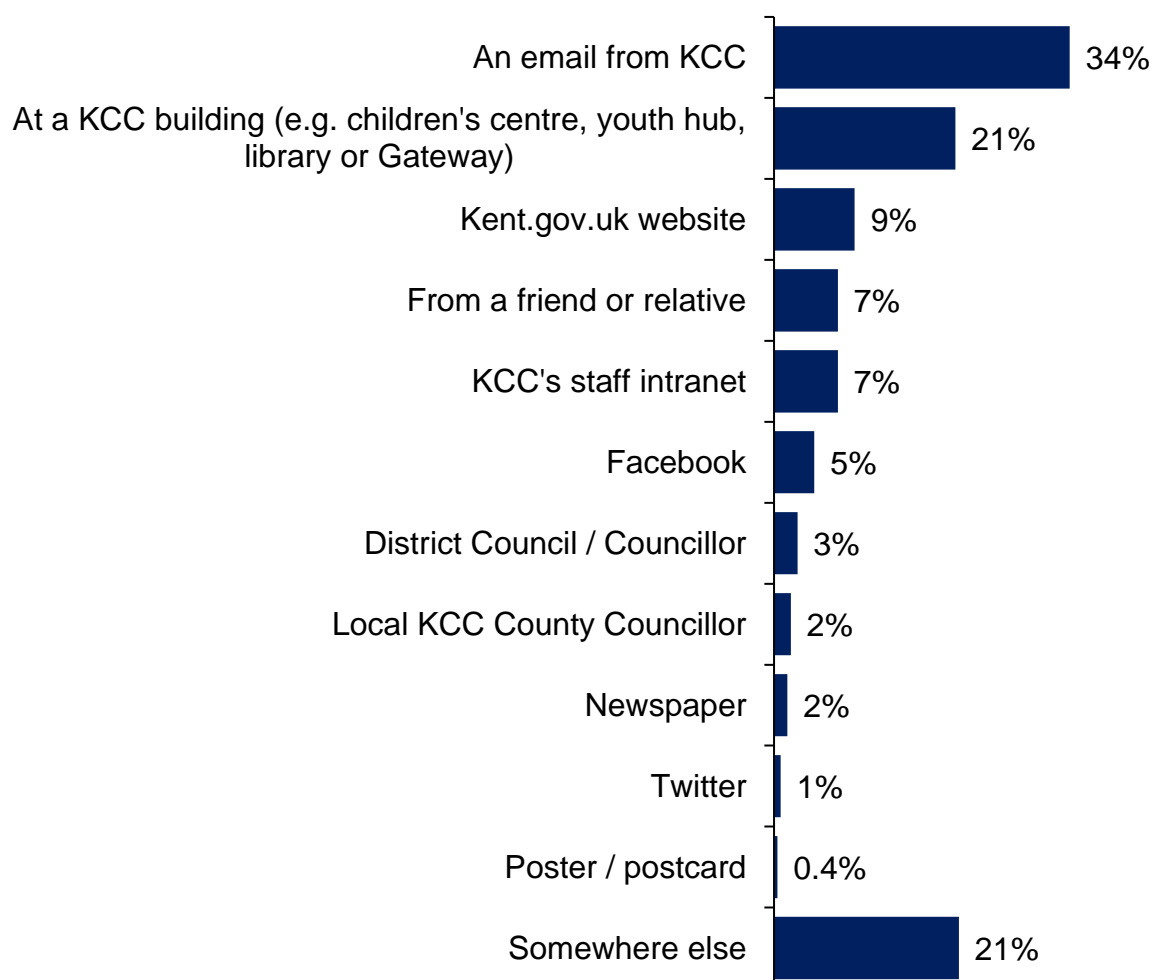
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
An email from KCC	88	34%
At a KCC building (e.g. children's centre, youth hub, library or Gateway)	54	21%
Kent.gov.uk website	24	9%

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SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
From a friend or relative	19	7%
KCC's staff intranet	19	7%
Facebook	12	5%
District Council / Councillor	7	3%
Local KCC County Councillor	5	2%
Newspaper	4	2%
Twitter	2	1%
Poster / postcard	1	0.4%
Somewhere else	55	21%

FAMILY HUB SERVICES

This section of the report summarises response to the questions posed surrounding the Family Hub Services in the consultation, as reported by consultees.

ACCESS METHODS SUITABLE FOR SERVICES

- Consultees were asked to select the access methods they consider suitable for delivering the pre-defined eleven services featured in the resident consultation questionnaire.

For each service below, please select the access methods you think are suitable. You can select one, two or three options for each service?

Education for parents on child development

- The vast majority of consultees answering (96%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for education for parents on child development.

- Just under two thirds of consultees answering consider online services (68%) and virtual services (69%) suitable for this service.

Base: all answering (257), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	96%
Online services (accessing information)	68%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	69%

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	246	96%
Online services (accessing information)	175	68%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	177	69%

Activities for children aged 0-5

- The vast majority of consultees answering (99%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for activities for children aged 0-5.

- Just under a quarter of consultees answering consider online services (24%) suitable for this service and 18% consider virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (255), consultees had the option to select more than one response.
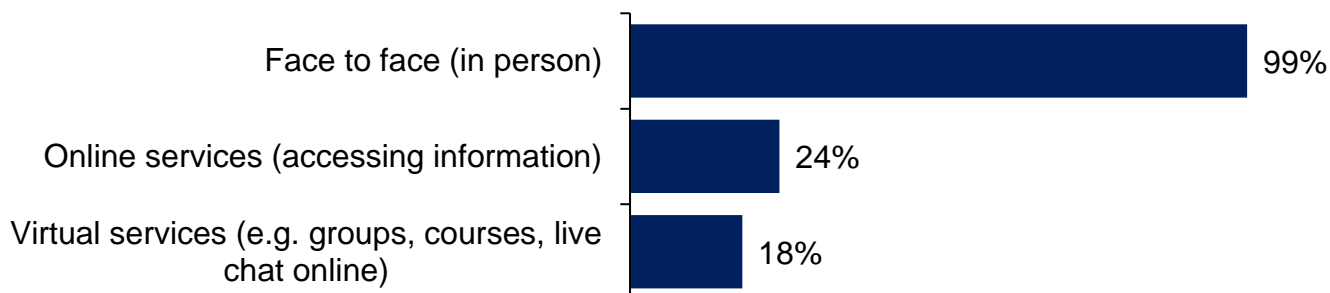
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	253	99%
Online services (accessing information)	61	24%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	47	18%

Activities for older children and young people

- The vast majority of consultees answering (97%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for activities for older children and young people.

- Around a half of consultees answering consider online services (47%) and virtual services (51%) suitable for this service.

Base: all answering (260), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

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SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	253	97%
Online services (accessing information)	122	47%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	132	51%

Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

- The vast majority of consultees answering (93%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

- Three quarters of consultees answering consider online services (75%) suitable for this service and 67% consider virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (256), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	238	93%
Online services (accessing information)	192	75%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	171	67%

Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)

- The majority of consultees answering (89%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults).

- There is less of a distinction in suitability perceptions with 80% of consultees considering online services suitable for this service and 70% considering virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (257), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	89%
Online services (accessing information)	80%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	70%
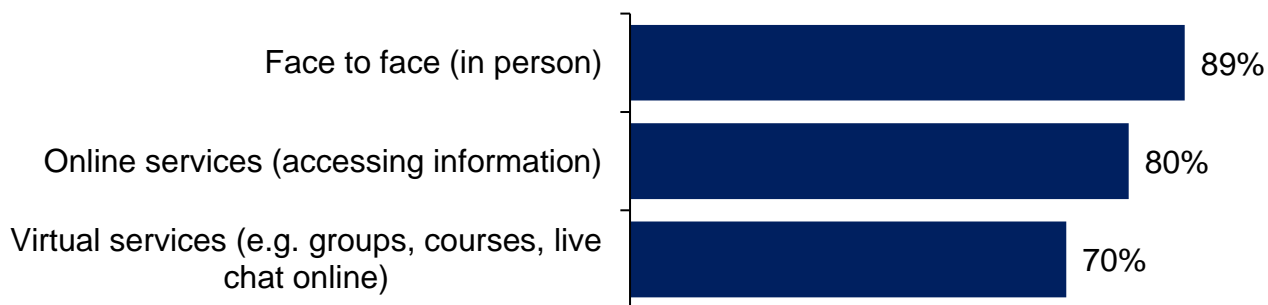
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	228	89%
Online services (accessing information)	206	80%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	179	70%

Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)

- The vast majority of consultees answering (93%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for support for parents / carers of adolescents (teenagers).

- There is less of a distinction in suitability perceptions with 70% of consultees considering online services suitable for this service and 75% considering virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (257), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	93%
Online services (accessing information)	70%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	75%

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SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	238	93%
Online services (accessing information)	181	70%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	192	75%

Online safety for children and young people

- The majority of consultees answering (85%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for online safety for children and young people.

- There is less of a distinction in suitability perceptions with 72% of consultees considering online services suitable for this service and 69% considering virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (254), consultees had the option to select more than one response.
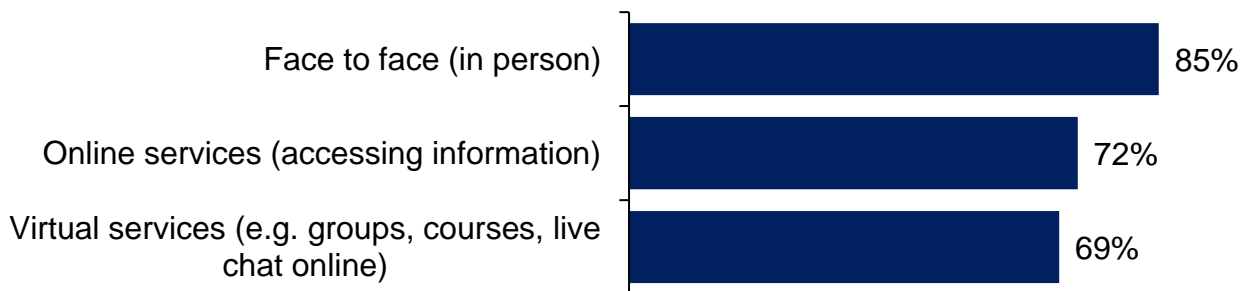
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	217	85%
Online services (accessing information)	184	72%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	174	69%

Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)

- The vast majority of consultees answering (98%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol / drugs).

- 59% of consultees answering consider online services suitable for this service and 59% consider virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (256), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	98%
Online services (accessing information)	59%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	59%

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	252	98%
Online services (accessing information)	151	59%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	151	59%

Domestic abuse support

- The vast majority of consultees answering (98%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for domestic abuse support.

- 70% of consultees answering consider online services suitable for this service and 64% consider virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (258), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	98%
Online services (accessing information)	70%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	64%

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SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	252	98%
Online services (accessing information)	181	70%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	165	64%

Debt and welfare advice

- The majority of consultees answering (87%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for domestic abuse support.

- There is less of a distinction in suitability perceptions with 77% of consultees considering online services suitable for this service and 75% considering virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (255), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Face to face (in person)	87%
Online services (accessing information)	77%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	75%
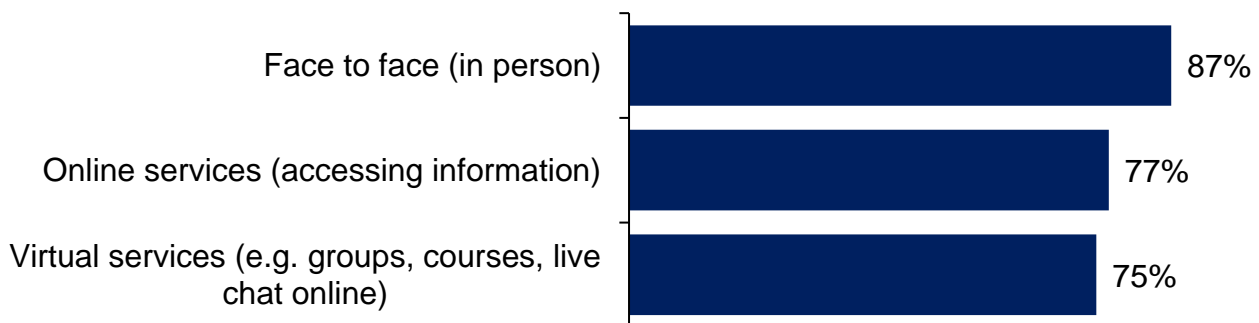
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	221	87%
Online services (accessing information)	195	77%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	189	75%

Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents

- Perceptions are broadly similar in the context of signposting to information to support separating and separated parents with 82% considering face to face access suitable, 84% considering online services suitable and 72% considering virtual services suitable.

Base: all answering (255), consultees had the option to select more than one response.

Category		
Face to face (in person)		82%
Online services (accessing information)		84%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)		72%
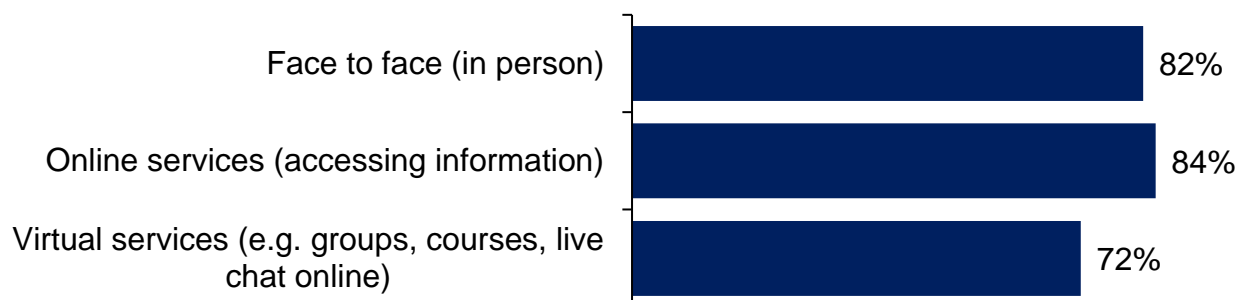
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Face to face (in person)	210	82%
Online services (accessing information)	213	84%
Virtual services (e.g. groups, courses, live chat online)	184	72%

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR FAMILY HUB NETWORK SERVICES

Consultees were asked to indicate whether there was anything else they thought should be available for children, families and young people through the Family Hub network in Kent. 54% of consultees answered this question and provided a comment.

Example verbatim comments shown below highlight the key themes expressed:

Youth / adolescent service provision and targeting of where this is needed to achieve impact:

"Youth clubs, face to face interaction on a weekly basis with the young people and struggling families. Face to face classes and delivery of clubs and respite."

"Youth clubs are needed for teenagers to have their own safe non-judgemental space. 10 years ago most youth centres were closed in Kent, youth violence and anti-social behaviour increased thus will happen again if they are not given their own space. I believe that many will not go to a family hub."

"Detached youth services and the targeted use of youth clubs and support work to support vulnerable in children in areas of high need and/or where there is a measurable community impact."

"Street-based youth work in locations of concern linked to Contextual Safeguarding Agenda - this maybe be considered under 'Activities for older children and Young People' but this agenda is far greater than activities and often it can take longer than building based work to build relationships with the young people in these spaces to affect change. It also includes working with non-traditional partners, exploring how to build guardianship capacity and is a really unique and important role in to safeguard communities."

"Youth services are imperative and important for young people's personal social development to ensure a holistic approach to progression. Youth services shouldn't be cut, but actually be invested in to bring them up to the 21st century to ensure young people have access to free, engaging and positive activities to support them."

"I think that the new family hub network is neglecting adolescent services and the important role that they have in making a difference with young people. Adolescents are one of the most vulnerable groups and can struggle to find safe spaces to engage in. With the addition of children and families and adult services being combined this could detriment the ability to work effectively with adolescents."

"I think Youth Services should be given the same level of resources, funding and consideration as the children, anti-natal, pre-natal support that is in the Family Hub model."

"Open Access Youth Groups are an integral aspect of the development of young people in the local community. Regardless of a young person's background, life experiences, or behaviour there should be a safe space for young people to access and receive support. I worry that as a result of the consultation KCC will only deliver small youth groups on a referral basis, this will only help a small percentage of the young people in the community."

Making face to face workshops / drop in sessions / groups available:

"Parenting classes/drop in sessions and face to face toddler groups with guided activities for the children to support parents by seeing how their children interact with the activities and resources. parents need the opportunity to meet other parents in a supported environment. meeting professionals and H. V. at these meetings would support parents to be familiar with and seek support from the professionals if they have a problem."

"Drop in sessions should definitely continue for the parents to have opportunity to discuss their needs. Youth groups should continue as this particular group are often vulnerable and have nowhere else to go."

"Behaviour management workshops built into child development sessions, so parents learn and understand what is 'normal' development and have realistic expectations on what their children should be able to achieve throughout the different stages/milestones of their lives. And information on how to manage each of these stages."

"A variety of groups to help parents with parenting of all ages. Wider range of different groups, small & large, to address particular areas of development. Groups and activities with agencies working together to deliver information & support."

Signposting, support and advisory services:

"Parenting programmes and support for the parent-infant relationship is usually seen as just additional. If you can offer something like Incredible Years Baby or Mellow Parenting and perinatal support which is relationship based then this will be very beneficial for the early start for babies. Croydon's family hub offer will be including a Parent and Infant Relationship Service (PAIRS) which includes psychotherapy and practical support."

"It is estimated that 1 in 6 adults in UK cannot read. Family hubs could offer signposting and support to local adult literacy groups - there are no such groups in Sevenoaks."

"Information about and signposting to mental health services, activities for older children and young people."

COMMENTS ON FAMILY COACHES

Consultees were asked to provide any comments on Family Coaches in their own words. 62% of consultees answered this question and provided a comment. 85 consultees made a positive comment towards the concept and 97 consultees referenced a concern with the concept (please note a proportion of consultees made a positive comment and raised a concern).

Example verbatim comments shown below highlight the key themes expressed:

Perceptions of the concept being a good idea / beneficial to families:

"We believe peer-to-peer support is critical and a community of individuals with lived experience provides a rich and supportive network for families to receive the support they need."

"This could be a very powerful resource if families engage positively. The success of this almost exclusively depends on family engagement."

"To involve families directly is a positive idea. It gives them ownership and a chance to have their say as a parent/carer. Maybe this could be done as a quarterly meet up where they can meet and converse on different topics. Outcomes could be fed back to staff, listening to the parent/carer views and implementing them where possible. This could include some positive training."

Concerns expressed for the level of training / expertise required and questioned whether they service can be effective with volunteers only:

"Family coaches would need to be vetted thoroughly. Coaching into employment would be better than voluntary. The service should be delivered face to face."

"How will you recruit an adequate number of Family Coaches with the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to support children and families?"

"This is outrageous. People should be recruited, trained and PAID for these services. We are already struggling with early help provision, let alone professional youth provision. Social workers are stretched beyond belief and we need more reliable support. And you are proposing people do this for free? This is insulting."

"Volunteers are extremely difficult to recruit and hold on to especially in this current climate. Families have to work long hours to cover the cost of living so this will be limited in offering additional hours. These volunteers will also need intensive training which will come at a cost."

"What resources are there to train and mentor these Family Coaches? Will there be supervision available for a Family Coach? Once trained will a commitment be required to volunteer for a certain length of time. We need to ensure there is not just a revolving door of family coaches and the actual family has no consistency. Should we be relying on the voluntary sector to support families in this way?"

Potential duplication of services / perceptions of similar service being delivered currently / previously:

"We already deliver this service through our team of volunteers, so this would be a duplication of services. Why can't you use existing services rather than re-invent the wheel. Managing volunteers is very time consuming and takes a lot of dedication from experienced staff, If they are not regularly supervised they will not be committed and ultimately let families down, and possible miss safeguarding issues."

"I feel this is a service similar to what was offered under Sure Start at The Village Children's Centre but they were called Parent Reps and it worked really well, they were part of the Children's Centre team and in return for Volunteering they were offered training in areas of interest. They organised our events and helped support parents. It was a shame when this service was lost although the majority of them went onto work in various roles across KCC as excellent assets to the teams they are in."

"The Family Coaches concept appears to be based on a model the charity Home-Start have used for nearly fifty years. This is a successful model and I would suggest KCC liaise with Home-Start UK about this model. This also seems to going back to the Children's Centre Model, when they first opened. Offering support to parents / volunteers to develop their skills. The culture within the service would need to change to see the Family Coaches as valuable members of staff. As a professional it has felt in the past that volunteers have not been as valued. I would be concerned that due to the cost of living crisis, there is a national shortage of volunteers at present. Would the model still work without Family Coaches?"

ORGANISATION INTEREST IN SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY COACHES AND PEER TO PEER SUPPORT

- Just under a third of consultees answering (31%) indicated they would be interested in supporting the development of Family Coaches and peer to peer support.

- 13% indicated they were not interested and 56% are unsure.

If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, would your organisation be interested in supporting the development of Family Coaches and peer to peer support?
Base: all answering (224)
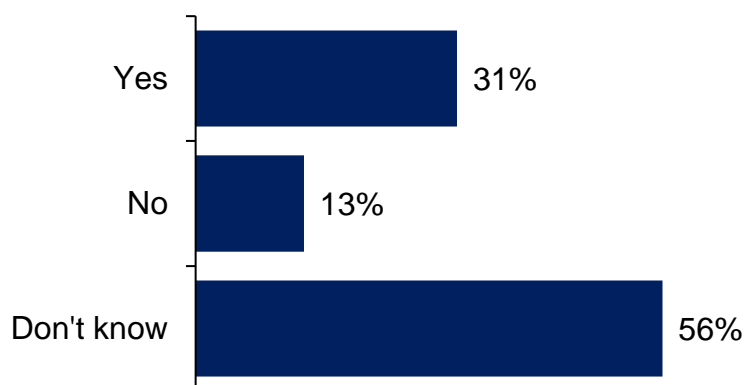
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Yes	70	31%
No	29	13%
Don't know	125	56%

- There is a high level of interest in all the five options posed to consultees, but the most popular are opportunities for organisations to share their knowledge and expertise (80%), opportunities for organisations to deliver their services alongside other Family Hub network partners (79%) and training and development opportunities (78%).

- Around two thirds indicated they would like to see support and advice for community groups to help them set up and work effectively (68%) and facilitation of local partner network meetings (67%).

If your organisation was to be part of the Family Hubs network, what support, advice or opportunities would you want to see as a member of that network?

Base: all answering (206)
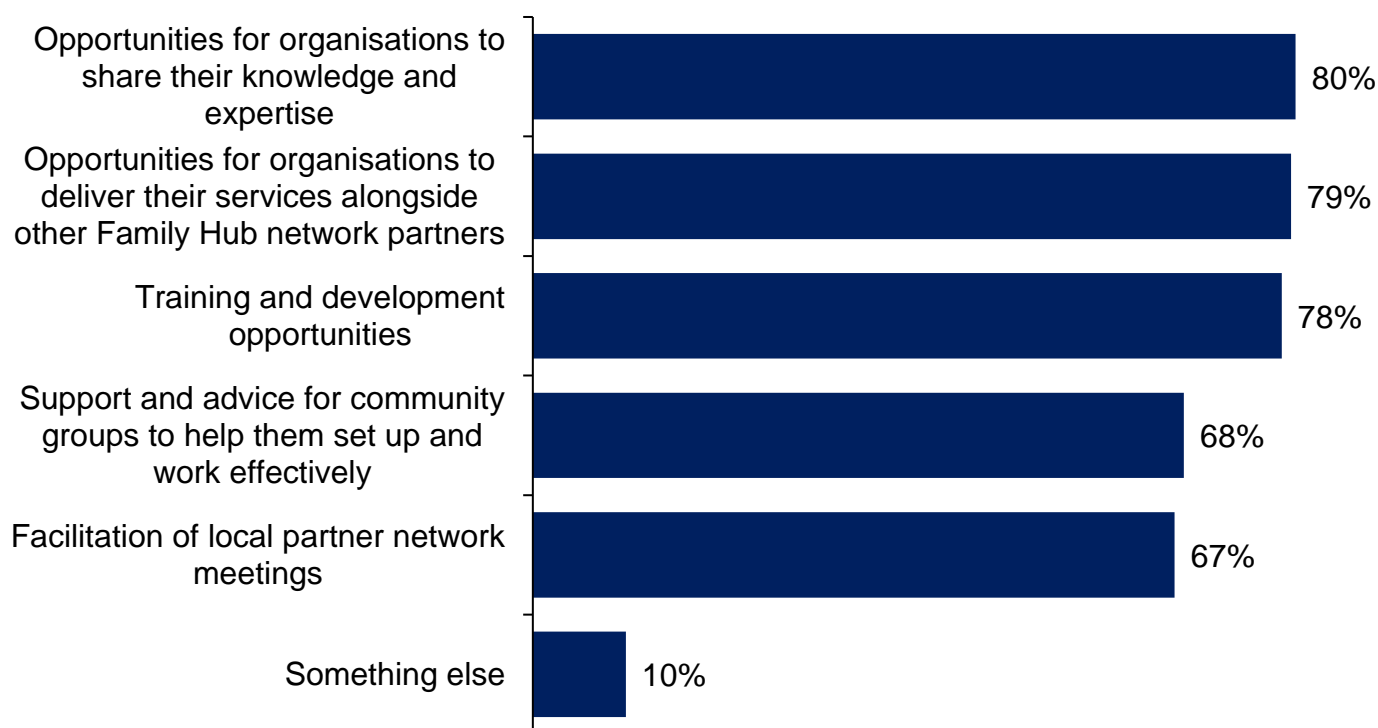
SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Opportunities for organisations to share their knowledge and expertise	164	80%
Opportunities for organisations to deliver their services alongside other Family Hub network partners	163	79%
Training and development opportunities	161	78%

SUPPORTING DATA	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Support and advice for community groups to help them set up and work effectively	140	68%
Facilitation of local partner network meetings	138	67%
Something else	20	10%

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY HUB SERVICES

Consultees were asked to provide suggestions on anything else that should be considered in the development of Family Hub services in their own words. 44% of consultees answered this question and provided a comment.

Example verbatim comments shown below highlight the key themes expressed:

Concerns about user access to Family Hubs in terms of transport, location / rurality and distance:

"It's okay having family hubs, but how are people going to get there when local transport is being cut and the cost of travel and day to day living is increasing. Some families may also feel intimidated by these places. You get better outcomes when speaking to families especially teenagers in their own environment."

"The support needs to be accessible by the most vulnerable, they need to feel that the support is available to them and that they and their children will benefit from it. It needs to be local or accessible by public transport."

"Don't forget the rural areas - bus routes are being reduced which will have an impact on how families can reach services, wither in a building or via outreach services."

"Family Hubs need to be in areas, which families can access by public transport. I am concerned that our proposed hubs will cross health boundaries and that they are difficult and costly to access via public transport."

"Families in areas of deprivation. The location of services, and if virtual and online some families have no access to internet or technology. Making sure that the hubs can be accessed easily and would no cost families money to attend. Have parking accessible as this could impact families attending the hub. Even though there would be more professionals, make it a friendly space to attend, especially if families have anxiety, too many professionals in a formal building could put them off attending and getting the help they need."

Importance of keeping youth / adolescent support services, and the resources / organisations / staff required to deliver these effectively, front of mind:

"The importance of adolescent services and the importance that these roles do not feel/ get neglected. Vulnerable adolescents need a safe space and an area they can come to for support. The family hub concept neglects these values and levels of support that are needed."

"A comprehensive Youth Work offer. The narrative around Family Hub's both in Kent and nationally is very much orientated towards Early Years, despite it supposedly being a 0-25 offer. Young people need to have opportunities to access informal learning in adolescent appropriate spaces in their districts."

"We are concerned that young people (13+) will be excluded as they choose not to engage with more formal all ages venues. Family Hubs may well support the most needy young people that are diagnosed with additional needs or recognised behavioural issues but we believe that the family hubs model will fail to support universal young people and lead to disengagement."

"I'm worried that the specialisms may be lost, early years and youth for example require very different skillsets. I am hoping there are still going to be specialist workers (this may also allow for specialist parenting teams for example) but with a clear connection between teams for the seamless 0-25 age range."

Importance of adding to existing services already facilitating support in this area and engagement with these services / support networks / users to optimise service design:

"The groundwork is already there in the Children's Centres and Youth Hubs, we need to ensure that we build on what is existing and don't try to reinvent the wheel, use the expertise and knowledge of the staff who have been working with partners and families to build the hubs."

"Making good use of links with pre-school, nurseries and primary schools locally."

"In the past supporting families I have found it difficult to encourage families to access Children's Centre's. As they feel that they are "being watched" and its "the road to Social Services". The hubs need to create a welcoming feeling and be open to all and not feel such a "targeted" approach."

"You need to consider what is already available. There are lots of community run groups that lack funding or that parents go to because they get a tea or cake etc. Could we tap into some of those services and then offer advice and guidance and upskill those organisations?"

"It is imperative that a range of parents/carers who represent the diverse make up of families are actively involved in the discussions and decision-making processes throughout the development of the Family Hub and on an ongoing basis. Whatever services are being offered through Family Hubs, the importance of having the local knowledge of the needs of the families in that location is paramount in being able to offer meaningful services."

"There are already literal organisations doing this! Support the networks that exist. Stop withdrawing social workers and early help workers to early. I see this every day at work. Please I am begging, do not take funding away from open access youth clubs. It will literally endanger lives. Not to mention the cost involved in looking after young people later on who get incarcerated or injured due to violence and have to use the NHS."

HOW PROPOSALS TO STOP ACTIVITIES ACROSS KENT WOULD MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO PEOPLE

Consultees were asked to provide comments on how they think the proposal to stop these activities would make a difference to people in their own words. 74% of consultees answered this question and provided a comment.

Example verbatim comments shown below highlight the two themes expressed below:

Concerns that increasing numbers of young people need to access support and stopping services is the opposite to what is needed, particularly in the context of likely mental health and safety concerns:

"Support is hard to come by at this present time, the waiting lists are growing, the young people and children who need support is increasing, stopping services would be a travesty."

"There will be no local access to youth provision. ASB levels will increase as well as drug and alcohol use. Young people who are school refusers will have nowhere to go and those who have little confidence will have no support in becoming good citizens."

"Taking away the services that have spent years with successions of youths supporting them in their communities to become who they want to be is not the answer to saving money. Taking away all the main youth providers in the county and leaving only a skeletal KCC staff for targeted work with a small number of youth will mean, in both the short and long term, much more money being spent addressing mental health, crime and apathy."

"Stopping these activities across Kent would have a devastating and harmful impact to young people and society at large. You are setting up a system that will result in increased youth crime and teenage pregnancy, anti -social behaviour and serious mental health issues. It is a shameful proposal that will fail young people, their families and the community."

"By losing PCSO's, Community Wardens and now Youth Services there will be limited/no guidance for young people out in those hard to reach areas where you need time to build relationships to make positive change."

"I think it will be horrific, we can see where already there is a lack of resourcing for youth work in parts of Kent - those are the communities struggling with perceptions of the youth, young people engaging in antisocial behaviours and generally young people not being able to access support when they need it. Current services for youth work are a lifeline to young people, please do not axe it. I'm genuinely concerned about the effect it is going to have on the places that I live and the young people I see."

Concerns that these activities provide much needed services for 'hard to engage' young people / adolescents and they may not interact with other service provisions:

"Some externally funded provisions reach our 'hard to reach' young people as they cover more rural areas and meet young people where they are at which can be invaluable. It is also an opportunity to then signpost young people to the main hubs and build a rapport with staff before they get there."

"I believe youth hubs are an integral part of young people finding their feet. It allows them to develop friendships, increase independence and build a level of empowerment.

From my experience of working in youth hubs, the young people develop rapport with the staff members, providing them with a safe adult to support them through difficult situations. Youth workers are not only workers who provide activities for the young people, but they offer support to family members, respond to safeguarding and provide a safe space for them to express themselves. Without youth hubs, some of these young people do not have somewhere to base themselves or have a safe adult to express themselves to."

"The most vulnerable young people across Kent are less likely to have positive opportunities to engage with extra-curricular activities. The youth service provision gives them positive outlets and experiences and are key to improving outcomes. Whilst there are some alternatives within the voluntary sector, these do not provide the same availability or close integration with partner agencies as the current KCC provision. Stopping these activities is likely to adverse the outcomes of young people and may lead to increases in ASB and other criminality within the youth cohort."

"I worry that deprived areas will lose out on access to the youth services in those local area. They will lose out on having that familiar face if they need to talk to an adult outside of the family home."

"There is a rise in mental health difficulties as a result of Covid-19 and other social pressures, with school refusals being at record highs. Removal of youth services could have a detrimental impact on the wellbeing of the children currently receiving help or currently in need of it. It will also impact future society and health services, costing more in the long-term."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - ASHFORD SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Ashford.

27 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Ashford district. 19 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Ashford district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy Base: all answering (19), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Ashford Sk8side - other activities	18
Ashford Sk8side - Girls Skate project	14
Detached community work - Bockhanger and McDonalds	13
Ashford John Wallis - Boxing	10
Ashford John Wallis - Basketball	10
Tenterden - Highbury Hall youth sessions	9
Tenterden - Skate Project (Mon)	9
Ashford Stanhope - Girls netball	8
Ashford John Wallis - Tennis	8
Ashford John Wallis - British Sign Language	7

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Some of our extremely vulnerable, volatile students would be lost, Sk8side have given them a purpose, with volunteering, mentoring etc. Concern would be how they would occupy their time if this wasn't available/this service helps to safeguard vulnerable members of the community."

"There is already a lack of resources and safe places for young people to go. Even in their own home (due to the internet) they have a world of unsafety and uncertainty. By removing all of the above we are limiting the young people in Ashford the opportunity to safe spaces. If they are not currently working then they need reimagining to support the ever changing society. There needs to be more support for the vulnerable young people in the community."

"It's a concern that all these activities will be going. I worry the impact these closures will have on some of our vulnerable young people. It appears that these new Family Units will

not be serving our Adolescents. For many of our young people these activities are a safe haven for them. I think we will see a rise in young people hanging round particular areas/places/spaces that we have spent years trying to make safe."

"Stopping youth sessions in Tenterden may result in some young people becoming isolated, if they don't have the means or funds to travel beyond their area to access alternative provision. Similarly with Sk8side and detached work - these activities meet young people where they are at, where they feel comfortable to engage and supported. Without these it is possible that there would be a negative effective on the mental wellbeing of these young people but also their behaviour, without activities in place that they can access and are comfortable in accessing, then they may engage more in negative activities and behaviours."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Canterbury.

27 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Canterbury district. 17 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Canterbury district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy Base: all answering (17), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Riverside - Neuro diverse group (Thurs)	11
Riverside - Youth sessions (Wed)	10
Canterbury bike project (not solely funded by KCC, so may not be impacted)	9
Detached community work - City Centre, Sturry Road, Wincheap, Thannington, Hales place and Westgate (Thurs - rotates around various locations)	9
Riverside - Volunteer group (Tues)	8
Spring Lane - Youth club (Tues, Wed and Thurs)	8
Pyxis (Sun and Mon)	7

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"I have been a youth worker at Riverside Youth Centre for over 20 years. I run the neuro diverse and youth volunteer groups. Removal of funding for our face to face youth sessions would have a devastating effect. This was proved during lockdowns when we had to deliver sessions virtually which led to isolation for many of our club members, who find online meetings difficult and distressing. Some of our neuro diverse and learning disabled members have been attending Riverside for up to 16 years and say it is 'their home'. Some are in supported living and Riverside is their safe space to maintain the friendships they have developed. The face to face work we do has helped young people develop personal and social skills resulting in increased self - confidence, raised self-esteem and helped them gain places at college and work. Many of our vulnerable members have had very difficult experiences of being bullied at school and in social settings and are reliant on Riverside which many say is the only club they feel safe at. We have highly experienced staff, trained in disability/autism/epilepsy/challenging behaviour awareness etc. We are highly concerned about the negative effect particularly on the mental health of our neuro diverse and learning disabled members if our services are defunded."

"Putting a stop to any of these programmes is highly damaging to all in the community. Young people rely on these services as a safe and familiar environment in order to socially develop when they may not be able to do this at home/school. It also offers them a safe

alternative to be around each other, rather than hanging around on streets. This is relevant to all young people too - no matter the age or ability. All would be affected by the proposed changes in the Family Hub Services."

"These are preventative services, they prevent issues from escalating within families and reduce the amount of referrals to statutory services which cost the council millions."

"Young people don't always feel comfortable accessing services and not replacing, keeping or improving on these will have a negative impact on those currently accessing these provisions. The Bike project helps so many of our public priorities, such as wellbeing and healthy lifestyles, not to mention the difference it makes to young people's lives. Without much needed youth services, young people will be socially isolated, especially in the Canterbury area."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Dartford.

13 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Dartford district. 10 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Dartford district - activity provider: Play Place Base: all answering (10), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Bean - Recreation Ground - Juniors (Tues)	7
Darenth - Hillrise Park - Seniors (Tues)	7
Stone - Stone Baptist Church - Junior and Seniors youth clubs (Weds)	9
Homework Heroes - Seniors (Weds and Thurs)	7
Stone Recreation Ground - Juniors (Thurs)	8
Stone Pavilion - Junior and Senior youth club (Fri)	9
Knockhall - Greenhithe Community Centre - Junior club (Thurs)	7
Temple Hill - Playground – Mixed age	9

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"These areas are part of areas of deprivation this proposal will have a devastating effect upon these communities. Effecting long term health and development and mental health which in the long term will put undue pressure on local services."

"The proposals are that the funding to Play Place in Dartford are withdrawn; this directly affects 8 schemes in the district. They are a provider to the district which has limited other commissioned services of this nature. Dartford district/borough directly borders London Boroughs and we are seeing a significant increase in our population as the borough invests in housing creating a commensurate need for these services. It is concerning that the entire schemes are being withdrawn under the proposals, it is recognised that KCC need to reduce costs in light of financial challenges, however, if achievable, it would be advantageous to balance these reductions with ongoing prioritisation of areas with significant need. Of note are the Temple Hill, Greenhithe and Stone Schemes which are all areas where there is a significant need for such services. As well as providing diversion to a range of age groups the Play Place scheme encourages a cohesive community, key to Dartford, as identified in the recent census data, highlighting the diversity within the borough."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - DOVER SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Dover.

23 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Dover district. 15 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Dover district - activity provider: Pie Factory Base: all answering (15), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Linwood - Youth Hub session (Thurs)	14
Aylesham - Junior youth club, Senior youth club (Tues)	9
Biggin Hall - Youth session (Wed)	9
Astor School - Youth session (Thurs)	9

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"I feel it's a mistake to stop these youth provisions as the youths will say "there is nothing to do" causing them to be together on the streets. the threat risk and harm for them with rise as it is likely to do so in the community and for community members- the majority of youths are very well behaved but some youths only have to throw a ball for the community to put up a no ball sign and complain - it's great for young people to have a base to be together, meet new people and feel welcome, and have activities to engage in."

"There is already so little to do in the Dover area, especially for very little cost or for those who may struggle to access groups/ activities that require financial commitment and costly equipment or clothing. Young people in Dover have nowhere to go and the young people are at risk of being caught up in criminal activity and / or poor mental health. The youth clubs also create happier more tolerant and caring communities."

"It would place increased pressure on a small youth hub team to cover a wider geographical area, but the outcomes for the cost is not effective. A different provider may have elicited a different response, but for Dover, loosing PFM will make little difference beyond the small numbers of young people accessing."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Folkestone and Hythe.

29 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Folkestone and Hythe district. 23 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Folkestone and Hythe district - activity provider Base: all answering (23), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Hythe - Shepway Autism Support Group - All age (Fri)	20
Hythe - Youth Centre - Senior club (Weds)	19
Hythe - Youth Centre - Junior club (Fri)	19
Hythe - Youth Centre - Juniors (Mon)	18
New Romney - Phase 2 - Junior and Senior club (Thurs)	16
D of E (Duke of Edinburgh) Awards	14
Safety in Action - Local Schools - District wide	8
Residential Junior and Senior Leaders courses	6

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"These activities are vital for the youth in these areas, and to stop these would be unfair as there is very little for them to do otherwise, having somewhere to go like these places maybe the only sociable fun thing they get to do each week as you never know what they are going through. It may lead to more unsociable behaviours."

"The provision listed above covers Hythe and the Romney Marsh. Children and families within these areas will have less ready access to alternative service provision and may be geographically isolated. The removal of this provision is likely to have a negative impact on the local community and may lead to increases in ASB and other low-level criminality where the children have no alternative positive outlet. There are a number of specific issues on the district relating to children in secondary education, including a notable trend of accostings and sexual offences. The Safety in Action is a key part of increasing the safety of young people across the district."

"I genuinely feel absolutely gutted that the youth work in this provision may be axed. I previously worked as a youth worker at Hythe Youth Centre and still remain in contact with the youth centre today. I saw firsthand the huge impact Clive Harris and Salus has within the community. Hythe youth centre has a unique take on youth work - having different

focused groups which are tailored to the young people. Clive and the team have mentored and helped so many people, and I saw firsthand how Clive mentored these young people - some of which were at risk of joining gangs, drug abuse and not achieving in school. Clive and the team worked with the young people and facilitated their learning. There are so many young people that have succeeded as a result of the work completed by Salus and the youth centre. I sadly do not think that it is possible to match this effort. In addition, the youth workers at Salus are incredibly skilled and holding degrees, qualifications and training - again this is unique to Salus. We also are able to do referrals within our services and outside of services, and I really believe the community (and in particular their perceptions of the youth) will change without Salus' youth work."

"I have listened to families with older young people with ASC and they are very worried about losing face to face sessions and have commented that their young person would not cope with online/virtual sessions."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - GRAVESHAM SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Gravesham.

16 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Gravesham district. 10 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Gravesham district - activity provider: The Grand Base: all answering (10), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Gravesend - GYG Gone Wild (Mon)	8
Gravesend - Mini GYGers (Tues)	8
Gravesend - GYG Glam (Tues and Wed)	8
Gravesend - GYG Creative (Wed)	8
Gravesend - GYG Committee (Thurs)	8
Cobham Youth Club (Fri)	8
Gravesend - GYG Performers (Wed)	7
Gravesend - Higham Youth Club (Wed)	7
Gravesend - Active Listening Service	7
Gravesend - Youth Job Club (Mon)	6

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Teenagers have a lack of activities to participate in already. Youth groups are an extra layer of support for young people outside of the home and school environment. Important in safeguarding."

"The review will mean The Grand will have their funding withdrawn; they are a positive contributor and community asset in Gravesend, getting young people involved in activities and keeping them out of trouble and gangs (with a new Young Street Group having been recently identified). The group work with key public sector stakeholders including the council and the police which helps breakdown barriers and maintain cohesion and good citizenship; examples of this include collaboration with the Violence Reduction Unit to tackle serious violence. The organisation have dedicated a lot of time and effort working within the schools and with young people to tackle hate crime. Without this service, it is foreseeable that children and young people will then become involved in crime and ASB as they have less services to occupy them. This could also create additional pressure on wider services. As a secondary point, considerations around reducing children's centres

create a risk; especially in respect of the centre in Kings Farm; a deprived area of Gravesend. Again, a reduction in service in such a key area could result in additional demand as a consequence and may result on missed interventions and safeguarding opportunities."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Maidstone.

19 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Maidstone district. 11 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Maidstone district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (11), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Junior club and Senior youth club (Tues)	10
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Junior club and Senior club - (Fri)	9
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Olympia Boxing (Fri)	9
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - One to one sessions	9
Sutton Valence - Village Hall - Junior youth club (Mon)	8
Shepway - Youth and Community Centre - Small group work sessions	8
Parkwood - Youth Centre - Junior club and Senior club (Thurs)	8
Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education	6

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"This work impact the community in a massive way both immediately and long term. A lot of young people they access these services would not be the type if young person that would use a family hub, they are hard to teach, often NEET and can often lead somewhat chaotic lifestyles, I know from first-hand experience SALUS at the Manor provides a service that aimed to meet the young person's needs. From my experience they would not attend the KCC youth hubs as primarily they would be chaotic for those services to handle."

"Shepway and Parkwood are two areas with a high number of young people that display anti-social behaviour. Families within these areas already struggle and the youth workers in these areas have made long, valuable professional relationships with the young people and their families. If you were to take these youth services away, I can imagine the young people are likely to cause more anti-social behaviour within the area. And with it being so close to town centre, more anti-social behaviour in town due to boredom. Experiencing working with a lot of these young people, who have been to our youth centre, it is clear to see how well they have managed to build these relationships with the young people. This is

the same with Sutton Valence, although it is not as "poor" as Parkwood and Shepway, it is isolated, young people will have no access to other support."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Sevenoaks.

11 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Sevenoaks district. 7 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Sevenoaks district - activity provider: West Kent Extra Base: all answering (7), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Sevenoaks - The Hope Church, Youth Group (Tues)	4
Edenbridge - Eden Centre youth group	4
Edenbridge - 8-12s session	4
Edenbridge - Olympia Boxing (Thurs)	4
Swanley - The Junction, St Marys Road Youth Group (Fri)	3
Swanley - The Junction, Nurture group (Tues)	3
Edenbridge - House (Tues, Wed and Fri)	3
Edenbridge - Nurture group (Thurs)	3
West Kingsdown - Youth group (Wed)	2
Dunton Green Pavilion - (Mon)	2
Westerham - Youth session (Fri)	2
Westerham - Olympia Boxing (Wed)	2

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"The Hope Church (SAYT) provides a well-attended youth group for the young people who live around Greatness. I believe that the information in your consultation is incomplete. There is an additional service at risk in Sevenoaks. KCC fund a WKHA 'detached' youth worker who spends time working with young people in the community. The police are under-resourced and underfunded. The youth workers from SAYT and WKHA have been essential at managing ongoing ASB problems that are present across Sevenoaks."

"It would be a real pity to lose these services, we are already seeing increases in anti-social behaviour due to the cost of living crisis and the loss of these valuable youth services will only add to this problem. Church activities in particular not only take young people off of the street but encourage these children to adopt desirable values in life so the effect is twofold. Boxing groups generally offer a valuable & safe space (often for those who would

otherwise be out on the street with their peers) to learn discipline within a sport and expend huge amounts of boundless energy in a positive way. Far better to do this in the boxing ring rather than out on our streets. Youth clubs also offer opportunities for young people to socialise within a safer space than out on the streets, these services are precious and crucial to the mental wellbeing of our young people and should be a top priority for local councils."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Swale.

36 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Swale district. 31 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Swale district - activity provider: Southern Housing Base: all answering (31), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Swale – School work (various)	22
Newington – Youth club (Tues)	19
Sheerness Youth Centre – Youth club (Thurs)	19
Faversham Recreation Ground – Detached (Fri)	19
Sheerness County Youth Centre – Sheerness Seniors Youth Club (Tues)	18
Rushenden – Youth club (Wed)	18
Faversham Baptist Church – 812 youth club (Thurs)	18
Faversham Baptist Church - Disability Youth Club (Mon)	17
Teynham – Detached provision (Thurs)	16
Thistle Hill - Detached provision (Wed)	15
Sheerness Healthy Living Centre – Absolute Arts youth club (Mon)	13

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"All of the provision in Swale has grown within the last year. Sheerness youth club (Thurs) are now at 70 members and looking to split in Sept - these are YP from families in need. We feed them every week. 812 club has grown and we are now providing an extra club for the older ones. Rushenden club will face a similar issue next term. These provisions are growing, not shrinking. They are needed by young people and their families. Parents from the disability club drive in from outside of Faversham because there isn't a similar provision anywhere nearby. They appreciate having somewhere their SEN young people can be individual, express themselves and learn to appreciate others uniqueness - in a groups of likeminded people. These activities create a safe place for YP to go, to be in a group (IMPORTANT), to learn together, to become independent away from the family."

"It is outrageous that this is even being discussed. Hundreds of families will be greatly affected. Swale is an area of huge deprivation. Families in Sittingbourne, Faversham and the island rely vastly on these youth provisions for a safe space to disclose safeguarding,

to have a hot meal, to have respite care or to have a place to form friendships. For some, this is the only space they have where they don't feel judged. They can go along and make positive social connections and have a place where they can be themselves. It is essential that these are kept running. Swale has a mammoth proportion of young pregnancies, the young people that attend the clubs receive signposting and can learn more about how to keep themselves safe. The disability youth groups initiate friendships between those who rarely leave the house. Ridding Swale of these activities with only further isolate the young people who are not wealthy and cannot do some of these activities themselves."

"The Island in particular, young people have limited access to activities and opportunities for them and feel a disconnect from the rest of the community the other side of the bridge. I'm not sure on numbers of young people engaging with these sessions but there should be investment to support to coproduction of these sessions so that they are what young people want and would benefit from, there is currently no provision for young people at the east end of the Island and cutting these services back even further will mean that more young people will be engaging in unsociable activities."

"This would see the loss of 9 different types of provision delivered by the Swale Youth Consortium, which are delivered across the whole of the borough. Some recent figures provided by Brogdale CIC who are one of the key providers within the consortium have shown an average of 57 new sign-ups per month (12 month average) with demand almost doubling since 2021. The services that would stop under this proposal are in some of the more rural areas, or areas identified by local partners as higher levels of youth related ASB and crime (such as Faversham and Thistle Hill). Although the proposal has said that outreach work for youth services will be provided by KCC, linked to family hub sites, at this stage it is not clear exactly what this will look like and if it will replace any of the commissioned youth work or not.

Within the consultation earlier in the year on the locations of the family hubs, there would be one per town area for Sittingbourne, Faversham and the Isle of Sheppey. For Sheppey in particular the transport to the proposed location in Queenborough was highlighted as a key concern, making the outreach work all the more important. We wish to highlight that Swale does not have one central town and that each distinct area/town must have access to the same level of service. This we feel is unlikely to be achieved with the current proposal.

Additionally, we know that not all young people will engage at a physical site – as shown by commissioned services in that some are detached based provision, in areas as agreed with local partners. These services must also be responsive to localised issues such as ASB/crime related to young people and it is very important that such a mechanism is in place in the youth model going forward. Currently, KCC do offer outreach/detached work in those areas not covered by the commissioned providers but as already mentioned the proposal is not clear how this KCC led outreach will operate and the scale of this."

YOUTH SERVICES IMPACT - THANET SUMMARY

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Thanet.

37 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Thanet district. 28 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Thanet district - activity provider: Pie Factory Base: all answering (28), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Bike Project (Mon)	24
Ramsgate Youth Centre - The Live Room (Mon)	24
Ramsgate Youth Centre - ACT! Youth Volunteer Group (Tues)	24
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Band Room (Tues)	24
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Junior youth club (Thurs)	23
The Pavilion Youth & Community Café - Youth café sessions (Tues, Thurs and Fri)	23
Detached Community work - Streets based in Ramsgate (Fri)	23
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Open Arms (Fri)	22
Parent and Child group (Wed, all age)	20
Ramsgate Youth Centre - Bike Project (Mon)	24

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"There are not enough affordable, safe places such as youth clubs, in Thanet. The Pie Factory is the only youth centre in Ramsgate and The Pavilion is the only place in Broadstairs. These youth clubs are essential services, providing a safe, positive environment for our young people to learn from brilliant role models. Many of our young people rely on these places to learn social skills and valuable life skills because they may not have the support at home. Funding our youth services is a valuable investment and to remove these essential services risks a rise in anti-social behaviour and societal problems in the future. We need more centres, not fewer! Show these fantastic volunteers they are valued and give them the funding they deserve. The Pavilion Cafe is much loved in our community. Children rely on the nurturing support they receive from Victoria and her team after school and during the holidays. It is a positive place to meet with friends and benefits from its location next to the playing field. Young people can take part in exciting activities, organised trips and can choose to do the Duke of Edinburgh award. KCC needs to support this brilliant place and continue to provide funding." Page 312

"The Pavilion Youth & Community Cafe does fantastic work with children and young teens. Opportunities such as theatre trips, sports activities, creative projects, and the Duke of Edinburgh award would not be available elsewhere to many of the children attending this valuable place. It is a safe haven throughout the year, with plenty of open space for the kids to run around and socialise with friends. It provides a welcoming and nurturing environment which many children rely on . If this much needed Youth cafe had to close due to KCC funding cuts, it would have a long lasting, detrimental impact on the well-being of the children and families who rely on the facilities, opportunities and community connections that the Pavilion currently provides."

"As someone who works with young people and is aware of the social and economic issues facing Thanet families, I am sure these cuts will be a severe blow to the wellbeing of our young people. Adolescents in particular need specialised space and provision. It needs to appeal to them. It can't be manufactured in an instant by a Council. It is built with young people, over time, alongside the building of trust in the adults offering them opportunities to create, be safe and be the best version of themselves. The services overseen by Pie Factory are a beacon for young people in Thanet (who have suffered under austerity cuts and COVID disruptions to their education and development). Cutting these services sends a clear message that the council do not care for them and do not listen to them. It is ridiculously short sighted, as any money saved will be spent again many-fold on the young people sent into crisis when they might have been supported by the youth workers they know and trust and have a track record in their community. The difference these cuts will make cannot be overstated - we are talking about services that combat child-abuse, criminalisation of young people, mental health crisis and suicide. Services that build aspiration, empower young people and celebrate what they have to offer the world. I do not believe for a second that the 'Family Hub' will be a satisfactory replacement for what our passionate and hardworking youth service providers have built over many years."

"Stopping these activities in Thanet will make a big difference to young people as there aren't many other places in this area of Ramsgate where they can choose to either spend time hanging out with their mates, rather than wandering the streets or local parks or where they have specific activities where they can learn to fix a bike or find out about/take part in creating and performing music."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Tonbridge & Malling.

10 consultees indica selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Tonbridge & Malling district. 8 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Tonbridge and Malling district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (8), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Snodland - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Wed)	7
Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education	7
Ditton - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Mon)	6
East Malling / Larkfield - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Thurs)	6
Detached sessions in Larkfield – Larkfield skate park and other locations when required	6

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"Following the previous withdrawal of Children's Centres now to be known as Family Hubs there has been a void in family support around parenting opportunities, this in turn alongside ACES has led to an increase in some areas seeing a big rise in poor youth behaviours and ASB. The groups I have highlighted have had a positive impact within the areas I work at engaging those hard to reach young people and offering them diversionary activities and safety advice. Without them I predict another huge downward spiral and this in turn will add further costings to KCC in other areas to make the situation safe again i.e.: increase in referrals to Childrens Services."

"Projects like SALUS are a god send for so many families. A safe place for the children, someone to listen to them and support when needed. It helps with the safeguarding of children as we only get to see them at school. It helps the community having a hub for children a safe place."

The detail below summarises impact feedback from consultees about the youth services featured in the consultation document based in Tunbridge Wells.

11 consultees selected on the online form that they wanted to see the list of activities that would be impact by the proposals for the Tunbridge Wells district. 8 of these consultees made a comment about the activities, as follows:

Which of these activities do you or someone in your household take part in? Tonbridge and Malling district - activity provider: Salus Base: all answering (8), consultees had the option to select more than one response

	Number of consultees answering
Cranbrook - Junior and Senior mixed youth club and outreach (Thurs)	7
Safety in Action - annual activity for year 6 students to focus on the transition from primary to secondary school	6
Paddock Wood - Junior youth club and outreach (Mon)	5
Rusthall - Detached sessions (Tues)	4
Langton Green - youth club (Tues)	3
Sherwood - Detached sessions	3

Some example verbatims put forward can be found below:

"These activities take place in rural areas where there is already not a lot for young people or children to become involved with. Stopping these activities will mean there would be little to nothing available for engagement for these groups without travelling to Maidstone which would impact families financially, and also depend often on public transport being available. It may also detrimentally impact mental health, relationships with community (potential increase of crime and unwanted behaviour) and limit life chances with increased risk of NEET in later life."

"Youth activities are already very scarce and hard for rural families to access. Further cuts would be detrimental to the physical, mental and social well-being of our young people."

NEXT STEPS

Following the assessment of this consultation data two key decision papers The Family Hub programme, and Cessation of Youth Contract, will be published on Monday 13th November, and be discussed at the Children Young People and Education Committee on 21st November, before a decision is taken by Cabinet on 30th November

APPENDIX – PLAY PLACE SURVEY

Separate to the formal consultation conducted by KCC, Play Place designed and undertook a separate survey with parents and young people. Charts and visuals from this survey can be found below:

1. Have you enjoyed the session today?

More Details

● Yes	244	
● No	1	
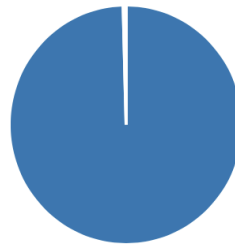
2. Have you tried a new activity?

More Details   ☼ Insights

● Yes	198	
● No	45	
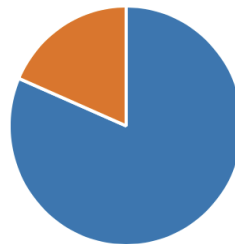
3. Have you made new friends?

More Details   ☼ Insights

● Yes	143	
● No	100	

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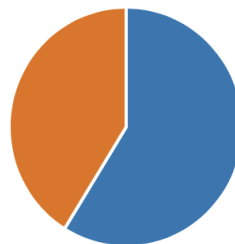
4. Has attending the Play Place activity improved how you feel emotionally? (1=not at all, 10=much happier)

More Details   💡 Insights

8.59
Average Rating
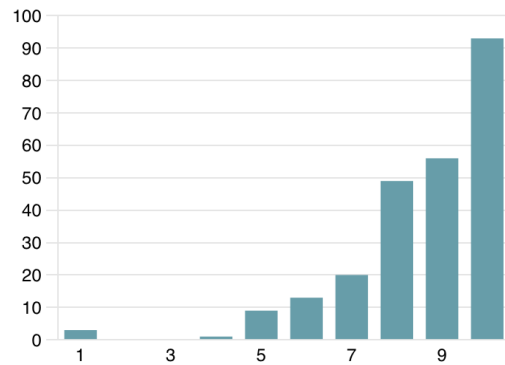
5. What do you think should be available for young people in your community?
(Some examples might be: · Activities for young people · Information and signposting to mental health services · Online safety awareness · Support with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs) · Domestic abuse support · Debt and welfare advice)

More Details   💡 Insights

209
Responses

Latest Responses
"As above"
"Yes absolutely "

---

64 respondents (**31**%) answered **Activities** for this question.

Lots more activities   crafts activities   activities and a goal

activities for children   Football activities extra activities

electronic drum   **Activities**   young people

activities and other sports local

activities for kids young leaders   Face painting   games   older children

outdoor activities   Music activities   great activity

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6. How do you prefer to access services and support?

More Details   ☼ Insights

- 🔵 Face to face (in a building)   39
- 🟠 Face to face (in the community)   162
- 🟢 Online   44
- 🔴 Other - please let us know how   0
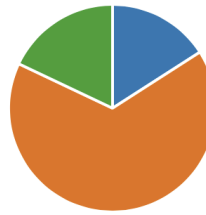
7. Why?

More Details   ☼ Insights

215
Responses

Latest Responses
"Easier "

"Activities are good for fsmilies children and young people'

···

35 respondents (**16**%) answered **Easiest** for this question.

Great for the community
Easier to access   fresh air
Help the community   Good to be outside
fun   **Easiest**   **people**
meet people
face either online   face to face   **great** better for the community
Great for kids   personal   children
Best outside   Good for the community
young people   Nice to see people

8. If you didn't have youth activities to go to like this, how would this affect you?

More Details   ☼ Insights

208
Responses

Latest Responses
"Fine'

"It would be disappointing '

···

40 respondents (**19**%) answered **sad** for this question.

summer holiday
Boring at home activities kids   Children get very bored
children   **sad** bored   parks   bored children
parents   home   community
friends   Boring
Sad and bored   opportunities   lots
children would be difficult   children would be at home

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This report was produced for Kent County Council
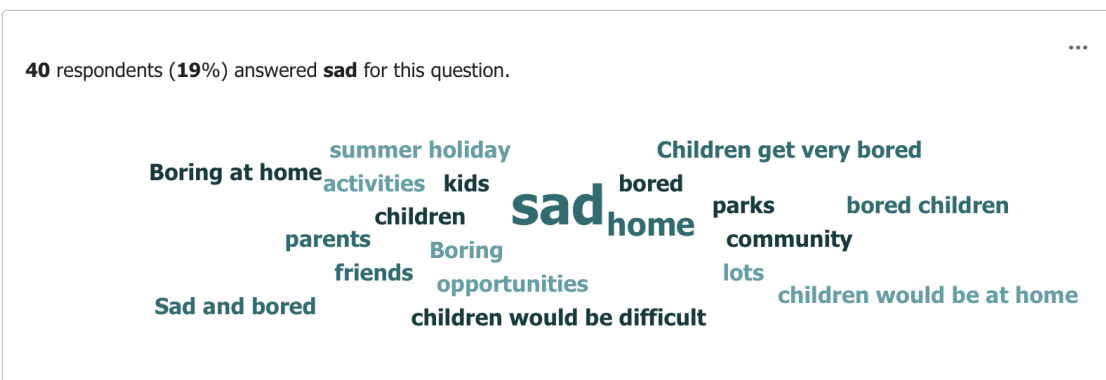
Annex E: Family Hub Model Framework

Family Hubs and Start for Life programme guide

August 2022

The Family Hubs and Start for Life Programme is jointly overseen by the Department of Health and Social Care and the Department for Education.

Contents

Overview

In November 2021, we published a first draft of the family hub model framework[1] alongside the application guide for the first £12m family hubs transformation fund. The framework was created to support local authorities applying to the first transformation fund to identify a standard definition of a family hub and to use it as a tool to assess themselves against a common set of criteria when making their application.

We explained that we expected the framework to develop and iterate further. We are publishing this second iteration as part of the Family Hubs and Start for Life programme.

The family hub model framework includes criteria for two stages of family hub transformation:

1. **Level 1: Basic model.** This describes a family hub model at the early stages of development.

2. **Level 2: Developed model.** This describes a more mature family hub model.

The developed model criteria incorporate and build on the basic model criteria. We have developed these criteria based on learning from local authority areas with existing family hub models[2], and what evidence tells us about effective integrated service delivery[3].

Your local authority will be expected to achieve, as a minimum, all the level 1: basic model criteria, as well as some specific level 2: developed model criteria, over the three years of funding. The criteria that we expect your local authority to achieve as minimum are included in the blue boxes. We are asking you to be ambitious in your family hubs transformation, which is why we have selected features of the developed model which are stretching but achievable for all 75 areas by the end of the programme. You are encouraged to deliver the other developed model criteria where possible or consider other innovative ways in which you could go further, depending on your starting point and local circumstances.

The framework is not intended to be used in isolation. We expect you to use the framework alongside the guidance and tools that you are already using to help transform

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[1] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1030245/Family_Hub_Model_Framework.pdf

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-family-hubs

[3] Melhuish, et al, (2007). Variation in Community Intervention Programmes and Consequences for Children and Families: The Examples of Sure Start Local Programmes. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry 68(6).* http://193.61.4.225/web-files/our-staff/academic/edward-melhuish/documents/jcppNESS%20VAR07.pdf;
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/410378/Early_help_whose_responsibility.pdf

your services. For example, [the Best Start for Life: A Vision for the 1,001 Critical Days](#)[4], the [Supporting Families Early Help System Guide](#)[5], [Supporting Public Health: Children, Young People and Families](#)[6], the [Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool](#)[7], and the [National Centre for Family Hubs Implementation Toolkit](#)[8].

We will continue to review this framework to ensure it reflects the latest evidence on effective family hubs characteristics, including deriving learning from this programme.

Glossary:

Ages 0–19 (or 25 with SEND) – this includes during pregnancy through to families with children up to age 19 or up to 25 for those young people continuing to access support via the statutory SEND system.

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[4] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-best-start-for-life-a-vision-for-the-1001-critical-days

[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supporting-families-early-help-system-guide

[6] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/commissioning-of-public-health-services-for-children#full-publication-update-history

[7] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/reducing-parental-conflict-programme-and-resources

[8] https://www.nationalcentreforfamilyhubs.org.uk/

Delivery area: access

Key criteria 1

There is a clear, simple way for families to access help and support through a hub building and approach.

1.1 Comms, information and brand

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is accessible communications for local families about the family hub network, its way of working and its offer to parents, carers and families and individual (for example adolescents), which includes publishing the Start for Life offer. Communication methods are designed to engage effectively with seldom heard families and groups.
- The area is using clear branding for the family hub network going beyond 0-5, including services for older children and young people.
- Family survey data shows that some families are aware of the brand and have a positive association.
- The local Family Information Service includes information on the family hub network.

Level 2: developed model

- The area is using clear branding going beyond 0-5 on all or nearly all services in the family hub network.
- There are examples of families accessing up-to-date and accurate family hub service information in a range of ways, (for example, digital, social media, physical leaflets, Family Information Service), with appropriate support to do so where this is needed.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- There are examples of methods of communication being discontinued or changed if they prove to be ineffective.
- Family survey data shows that most families are aware of the brand and have a positive association.

1.2 Single access point

Level 1: basic model

- There is a physical place a family can visit and speak to a trained staff member, face to face, who will provide them with straightforward information or advice on a wide range of family issues spanning the 0-19 (25 with SEND) age range, and connect them appropriately to further services across the 0-19 (25 with SEND) age range if they need more targeted or specialist support.
- There is a virtual place that a family can visit to access information on the advice and support available across the 0-19 (25 with SEND) age range (for example a designated web page).
- There is a phone line that families can call for queries relating to services in the family hub network, to support families who cannot access digital information. Where required, enquiries are connected into the local Family Information Service and local Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).
- Family satisfaction is being measured (for example customer satisfaction surveys).

Level 2: developed model

- The family journey is central to the design and delivery of the family hub network and there are established mechanisms for reviewing this and making improvements that are co-produced with local families to ensure that families experience a smooth journey in accessing services within the hub network.
- Single physical and virtual access points are in place and their use embedded across the family hub network.

Minimum expectations

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Family user-data and evidence is gathered to measure the extent to which families know how to navigate local services through the family hub network and how to get help, and whether they feel their needs have been met. This evidence is then acted upon to meet the needs of local families.

1.3 Outreach

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is an operating model that has been or will be put in place for the family hub network to proactively and safely engage seldom heard families and groups, such as (but not limited to) ethnic minority groups, fathers and male carers, armed forces families, families in rural areas, families with complex needs, families where children have SEND, families where children have a social worker, families where children may be experiencing or at risk of harm from outside the family home or network (for example peer abuse, online harm, child exploitation, criminal exploitation or violence) or where family members are experiencing physical or mental health issues.
- There is a commitment to put in place an outreach model that is focused on overcoming any stigma associated with accessing services.

Level 2: developed model

- There is effective outreach as part of the family hub network using a range of evidence-based methods (for example intensive home visiting to engage seldom heard families).
- The family hub network is encouraged to make families aware of the services at their local family hub and connect them to the hub, particularly where a need is identified.
- Family hub networks in larger and rural areas have an outreach service where they go to smaller villages and communities that may not be close to a permanent hub building.

Go further options

We have not provided any go further options here, as we expect you to deliver all of the level 2 developed model criteria as a minimum.

1.4 Family friendly culture

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Services within the family hub network are accessible in several ways, for example virtually, physically, via outreach services and community venues, and there is an active emphasis on openness, being welcoming, and whole family working. The family hub welcomes all types of family.
- Family hubs are friendly environments for families with babies and children of all ages. They are parent and carer-friendly and provide opportunities for families to meet each other and peers to support each other informally to help deal with the stresses and isolation that parenting may bring, such as having a new baby or the transition from childhood to adolescence.

Level 2: developed model

- Maintaining a family-friendly culture is central to the design and delivery of the services within the family hub network, including through adhering to 'You're Welcome quality criteria'.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Family user-data and evidence is gathered to measure the extent to which all types of families feel valued and welcomed, enjoy using family hub provision, and can articulate the difference that family hub services have made to them and their family.
- Family user-data is gathered on the strength of the user experience, for example to measure if families are more able to find and access the right help, engage, stay engaged, and be supported to a positive outcome.
- Family user-data and evidence is gathered and used to evolve the family hub environment and services to make them more family-friendly.
- Family user-data should, where available, include demographic data and cohort-level data (for example families with a social worker, early help worker or families worked with by another service).

1.5 Accessibility and equality

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Accessibility of family hub services across protected characteristics, as well as vulnerable and seldom-heard groups, is assessed and strategies are developed to improve accessibility, informed by a needs assessment to understand population and accessibility needs.
- Information for families meets the Accessible Information Requirement and is made available in local languages.
- The family hub and its services demonstrate and model inclusion for children, young people and families with all types of special educational needs and disability, with reasonable adjustments proactively built in. Services are accessible, ensuring environments are physically and sensory accessible.

Level 2: developed model

- Services across the family hub network gather and share a range of evidence and data to ensure that families in priority groups, including those with protected characteristics, vulnerable and seldom-heard groups, are accessing services through the family hub network and feel their needs are being met, and that the impact of services on individual families is effectively monitored.

Go further options

We have not provided any go further options here, as we expect you to deliver all of the level 2 developed model criteria as a minimum.

1.6 Going beyond Start for Life and 0 to 5

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- The family hub network offers access to support for families with children of all ages 0 to 19 (25 with SEND), including the ante-natal period and vulnerable children and young people, and staff feel confident engaging with families, children and young people across this age range.
- Family user-data or evidence is gathered to assess the extent to which families know that: they can access a wide range of services from 0–19 (25 with SEND) through the family hub network, and they have confidence that the family hub staff will be knowledgeable and help them to access whatever service they need.

Level 2: developed model

- The family hub network offers an extensive range of services across the 0 to 19 (25 with SEND) age range.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Family user-data or evidence is gathered to assess the extent to which families: view family hubs as places that provide services for children and young people of all ages; are confident that family hub staff will be knowledgeable and help them to access whatever service they need; and use the family hub network as their default mode of access for family services across the 0-19 (or 25 with SEND) age range.

Delivery area: connection

Key criteria 2

There are services working together for families with a universal 'front door', shared outcomes and effective governance.

2.1 Co-location

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Co-located services tend to be for 0-5s (inclusive of the Start for Life period) however, there are some 0-19 (25 with SEND) family services co-located in family hub buildings.
- There is a co-location review or strategy underway to determine amongst all partners the future balance of co-location within family hubs and necessary plans for change.
- Main hub buildings are supplemented, where appropriate, by other linked or outreach sites. The advantages of community premises should be considered and prioritised due to their accessibility, location and familiarity to families. For example, a community hall or faith building might be an appropriate premises.
- IT systems at the family hub allow professionals to easily co-locate where appropriate.

Level 2: developed model

- The environment within the family hub is appropriate to different age groups and resources are appropriately located to take account of different users' needs.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- There is an extensive range of statutory and non-statutory services, across 0-19 (25 with SEND) co-located within family hub buildings. These services span family support, education, health, social care, youth services and other areas.

2.2 Governance and leadership

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Functional multi-agency governance arrangements are in place and are becoming established, with agencies delivering services through the family hub committed to better understanding: the demand for services; the family experience; how to embed an early intervention approach delivered through the family hub network locally.
- A more joined-up approach to the services which can or could be accessed through the family hub network is championed by some local advocates, reflecting that progress can still be made on service integration.
- Some senior leaders give a consistent message about the importance of a more joined-up approach to family hub services and have started work on further service integration.

Level 2: developed model

- An effective multi-agency board owns the family hub strategy and leads delivery confidently across local agencies, including the voluntary, community and faith sectors as key partners.
- The board also performs, or is closely linked to, strategic oversight of other core functions of integrated early help, such as Supporting Families, and other relevant agendas and partnership structures, such as local drugs strategy partnerships, school attendance strategy and partnerships and Violence Reduction Units. The board has clear routes into local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and non-statutory partners, such as education and youth work.
- The board has identified routes to engage with, influence and inform decision-making about relevant services at Integrated Care System (ICS) level and other relevant partnerships and structures. For example, they have a relationship with a local authority member of the Integrated Care Partnership, and through this route can influence the ambitions for children and young people set out in the Integrated Care Strategy. Family hubs are well placed to recognise commissioning gaps, and to collect data on need for and uptake of services, which should inform ICS planning.
- The board is linked to the local data governance board and data-sharing routes are considered with relevant agencies including health, children's social care, education and the police.
- The board includes parent, carer or family representatives. There is also a role for the single, identifiable leader of the Start for Life offer.

- Governance structures enable different agencies to take collective responsibility, share risks and jointly invest in early help, whole-family and whole-system working, including the development of the family hub network.
- Service managers working in or through the family hub network understand the governance structure and how it relates to them.
- Senior leaders, including local politicians, speak with 'one voice' on the importance of early help, whole-family and whole-system working, including the development of joined-up family hub services and are advocates and champions for the delivery of the local strategy and local vision for the family hub network.

Go further options

We have not provided any go further options here, as we expect you to deliver all of the level 2 developed model criteria as a minimum.

2.3 Commissioning and funding

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Single agencies are currently responsible for commissioning services but there is commitment to develop an outcomes based joint commissioning framework between different agencies for the services which are or could be accessed through the family hub network locally. The framework is in the development phase and includes all relevant partners in its development.
- The family hub has established relationships with Integrated Care Board commissioners of healthcare services and has identified appropriate routes to influence health service commissioning (e.g., through the local Health and Wellbeing Board, through the Integrated Care Board).

Level 2: developed model

- The family hub network is a key priority in the local budget-setting process.
- All decisions about commissioning or redesigning the family hub network take account of the strength of the evidence-base.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- There is a joint-commissioning plan between the local authority and other partners, such as health commissioners, for the services accessed through the

family hub network. It is extensive, routine, formally agreed, and covers the majority of family hub services.

- The family hub network considers commissioning in the wider context of early help commissioning decisions and aligns budgets from a range of funding sources such as the local authority, health commissioners and potentially other public sector partners.

2.4 Outcomes

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Services that are part of the family hub network share a local theory-of-change and population level and/or cohort outcomes framework. Measurement of family level outcomes through the Supporting Families programme feeds into local population level outcomes. There is commitment to develop this further

Level 2: developed model

- There is a clear theory-of-change about how family hub inputs and outputs relate to target outcomes and impact the key risks and protective factors that influence child development.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Different agencies delivering services through the family hub have a clear view of which parts of the family hub network are working well and use this to inform strategy and service development and take action to improve underperformance against target population outcomes.
- In developing a local population and/or cohort level outcomes framework, the family hub has regard to objectives for children, young people and families set out in local strategies, including the Health and Wellbeing Strategy produced by the local Health and Wellbeing Board, the 5-year forward plan produced by the Integrated Care Board, and the Integrated Care Strategy produced by the Integrated Care Partnership.
- The local population and/or cohort level outcomes framework builds clearly on measurement of family level outcomes through the Supporting Families programme.
- The family hub network uses data to analyse the impact on services and families, and can report on the journey of the family to understand how often they present to early help or social care after engagement with the family hub.

2.5 Evidence-led practice, evaluation and quality improvement

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Family hubs are delivering evidence-based programmes and interventions with a commitment to increase this across more of their services.
- Local strategic needs assessments include data on family needs.
- Family feedback data collected and collated on experiences of using family hub services.
- Regular family hub network staff and professional time for reflective practice and learning from past experience and projects.

Level 2: developed model

- Regular reviews of the latest evidence base on family hub practice, programme and intervention effectiveness.
- Regular family hub network staff-training and learning and development on delivering evidence-based programmes and interventions.
- Local evaluation evidence for family hubs and their constituent services is regularly reviewed at operational, management and strategic level and leads to improvements and refinement of practice, services and interventions.
- Regular events, forums and supervision time for professionals and staff to reflect on practice and learn from projects and pieces of work as part of the family hub network.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Evidence-based programmes and interventions are at the core of family hub service provision and are delivered with fidelity across most services.
- Robust and up-to-date multi-agency data (for example health, education, social care) on families is routinely analysed, covering population needs and service use, based on data from across the family hub network. The analysis is routinely used (as it pertains to family hubs) to identify target groups, design services, agree priorities, forecast trends and plan, set strategy, and influence wider family and community strategies.
- Routine monitoring, tracking and analysing of family hub service performance using valid and reliable outcome metrics, and linking with caseload data, children social care data, and data from local and national partners. Proven effectiveness

of family hub services at improving child and family outcomes, with findings published.

- Established evaluation partners that offer independent scrutiny and review of the family hub network.
- Regular benchmarking, learning and activities that assure the quality of the services against intended outcomes, alongside service users experiences. Activities may be undertaken with other local authorities with family hubs and could include data and outcome benchmarking or themed audits.

Key Criteria 3

There are professionals working together, through co-location, data-sharing and a common approach to their work. Families only have to tell their story once, the service is more efficient, with safeguarding at its core, and families get more effective support.

3.1 data- sharing

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- The family hub has a data-sharing agreement in place as part of existing data-governance structures and there is regular and consistent data-sharing across the family hub network that feeds into the wider system.
- Consistent and regular data-sharing across the family hub network is used to inform whole-family working and decisions about the family hub network. There is commitment to develop this further.
- There is senior commitment and a strategic dialogue underway to improve data-sharing to benefit the family hub through existing agreements amongst education, health and social care partners.

Level 2: developed model

- N/A

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- The family hub is a key contributor to data-sharing practices across the wider local system, sharing and receiving information across local services to inform strategic decision making and improve delivery.
- Senior leaders in the family hub network are consistently using data analysis to inform decisions about the family hub network.

3.2 Case management

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Agencies delivering family hub services across the family hub network have case management system(s) in place which allow for accurate whole family case-recording.

Level 2: developed model

- N/A

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- A common case management system or interoperability between case management systems, which includes the case management elements set out in the Early Help System Guide, is used across the family hub network for families with all levels of need.

3.3 Common assessment

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is a clear process in place and used across the family hub network to assess need as part of formal early help activity and connect families to the services they need. Common assessment and recording processes are based on the Supporting Families Outcomes Framework.
- There is senior commitment and work underway to roll out a formal coordinated common assessment process across the family hub network for universal services and families at an earlier level of need than those engaged in formal early help activity.

Level 2: developed model

- Across the family hub network there is a clear, consistent and aligned process for identifying need and risk, and for providing appropriate support at an early stage within an agreed common assessment approach. This should cover need at both formal early help level, and below (including universal).

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Practitioners across all agencies in the family hub network use the agreed approach to ensure effective targeting.
- There is active monitoring of impact at individual case-level using valid and reliable measurement tools, as detailed in the Supporting Families Outcomes Plan for formal early help activity, including tracking over time of paths between family hub and wider universal or specialist services.

3.4 Safeguarding

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- All agencies and services within the family hub network are aware of their duty to safeguard children, young people and families in line with the statutory guidance, and adhere to all local safeguarding guidelines.
- All family hub staff are trained to identify safeguarding concerns – whether these be intra-familial or originate outside of the home, or where there are multiple overlapping threats, and staff are aware of and able to connect individuals to the appropriate statutory agencies, where required.

Level 2: developed model

- Information sharing pathways with statutory and non-statutory partners are understood by all staff and measures are in place to ensure information is shared in a proportionate way.

Go further options

We have not provided any go further options here, as we expect you to deliver all of the level 2 developed model criteria as a minimum.

Key Criteria 4

Statutory services, the community, charities, and faith sector partners are working together to get families the help they need.

4.1 Partnerships and co-location with voluntary, community and faith sector

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There are agreements in place for family hubs to signpost and connect families to relevant voluntary, community and faith sector and peer support offers.
- There is senior commitment and a strategy underway to grow voluntary, community and faith sector involvement in the family hub network, including considering co-location.

Level 2: developed model

- There is improved connectivity between third sector, community, faith sector and other statutory services delivered through the family hub network.
- There is a strategy to grow and support voluntary, community and faith sector organisations working towards shared outcomes with the family hub network, not just the partnerships themselves.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Third sector, community and faith sector partners and education settings that work through the family hub network are working in a whole-family way.

4.2 Integration and connection

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is join-up between different agencies in the family hub network and a commitment to developing integrated referral pathways so that families can access services when they need them.
- There is join up between the family hub and education partners to ensure there is a clear route of support for children, young people and their families, for example where appropriate the family hub can connect families to the attendance support team within the local authority.
- The Making Every Contact Count approach is embedded.

Level 2: developed model

- Comprehensive, integrated referral pathways are used for a full range of family hub services.
- Referral pathways include voluntary, community and faith sector partners and education settings.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Pathways have been revised to take account of impact, user feedback and new evidence on what works.
- Integrated monitoring systems are used across family hub services to target interventions to families with different needs identified in the local needs assessment.
- Services are flexed to respond to demand using live data.

4.3 Community ownership and co-production

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- Some resident and parent/carer engagement exercises are undertaken to ask families about their interest in using existing local services that fall within the scope of family hubs (for example statutory consultation on service re-design).
- Families can submit feedback based on their experience of accessing and using family hub services.
- Parent and Carer Panels, which focus on conception to children aged 2, are used to help shape early years services in family hub models in each locality.

Level 2: developed model

- Families and young people co-design family hub services and programmes by being on relevant governance and partnership boards.
- Families and young people participate in the delivery of family hub services or programmes (for example peer support programmes, mentoring programmes and volunteer-led programmes).

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Families and young people act as champions and advocates for family hub services.
- Families and young people are routinely involved in planning and directing their family hub service pathways and sources of support.
- Specific efforts are made to seek the input of seldom heard groups, including those not in a family unit such as looked after children.
- Some small-scale budgets may be available for families and young people to use to fund family hub services and support, or participatory budgeting is undertaken routinely.

Delivery Area: relationships

Key Criteria 5

Family hubs prioritise strengthening the relationships that carry us all through life, and building on family strengths, recognising that this is the way to lasting change. This idea is at the heart of everything that is done.

5.1 Whole-family, relational practice model

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is an expectation, understood by all family hub staff, to work in a whole-family way that prioritises safely strengthening relationships and building on families' strengths. There is senior commitment and a plan to develop this further.

Level 2: developed model

- Where appropriate, families have a consistent point of contact in the family hub to help build a trusted relationship.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- Professionals across the family hub network engage families and build high-quality, trusting, relationships with them. This is supported by family feedback and outcomes data.
- Support provided through the family hub network builds on families' strengths, drawing on the wider relationships that families have, and on the capacity and potential for support and advice from within local communities, including education settings, voluntary, community and faith organisations.
- Children and young people are connected to mentoring programmes to help increase support networks for those who would benefit most.

5.2 Training and development

Minimum expectations

Level 1: basic model

- There is an initial version of a multi-agency workforce development plan, in which training offers are coordinated to help all partners in the family hub network understand and identify need early, and work in a whole-family way. There is commitment and a plan to develop this further.

Level 2: developed model

- It is widely understood locally what workforce diversity, capacity, skills and knowledge is required to impact on children and young people and family outcomes through a family hub model.
- There is an agreed and high-quality training and supervision offer which supports the family hub network's workforce to apply the latest evidence to their practice.

Go further options

Level 2: developed model

- The family hub network has a learning culture, and feedback informs future training and practice across agencies.
- There are development pathways for existing and new staff, to support retention and ensure areas are growing the staff they will need in the future.

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	Current Service				Option 2 – Do minimum				Option 3 – Do some				Option 4 – Do all			
	Face to face	Virtual	Digital	Outreach	Face to face	Virtual	Digital	Outreach	Face to face	Virtual	Digital	Outreach	Face to face	Virtual	Digital	Outreach
Parenting (Preparation for parenthood antenatal to 2 years)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Enhanced Offer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Enhanced Offer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Enhanced Offer	Yes	Yes	
HLE	Yes	No	No	Yes	Enhanced	No	Yes	Yes	Enhanced	No	Yes	Yes	Enhanced	Yes	Yes	
IF	Yes	Yes	No	No	Enhanced	Enhanched	Yes	Yes	Enhanced	Enhanched	Yes	Yes	Enhanced	Yes	Yes	
PNMH	No	No	No	No	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Education for parents on child development	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Activities for children aged 0-5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Activities for older children and young people	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Online safety for children and young people	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes**	No	Yes	No	Yes	-	Yes	No
Domestic abuse support	Yes*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes**	No	Yes	No	Yes	-	Yes	No
Debt and welfare advice	Yes*	-	-	-	-	-	-		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	-	Yes	No
Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents	Yes *	-	-	-	-	-	-		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	-	Yes	No

*This is partly offered through local partnership working on a district by district basis so cannot guarantee a consistent service across the county or the method of delivery.

**Based on identified need we r*ecognise this is an important offer to reduce harm to children.*

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY: **Cabinet**	DECISION NO: **23/00092**

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
a) *result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or*
b) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
- *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*
- *significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision

Kent Family Hub Implementation

Decision:

Cabinet to:

a) Approve the implementation of the Family Hub model in Kent, as per the arrangements set out in the report.
b) Approve the development and delivery of the workstreams detailed within the Start for Life and Family Hub programme.
c) Confirm the viability of the Kent Family Hub Model within any estate map outlined within the Kent Communities Programme.
d) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education (CYPE), in consultation with the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care & Public Health, to undertake the detailed service design and delivery within the relevant estate map, as determined via Kent Communities Programme decision-making.
e) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for CYPE to take other necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into relevant contracts or other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

Background

1.1   This decision relates to the implementation of the Family Hub model in Kent. This follows on from the policy decision by the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services that KCC would move forward with the principle of adopting the Family Hub approach and the related agreement by KCC to accept the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in October 2022 with the DfE. This MOU creates obligations to meet specific provision, deadlines and

timescales associated with transformation activity and demonstration of progress towards implementing Family Hubs by the end of March 2025 and sustaining this beyond the life of the grant funding.

1.2   The key themes highlighted through the Family Hub services public consultation have allowed us to set out a series of key principles which have defined the options outlined in the report to Cabinet.

1.3   Family Hub will encompass a number of core services as defined by the national programme. We will also further develop targeted supports and services within our districts to offer provision based on the identified need, taking a data driven approach.

Options

Option 1: Do not implement the Family Hub model

This would mean the Local Authority would not meet the minimum expectations set by the DfE in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, with the associated risk of losing c£11m of additional funding. If this were to occur, we would not be able to offer any additionality to our existing services.

Option 2: Deliver the mandatory enhanced services set out by the DfE

We will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub model offering enhanced services only in the DfE mandated areas set out in the following Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health.

Families will still have access to Family Hub staff members who will be able to offer them assistance in finding the help that they need to access local services through signposting only. If we proceed with this option, we will meet the grant requirements for the DfE, as set out in Appendix 2.

Option 3: Wider Family Hub offer

We will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub model offering enhanced services in the DfE mandated areas set out in the following Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health. In addition, we will offer the 7 services we consulted on below that service users felt they might most use:

- Education for parents on child development
- Activities for children aged 0-5
- Activities for older children and young people
- Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
- Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
- Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
- Online safety for children and young people

Option 4: Deliver a Family Hub model through a developed Family Hub Network. Our preferred option.

KCC will continue to deliver a 0-19 (25 SEND) Family Hub Model offering enhanced services in the DfE mandated areas set out in Key Decisions taken by the Cabinet Members for Integrated Children's Services and Adult Social Care and Public Health.

As outlined in option 3, the following services will be delivered by Family Hub practitioners:

- Education for parents on child development
- Activities for children aged 0-5
- Activities for older children and young people
- Information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
- Information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults)
- Support for parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers)
- Online safety for children and young people

In addition to these, we will also ensure that the remaining 4 services (which are outlined below) are accessible through the Family Hub model. The additional specialist services in option 4 will be delivered through partnership working with the VCS and partners (the Family Hub Network).
- Support for young people with substance misuse (alcohol/drugs)
- Domestic abuse support
- Debt and welfare advice
- Signposting to information to support separating and separated parents

Option 4 is our preferred option because we recognise the importance of all 11 services following feedback from the consultation and within our Family Hub model we are in a position to offer, in an innovative and consistent way across the county, to deliver joined up services to meet the need of children, young people and families.

Financial Implications

The Family Hub Grant from the DfE totals to £11,051,715 over a 3-year period and is distributed across a number of mandatory programme strands.

The transformation project is entirely funded by DfE grant monies, but long-term service delivery will have to be funded through base budget. Therefore, the model must be sustainable and this has influenced the model development.

Overall Grant allocation by DfE funded areas:

Programme Strand	Total Grant
Family Hubs Transformation Funding - PROGRAMME	£2,314,483
Family Hubs Transformation Funding - CAPITAL	£578,559
Parent-Infant Relationships and Perinatal Mental Health	£3,162,147
Parenting Support	£2,032,065
Infant Feeding	£1,271,332
Early Language and Home Learning Environment	£1,325,435
Publishing the Start for Life Offer	£184,695
Parent and Carer Panels	
Trailblazer	£183,000
Total	£11,051,715

Existing Service cost:

The current affected service cost is £11.9m. This includes a range of different funding streams including Public Health and the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

Legal implications

KCC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in October 2022 towards becoming a Family Hub Authority and Key Decisions were taken as part of that process. Consideration has been given to KCC's statutory duties and will continue as the project is implemented.

KCC has engaged external legal advice and Counsel to support the review of the key processes and documents. Advice has been provided to the operational team on an iterative basis and advice provided to decision makers. The legal risks will need to be balanced against the requirements of the Programme and wider benefits of implementation.

The new model, linked with the Kent Communities Programme decision, involves a reduction in sites, for which a consultation was completed and consideration about such changes have been taken into account as part of the decision process.

Equalities implications

Initial assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has identified negative implications on young people within the Age, Disability, Sex, Race, Pregnancy and Maternity Protected Characteristics because the linked decision with Kent Communities programme will result in a reduction in the number of buildings available for service users.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee consider the decision on.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

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....
signed

....
date

EQIA Submission Draft Working Template

If required, this template is for use prior to completing your EQIA Submission in the EQIA App.

You can use it to understand what information is needed beforehand to complete an EQIA submission online, and also as a way to collaborate with others who may be involved with the EQIA.

Note: You can upload this into the App when complete if it contains more detailed information than the App asks for and you wish to retain this detail.

Section A

1. Name of Activity (EQIA Title):	Family Hubs Model Development and ceasing of the Commissioned Youth Contracts
2. Directorate	Children, Young People and Education
3. Responsible Service/Division	Integrated Children's Services

Accountability and Responsibility

| 4. Officer completing EQIA
Note: This should be the name of the officer who will be submitting the EQIA onto the App. | Danielle Day
Programme Manager – Family Hubs |
|---|---|
| 5. Head of Service
Note: This should be the Head of Service who will be approving your submitted EQIA. | Carolann James
Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services |
| 6. Director of Service
Note: This should be the name of your responsible director. | Carolann James
Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services |

The type of Activity you are undertaking

7. What type of activity are you undertaking?

Tick if Yes	Activity Type
Yes	**Service Change** – *operational changes in the way we deliver the service to people.*
Yes	**Service Redesign** – *restructure, new operating model or changes to ways of working*
Yes	**Project/Programme** – *includes limited delivery of change activity, including partnership projects, external funding projects and capital projects.*
Yes	**Commissioning/Procurement** – *means commissioning activity which requires commercial judgement.*
Yes	**Strategy /Policy** – *includes review, refresh or creating a new document*
Post consultation	**Other** – Please add details of any other activity type here.

8. Aims and Objectives and Equality Recommendations – Note: You will be asked to give a brief description of the aims and objectives of your activity in this section of the App, along with the Equality recommendations. You may use this section to also add any context you feel may be required.

About the Service

Kent County Council (KCC) is seeking to implement Family Hubs across Kent and initiated a consultation to determine the views of Kent's residents on the proposed model. Family Hubs aim to provide family help early on, from pregnancy into early adulthood until they reach the age of 19 (25 for young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities [SEND]). Services offered at Family Hubs will change from the current services, with co-location of a wider range of services, for a wider range of ages with a focus on increased information for parents/carers and community partners on babies, children, and adolescent development. This will be an important change for service users which may have equalities impacts.

To support the delivery of these changes and the development of the new service offer, KCC will receive a one-off grant, up to £11m over the 3-year period of the programme, from the Department for Education (DfE). The grant is to support system transformation through workforce development and supporting development of new services whilst KCC remains responsible for sustaining the costs of the new service offer through Council resources.

As published in the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP), there are approximately £2.4m savings associated with the programme's outcomes.

This consultation proposed a new way of working through:

- Bringing together Youth Hubs, Children's Centres, Health Visiting and community-based Midwifery care, with other key community services into a 0-19 age (25 for young people with SEND) Family Hub model for Kent.
- Developing a Family Hub network by bringing together support from a number of different organisations, with professionals from different services working in partnership, to offer high quality, joined up support for the whole family.
- *Co-locating services to help with multi agency working.
- Delivering a range of services as mandated through the Family Hub and Start for Life offer including perinatal mental health support, infant feeding support, parenting support, and developing the Home Learning Environment through a mixture of centre-based support, outreach support and a new digital offer for service users.
- Introducing a range of additional services such as services for parents of adolescents, improved access to support for children and young people with SEND and Family Coaches.

The proposed model considers feedback from the public consultation and represents a proposed change of our current service offer which currently includes:

- Services to families with children up to the age of 8yrs to support the physical, social, and emotional development, communication, and language development in young children.
- Support to young people aged 8-19 (25 for young people with SEND) around emotional health and wellbeing educational and social development and pathways into adulthood.
- Support for parents with parenting, emotional wellbeing, understanding child development and managing family conflict.
- Online support for new parents.

  *Proposals for co-location of Family Hubs with non-Family Hub services (such as Adult Education, Libraries and Gateways) have been detailed in the Kent Community Services consultation held earlier this year.

The table below shows services that the DfE require us to do and KCC's proposals for 'additional activities', which are areas where we have a choice about how to implement a Family Hub model. These are the areas we consulted families and young people on.

Core activities (funded by DfE Family Hub grant)	Additional activities proposed (delivered through Service Transformation)
Develop Early Language skills through the Home Learning Environment	Expand and promote our offer for parents of adolescents (teenagers)
Preparation and support for pregnancy and parenthood	Expand and promote support available for emotional wellbeing
Enhanced infant feeding support	Improved access to information and support for children with SEND

Introduce a Family Hub digital offer	Co-ordinate Family Hub networks
Implement a new range of outreach support	Development of Family Coaches and peer support groups
Improve and diversify our information, advice, and support	Additional activities as identified through the consultation
Integrate our recording and reporting	Adoption of the whole family approach
Co-design and evaluation	
Workforce development	

How will the proposed model affect wider users?
- Users may access a range of services in existing centres, or new community buildings such as village halls, libraries, or leisure centres.
- Some locations will change or be unavailable as outlined in proposals within the [Community Services Consultation | Let's talk Kent](#) Y
- Service users should no longer need to explain their situation repeatedly to different professionals as we will integrate our working practices to better capture families' stories once.
- Service users will have access to a greater range of digital and online information to support their role as parents.
- Service users will be supported to recognise Family Hubs as a safe space to raise their concerns which may relate to their mental health and wellbeing during pregnancy or postnatally.
- Service users will not just be a recipient of service. We will work alongside families to make sure we design our offer with their feedback in mind.
- Service users may receive additional support through trained volunteers, peers, or Family Coaches.
- Some buildings will look and feel different as they cater for whole families and a wider range of services. For example, an existing Youth Hub may now have activities for younger children taking place and specific information for parents on show, such as infant feeding posters.
- Using a whole family approach, families will be able to make positive changes when needed using family led solutions and the information, support, skills, and expertise of the Family Hub network.
- Parents of young people will be able to access a wider range of information on adolescents.

Key to tackling inequalities will be support which includes group and individual interventions. Some of these will address inequalities driven by protected characteristics such as support for families with children with SEND. Others may be driven by poor outcomes observed, for example neonatal (newborn) outcomes are significantly lower for African, African British, Asian and Asian British babies.

Equality analysis has also been conducted on the proposed location of Open Access and Health Visiting services in the Community Services consultation. The potential impacts of travel and co-location have been analysed and is available to view on the Let's Talk Kent website.

Further information about the model and the proposals can be found in the consultation document.

Recommendations
We anticipate that the overall impact of Family Hubs will be positive for children, young people, and families, including those with protected characteristics who access the relevant services. This is likely to include children and young people with SEND, those with the protected characteristics of pregnancy and maternity, those from ethnically diverse communities as well as those with lower household incomes.

We expect to see positive outcomes for children, young people, and families such as:

1.   An increase in the proportion of infants having a first feed of breast milk and being breastfed in the first weeks and months after birth.

2.   An increase in the number of children with special education needs whose educational and health needs are being met.

3.   An increase in the number of Dads engaging with support and services.

KCC understands that there will be some negative impacts, which include impacts from ceasing of the commissioned youth contracts delivering discretionary service. KCC will continue to provide an in-house youth provision which will remain a mixture of activity at KCC centres and outreach locations. We also recognise there are a wide range of youth activities already available in communities e.g., local sports clubs.

We will also develop community-based youth work by supporting existing or new local volunteer-led groups. We will develop services specifically for families of young people, targeting where there is greatest need.

Considering the mitigations that will be put in place, KCC considers the negative impacts of its proposals on commissioned youth services are justified and proportionate. In light of the need to make savings, KCC also considers that the potential negative equality impacts are justified in considering the positive outcomes for users of Family Hubs, including those with protected characteristics, as referred to above.

Section B – Evidence

Note: For questions 9, 10 & 11 at least one of these must be a 'Yes'. You can continuing working on the EQIA in the App, but you will not be able to submit it for approval without this information.

9. Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes Equality and diversity data - Kent County Council. Additional links are noted below.
10. Is it possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
11. Is there national evidence/data that you can use? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes-Much of this is available from The_best_start_for_life_a_vision_for_the_1_001_critical_days.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)
12. Have you consulted with Stakeholders? *Answer: Yes/No* *Stakeholders are those who have a stake or interest in your project which could be residents, service users, staff, members, statutory and other organisations, VCSE partners etc.*	Yes

13. Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?
Please give details in the box provided. This may be details of those you have already involved, consulted and engaged with or who you intend to do so with in the future. If the answer to question 12 is 'No', please explain why.

• Engagement has taken place with Public Health, community-based Midwifery care, and Health Visiting partners as well as commissioned services and parent carer representatives, staff, and partner organisations.

• Partnership attendance at the Family Hub Board and the Start for Life Board is in place to ensure additional strategic governance.

- Staff engagement has included information sessions, with a guest speaker from the Anna Freud Centre (National Centre for Family Hubs), who have been appointed by the DfE to support the implementation of Family Hubs across England.

- Further area-based engagement sessions have taken place with Open Access staff and a Let's Talk Kent platform has been set up to take feedback directly from Open Access staff.

- Service users and residents have already been introduced to the concept of Family Hubs through various press releases, the Community Services consultation and information sessions to managers and staff. The feedback from the Kent Community Services consultation has also been considered to help inform the Family Hubs proposals and further consultation.

The service will also develop and enhance co-design opportunities through participation and engagement with children, young people, and families. This will feed into ongoing service design.

Parent carer panels are being developed to offer families the opportunity to share feedback based on their experiences to support the continuous improvement of our Family Hub services. We have already started to have conversations with parents and carers to inform our thinking.

Family Hub Consultation feedback

The table below shows the profile of consultees responding to the consultation questionnaire only, we do not have the profile data for those who responded through alternative methods. The proportion who left this question blank or indicated they did not want to disclose this information has been included.

RESPONDING AS…	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
As a Kent resident	849	94%
On behalf of a friend or relative	24	3%
A resident from somewhere else	14	2%
Other	6	1%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	15	2%

Our consultation data shows women were the majority of consultees and are far more likely to be impacted by the implementation of the Family Hub model as they form the majority of parent/carer service users as supported by our user reach data.

GENDER	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Male	97	11%
Female	597	66%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	214	24%

The Consultation shows that those most consultees were between the age of 25 - 49 and that supports our KCC user data for those that utilise our services with 67% having children and 4% expecting a child. 22% of consultee's left this question blank.

As outlined below we have recognised Age as an impacted group.

AGE	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
0-15	14	2%
16-24	28	3%
25-34	198	22%
35-49	315	35%
50-59	62	7%
60-64	23	3%
65-74	23	2%
75-84	15	2%
85 & over	3	0.3%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	227	25%

PRESENCE OF CHILDREN	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
I/we have children	612	67%
I am / we are expecting a child	40	4%
I/we do not have children	54	6%
Prefer not to answer / left blank	202	22%

AGES OF CHILDREN	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
0-1 year old	194	21%
2-5 years old	240	26%
6-10 years olds	196	22%
11-19 years old	238	26%
I/we do not have children	54	6%
Do not have children / prefer not to answer / left blank	255	28%

Profile of professionals / organisation consultees responding

263 consultees took part in the consultation questionnaire specifically responding as professionals/organisations.

The KCC team also received feedback via email / letters. All emails / letters / videos received were passed to Lake Market Research to review and include comments in this report accordingly.

The table below shows the profile of consultees responding specifically to the consultation questionnaire. The proportion who left this question blank or indicated they did not want to disclose this information has been included. The main responses that

were identified came from KCC staff, charities and the voluntary/community sector and educational establishments.

RESPONDING AS…	Number of consultees answering	% of consultees answering
Kent County Council staff	77	29%
Community-based midwifery staff	2	1%
Health Visiting staff	17	6%
Staff from another health-related organisation	11	4%
As a representative of a local community group or residents' association	2	1%
On behalf of an educational establishment, such as a school. college or early years setting	40	15%
On behalf of a Parish / Town / Borough / District Council in an official capacity	15	6%
As a Parish / Town / Borough / District / County Councillor	16	6%
As a Kent business owner or representative	2	1%
On behalf of a charity, voluntary or community sector organisation (VCS)	53	20%
On behalf of a faith group	2	1%
Other	26	20%

14. Has there been a previous equality analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes - Our Community Services consultation set out how equality, diversity and inclusion was first considered using data for many characteristics that are provided by Equality Law. This included data on • Where young people lived • Transport connectivity • Percentage of households that are able to access services in a building within 30 minutes on public transport • Transport mapping to understand the accessibility of building as know that older parents and carer, young people and those with a disability are more likely to be reliant on public transport The Community Services consultation Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) are available to read online via Community Services Consultation (Let's Talk Kent.gov.uk)
15. Do you have evidence/data that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes

Uploading Evidence/Data/related information into the App *Note: At this point, you will be asked to upload the evidence/ data and related information that you feel should sit alongside the EQIA that can help understand the potential impact of your activity. Please ensure that you have this information to upload as the Equality analysis cannot be sent for approval without this.*	Link to the Community Services Consultation Link to equality and diversity data Link to the Health Needs Assessment 0-4 year olds in Kent Link to 2021 Mid-year population estimates: Age and sex profile Link to NHS Kent and Medway Perinatal equity and equality report Link to House of Commons Gypsies and Travellers briefing paper Link to Department for Education research brief on the lives of young carers in England Link to Family Hubs and Start for Life programme: local authority guide Link to Emotional health and wellbeing after birth information Link to Kent Family Hub Consultation

Section C – Impact

16. Who may be impacted by the activity? *Select all that apply.*

Service users/clients *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes	Residents/Communities/Citizens *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
Staff/Volunteers *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes		

17. Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes

18. Please give details of Positive Impacts

Protected characteristics.

Pregnancy and Maternity

Women who are pregnant or who have had a baby are most likely users of some services. During 2020 there were 15,940 live births in Kent, with some districts having a higher percentage of births e.g., Gravesham, Maidstone, Dartford, and Tonbridge & Malling. In Dartford, the births make up a higher percentage of the total population in that district highlighting the importance of equity in service provision (see 0-4 needs assessment). The Start for Life Offer will focus on perinatal mental health and infant feeding which is likely to benefit females through pregnancy and maternity as well as babies and infants. The Start for Life offer will be able to be accessed digitally which will be helpful for women who may struggle to travel.

In addition, our parenting education programmes will also provide new families with the information that they need to support them at this critical time.

Work around Reducing Parental Conflict and targeted support around domestic violence where needed will support (where applicable) relationship stability and the family environment/safeguarding.

Co-location of services will make the physical experience accessing services easier and should reduce the number of times that stories need to be re-told. There will also be an increased awareness of other potential sources of support.

In addition, the Family Hub and Start for Life model provides us with the opportunity to engage with people at an earlier point through maternity services building those key relationships at a critical time.

Sex

Population data from the 2021 Census shows that there are slightly more female residents than male in Kent (51.3% female vs 48.7% male). However, females only outnumber males from aged 25 years; prior to this, males outnumbered females in children and young people. Services are available for all parents, regardless of gender, however, the majority of parents currently accessing services are women.

To encourage men to access services, there will be a targeted community offer and digital resources.

As we develop our community-based offering there will be an increase of opportunities for volunteers and Family Coaches. We will actively encourage men to participate and engage in these opportunities.

The DfE ambition is for 50% of parent / carer panels to be Fathers / male partners and we will actively promote involvement and engagement through the Family Hub networks and digital offer.

We will also work with all service users to ensure that activities take place in safe spaces.

Age
There are 369,600 children and young people (ages 0-19) living in Kent (Census 2021). The spread of ages is uneven across Kent; 5.5% of total population are 0-4 year olds, 6.0% are 5-9 years old, 6.2% are 10-14 years old and 5.6% are 15–19 year olds.

The majority of Children Centre services are accessed by parents / carers aged 25-39, babies and children aged 0-8.

Young people (aged 8-19) will benefit from community-led social and developmental activity available for all, whilst those at most risk of missing out where community resources do not meet the need will be prioritised if needed.

Needs assessments will support targeted interventions for young adults such as: teenage mothers, those who are at risk of homelessness, young carers, sexual or criminal exploitation or grooming and those Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), those at risk of going missing and those at risk of drug and alcohol misuse.

Families will experience smoother transition points as this is 0-19 year old (25 for children with SEND) service so will be able to access services under the Family Hub model and network.

Age related specific services will continue.

Following national policy, recognising the importance of the first 1,001 days, and implementing services to ensure the best start in life for babies will improve outcomes.

Disability
Kent has a higher proportion of people aged under 16 (5.8%) claiming a disability benefit than both the regional (4.5%) and national average (4.6%). It is unknown how many children with SEN, or a disability, use current services, as this information is not routinely collected.

The Family Hub offer will benefit those with SEND through additional parenting education and improved access to information on support for children and young people . We currently know those with SEN are underrepresented in our service, a more targeted approach should ensure more equal access for children with SEND with the help of outreach and digital provision.

Some community-based provision may take place in environments they are more familiar with e.g., home or school, reducing anxiety and behaviours that challenge and for some, our digital offer will improve the opportunity to access information, advice and guidance and online support.

Accessibility of venues will be a consideration across the Family Hub network, including outreach venues.

Through taking a whole family approach, and the co-location of services, parents, and carers of children with disabilities will not have to tell their story more than once.

Feedback suggests parents of children with SEND prefer online and email communication options, so they would benefit from an enhanced digital offer. They may also benefit from virtual delivery that can be done at a time and place to suits them,

increasing flexibility around caring needs.

The Census and the Council do not routinely collect data on the number of parents with a disability living in Kent, so it is difficult to assess the impact of the service change without a baseline.

Through more integrated working, parents and carers, including those experiencing baby loss, should be better supported to seek and receive help for their mental health. Focused support will be available for those who are suffering from perinatal mental health issues.

Through enhancing the existing emotional wellbeing support in place, children and young people and their families will be able to get the emotional wellbeing and health support they need when facing difficult situations. This includes the provision of face-to-face support, outreach and digital information, advice, and guidance.

Religion
There is currently no direct data which measures religion of children and young people or parents of children and young people living in Kent. The only data collected is related to the overall population and based on the 2021 Census data. The Council provides services to children, young people, and their families, irrespective of their religion or beliefs.

However, as we develop a community-based offer, we would work with religious organisations to provide support to develop provision in a safe and supportive way, helping them stay linked to the Family Hub network to seek advice. Our data driven approach will allow us to engage with those who do not normally engage with services. We also have the opportunity to engage with people at an earlier point through maternity services and can build a rapport with communities earlier.

Through the wider Family Hub network and the outreach offer we have the opportunity to engage with new spaces and places that are accessed by families who are from ethnic minority backgrounds or have English as a second language. This could include links to faith groups for example. We aim to build our relationships with communities and encourage further access and tailoring of services accordingly.

Race
Ethnicity varies across the districts in Kent. Gravesham and Dartford have the highest proportion of ethnically diverse profiles. Approximately a third of 0–4 year-olds in Gravesham and a quarter of Dartford district are non-white British. This highlights the importance of acknowledging the increased likelihood of inequalities, and likely barriers to accessing health services in these areas. A recent report on Equity and Equality in the Kent and Medway Local Maternity and Neonatal system suggests that Kent mirrors the national picture with regards to Black and Asian women having a higher risk of dying in pregnancy, maternal mortality rates, neonatal mortality rate and stillbirths per 1,000 total births. The report also highlighted differences in early access to antenatal care with Black and Asian women less likely get early access to antenatal care.

According to the 2021 Census, there are a total of 7,660 people living in Kent from one of the Gypsy, Roma or Traveller communities. There is likely to be under-recording as people may be reluctant to self-identify for fear of discrimination and mistrust of organisations and authorities. Gypsy, Roma, Traveller communities have higher rates of mortality, morbidity and long-term health conditions, low child immunisation and a higher prevalence of anxiety and depression compared with the general population.

Given that parent and infant health outcomes are already worse for Black and Asian families, as well as those from white minority backgrounds such as Gypsy, Roma, Traveller communities, co-ordinated interventions will be targeted at these groups across services to reduce health inequalities.

Through the wider Family Hub Network and the outreach offer, we have the opportunity to engage with new spaces and places that are accessed by families who are from ethnic minority backgrounds or have English as a second language. This could include links to faith groups for example. We aim to build our relationships with communities and encourage further access and tailoring of services accordingly.

Taking a data driven approach will allow us to target communities who do not feel that existing services are "for them" and we will use outreach opportunities through the Family Hub partnership to improve engagement and participation.

Carers
According to 2021 Census, there are 10,855 young carers aged 0-24 in Kent. Nationally there is a trend in under identification as young people often do not report that they have caring responsibilities at home. We estimate that there could be up to four times more young carers in Kent.

Young carers or adults with caring responsibilities may find it hard to access in person services due to their caring responsibilities and may particularly benefit from enhanced digital and virtual opportunities, as well as services in locations they already visit such as schools.

Co-located services will also play a part in making this experience easier, reducing the need for carers to have to re-tell their story.

Whole family working will assist in capturing the wider challenges of caring and the impact this has on whole family wellbeing.

Young carers will continue to be offered support through targeted supportive groups.

Sexual orientation/ Gender identity/ Transgender
Our services are open to all individuals, but we recognise that accessing services can be challenging.
Some LGBTQ+ individuals who are concerned about accessing face to face services may benefit from our online digital and virtual offer. Our workforce development across the Family Hub network will support inclusive practice and whole family working with a commitment to equality. Our outreach offer will give individuals the opportunity to access support in places they are already comfortable. LGBTQ+ young people will be actively encouraged to participate in service design opportunities.

Low income
Relative low income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the reference year. In 2020/21 in Kent, 17.3% of all children aged 0-4 years were living in relative low-income families (nationally its 18.1%). However, some districts have a higher proportion of children (aged 0-4) living in relative low-income families including Thanet (23.6%), Folkestone and Hythe (21.3%), Gravesham (21.1%), Dover (21.1%) and Swale (20%). The council provides services to children, young people, and their families, irrespective of family circumstances (income level). However, evidence from the Local Maternity and Neonatal System equity report suggests that women living areas of deprivation in Kent are likely to seek antenatal care later compared to women in other groups likely leading to differences in health outcomes. (Perinatal equity and equality: NHS Kent and Medway (icb.nhs.uk))

The Family Hub emphasis on providing targeted support for families in areas of 20% most deprived in Kent will aim to redress this inequity in access.

Wider impact
KCC is receiving a grant of approximately £11m to transform our services. This is an exciting opportunity to improve our services to benefit the residents of Kent. The grant is in place to support system transformation through service integration, workforce development, and co-designed new services as directed by the DfE.

This significant investment and an improved integrated model across Children's Centres, youth provision, Health Visiting, community-based Midwifery care, with other key community services have positive wider impact for the wider population.

In addition, service users will benefit from better access to services, signposting, information, advice, and guidance as well as greater availability and visibility of services within the community. They may access this independently, through digital channels, or through outreach such as through community networks or in physical buildings.

Children and parents/carers will continue to receive support targeted at different age groupings so the support they receive is

appropriate and tailored to their development stage.

Parent carer panels and peer support networks will ensure those from minority groups are able to be heard and shape our services. We think this will particularly benefit those from ethnically diverse communities whose views may currently be underrepresented, same sex parents (LGBTQ), those with SEND, carers, and fathers. Virtual support networks may be particularly effective where parents are in a very small minority in their community. Enhanced digital support will enable service users to engage with services at a time that works for them.

The co-location of staff in buildings will make services easier to access and reduce the need for service users to tell their story more than once.

The integrated working model would ensure that staff working under the Family Hub umbrella would all adopt the whole family model and have access to workforce development opportunities. This means that families would receive a more consistent style and quality of service.

The new model also includes partnerships with local community and voluntary services as a key part of the Family Hub network. We will seek to offer increased access to partners to deliver their services for families within Hubs and jointly in outreach where there are joint opportunities and needs are identified. This will enable improved access to a wider range of services for children, young people and parents/carers.

Negative Impacts and Mitigating Actions
The questions in this section help to think through positive and negative impacts for people affected by your activity. Please use the Evidence you have referred to in Section B and explain the data as part of your answer.

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age	
a) **Are there negative impacts for age?** *Answer: Yes/No* *(If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b) **Details of Negative Impacts for Age**	57% of all consultees were between 25-49 with 67% having children and only 4% expecting a child. The most common activity used is activities for children 0-5 at 70% of consultees answering, followed by activities for older children and young people at 48%. Around a third of consultees answering indicated they use education for parents on child development (35%), information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (31%) and information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (31%). There are significant differences in the current use of activities by demographic: • A higher proportion of consultees aged 25-34 and 35-49 use activities for children aged 0-5 (86% and 79% respectively). • A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 and 65 & over, use activities for older children and young people (67% and 62% respectively), information and signposting to mental health services (children and adults) (45% and 41% respectively), support and information for

parents/carers of adolescents (teenagers) (35% and 34% respectively) and online safety for children and young people (21% and 38% respectively)

It can be surmised that those in the 25-49 category typically have children belonging to 0-5 whilst parents of older children and young people are 50+.

Just under a third of consultees answering (32%) indicated the future Family Hub model should include a place specifically for teenagers / activities for teenagers / support for teenagers / youth activities.

Just over a quarter (27%) believe the ending of commissioned youth contracts will result in them missing out on socialising / mixing / building confidence in making friends / socialising. 21% believe that the removal of these activities will be detrimental to children / young people that use them and have a negative impact. 15% specifically referenced mental health / wellbeing / anxiety / isolation concerns if these activities were stopped.

By ceasing the commissioned youth contracts, (ages 8-19, and up to 25 for young people with SEND) we do recognise that there will be a cohort of children who currently access those services and for whom they will no longer be available. Our data tells us that these services currently reach 8,834 young people across the county. Young people currently accessing these services, and who wish to continue attending similar youth provision, will need to find alternative, community-based services. This may cause disruption and may lead to increased numbers of young people no longer engaged in activities or having to seek alternative youth activities.

Furthermore, it is possible that alternatives will be fewer in number, may not offer the same services or may not be as accessible as the services which are currently offered. This is likely to mean that some young people are unable to access services which are as suitable as services they previously accessed, and some service users may cease to access services altogether.

We also recognise that parents (most likely to be aged between 25 and 39) may need to access services differently, may need to travel to alternative locations and may receive a different type of service than previously offered. Travel costs could become a barrier to access and, if this is the case, this could affect their ability to access the support required when needed. Additionally, as Family Hubs adopt a 0-19 (25 for young people with SEND) whole family approach, the look and feel of buildings may change and individuals from different age groups will have to share space. This may affect how individuals feel about space that was previously designed for their age range and could impact on feelings of safety and belonging. We know that young people

	were concerned about this as part of their feedback on the Community Services consultation. In addition, promotional education/information material for young people that is displayed in buildings may not be suitable for different age ranges. Additionally, parents (most likely to be aged between 25 and 39) may also experience some negative impacts as a result of these changes to the look and feel of buildings, and the co-location of a wider range of services at Family Hubs.
c) Mitigating Actions for age	KCC will continue with youth provision which is run by KCC, which would remain a mix of activity at KCC centres and outreach locations. We also recognise there are a wide range of youth activities already available in communities e.g., local sports clubs.

We are committed to developing community-based youth work by supporting existing and new local volunteer-led groups. These services and support would be accessed or signposted to from the Family Hub network. We will develop services specifically for families of young people, targeting where there is greatest need.

To reduce the impact on vulnerable young people, we propose that any future commissioning would be aligned to education services that support children with SEND.

In addition, as part of our Family Hub outreach offer, we will improve access to Public Health services specifically for families of young people, targeting where there is greatest need.

This is unlikely to fully replicate the support offered under previous arrangements but young people who require support will be able to access a range of options.

Through the consultation, we gathered information on young people that are negatively impacted and explored whether we can reinforce outreach, or offer online support, or identify additional resources at times needed.

We consulted on barriers to accessing services, and how outreach and digital options of support could assist. In some cases, where required home visits or support through other community provision could be provided.

We will ensure that timetabling and scheduling considers when children, young people and families are available based on their age range.

Parent carer panels will seek to engage and include a wide range of parents and carers at the different end of the age range to ensure inclusivity.

There is a range of community-based youth activities which can be |

| | | accessed by young people. These include activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups.

In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally. |
|---|---|---|
| d) | **Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age** | Danielle Day
Programme Manager – Family Hubs |
| **20. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability** | | |
| a) | **Are there negative impacts for Disability?**
Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d). | Yes |
| b) | **Details of Negative Impacts for Disability** | The consultation asked a variety of questions on how the potential services being proposed and the delivery model may affect people in terms of access as well as what services should be offered, assess needs for delivery including face to face vs virtual. In relation to our service offer for SEND including both direct service delivery and advice and guidance some key highlights from the consultation include:

• A higher proportion of consultees aged 50-64 use information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (54%).
• Around two thirds of consultees answering indicated they might use information and signposting to mental health services (69%), activities for children aged 0-5 (65%) and information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) (62%).
• 5% of consultees highlighted the need for more support for SEN and SEND or to be be mindful of SEND when developing the Family Hub service delivery model and services.
• 17% consultees indicated that our demographic of those with SEN/SEND/Autism/ND would be impacted by the proposals not being considered adequately. Highlighting the need to ensure that equalities impact remain at the core of the proposed model. |

	In terms of the suitability of virtual delivery vs face to face: • The vast majority of consultees answering (93%) consider face to face (in person) access to be suitable for information, advice and guidance about support services for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). • Three quarters of consultees answering consider online services (75%) suitable for this service and 67% consider virtual services suitable. • Only 6% of consultees thought virtual service delivery was appropriate for Services for SEN / SEND / ND Services in respect of this cohort are not being reduced, however some children and young people with disabilities could be more digitally excluded. For example, an enhanced digital offer may have limited applicability for children, young people, and adults with SEND, who are hard of hearing, or have visual impairment or dyslexia who may struggle to engage with virtual activities. Changes to buildings, staffing, timings, and the addition of co-located staff may be a challenge for some children, young people and adults who struggle with change by the nature of their disability. New environments and the level of activity in those environments (as a result of co-location and integration of services) could also adversely affect those groups. Linked to the Community Services consultation, availability of sensory rooms may change or reduce.
c) Mitigating Actions for Disability	We will undertake co-production of digital content to ensure it is functional and accessible for individuals with disabilities. Our peer-to-peer support through Family Coaches and volunteers may assist individuals who feel that services don't understand the challenges they face. This should assist with greater engagement and the opportunity to offer support. We will also undertake digital accessibility testing of web content to ensure accessibility across a wider spectrum of need e.g., sensory needs, deaf or hard of hearing, blind/poor vision, dyslexic, physical, neurodivergence, and mental health difficulties. Venues will be checked for accessibility and advice will be given to partners and volunteers delivering services as part of the wider network on inclusive practice. The availability of sensory experiences will also be considered within delivery of services by offering more sensory resources and

activities within hubs and outreach services. This will be factored into how the Family Hub partnership develops its inclusive practice.

Family Hubs, by working with the SEND Transformation programme, will be able to improve and develop on our inclusion practice.

Our data driven approach, outreach offer and work through the Family Hub network will assist us able to identify the greatest need and respond appropriately.

To ensure we continue to support young people with SEND to access youth activities there will need to be face to face targeted groups in each district to minimise impact on impacted young people with SEND.

Evidence from the consultation tells us that families prefer virtual services on some occasions. This may be the case where a young person is experiencing anxiety in meeting people or going out to new groups. To this end we will also ensure that there is some virtual delivery of services.

[In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally.

There are some existing groups available to those with disabilities, and to ensure consistency, we will deliver groups in partnership where this is beneficial to service users on a county wide basis. KCC will continue to strengthen the in-house youth provision to support those with SEND, working alongside partners.

d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Disability**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Sex?** *Answer: Yes/No* *(If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Sex**	66% of all consultees (597) to the consultation were female reflecting that they are the most likely to access our services currently. 11% of consultees were male and contained within our proposals are outreach and advice for fathers. Given that Females may be disproportionately affected as they are

		most likely to access our services currently, we need to recognise that women may be negatively impacted by the co-location of services. This is likely to be subjective to individuals lived experience and circumstance. For example, women mainly attend groups for support around domestic violence and may struggle to enter buildings where men are sharing the space.
		Conversely, some Fathers or male carers may be put off attending spaces that are mostly occupied by women.
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Sex**	Our workforce development programme will include training on inclusive practice, and we will work with the wider Family Hub network to consider how groups and services are scheduled and promoted appropriately.
		Our digital offer will allow us to target information, signposting, and online content suitable for the needs of service users based on their sex, and individual needs.
		Our parent carer panels, and co-design opportunities will also assist us in improving accessibility. We will seek feedback from all service users to improve and develop inclusive and safe delivery spaces that acknowledge how circumstances and lived experience can affect men and women's view on space sharing.
		We will continue to work with partners to develop and improve our offer to Fathers and male carers and ensure feedback from Fathers and male carers is used to develop relevant and engaging services to support them in their parenting roles.
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Sex**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Gender identity/transgender**	We do not have data post consultation on feedback around impact on Gender identity.
		We recognise that some Transgender individuals (including adults) may not feel that the services are available to cater for their specific identity needs.
		Some Transgender parents may feel concerned about attending events due to current tensions around environments not feeling fully inclusive.
c)	**Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender**	We will work with all service users to ensure that activities take place in safe spaces.
		Our digital and outreach offer will be developed and co-designed

		to support all service users.
		KCC will continue to provide an in-house youth provision which will remain a mixture of centre based and outreach activity. We will also undertake targeted work through local community groups to continue support for transgender and young people who are not cisgender in a safe environment where required.
		Our digital content and our Family Hub network will be able to provide information, advice, and support for a range of issues concerning gender identify.
		We will work with local community organisations to ensure provision (based on local need) includes targeted services or is well sighted on how to make groups more inclusive.
		Our workforce development programme will also include a focus on inclusive practice and an ongoing commitment to equalities.
		We will work with and co-produce services with all service users to ensure that activities take place in safe spaces.
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Gender identity/transgender**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
23. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Race		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Race?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Race**	People whose first language is not English are more likely to be digitally excluded and may not be able to access an enhanced digital offer. They may also not access traditional marketing activity for face to face, understand the changes being proposed or understand how to access or apply for targeted support in the future. They may be more reliant on local access points. We also recognise that some ethnic minority families may not feel that the services are available to cater for their specific cultural needs.
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Race**	Co-production of digital content will be developed to be inclusive, focusing on simple language that is either available to translate or is compatible with common translation software. Targeted provision will be informed by a range of data including the number of children whose main language is not English, and the number of students from ethnically diverse backgrounds. Ongoing analysis will be required to ensure that Family Hub services are targeted at more "hidden" communities or ethnic groups. Family Hubs will work alongside partner agencies, community groups and faith organisation to identify ethnic minority children, families, and communities in the local area to provide local solutions to service provision e.g., specifically designed groups and interventions to improve outcomes for diverse ethnic

		communities.

Enhanced community working and support from volunteer and peer support networks should increase awareness of services and access routes. Universal health services within the Start for Life offer may use interpretation services to support services for one-to-one support. In areas of higher need (e.g., in Dartford and Gravesham 15% of children don't have English as their main language) promotional materials for targeted support should be available in alternative languages. |
| d) | **Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Race** | Danielle Day
Programme Manager – Family Hubs |
| **24. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief** | | |
| a) | **Are there negative impacts for Religion and Belief?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).* | Yes |
| b) | **Details of Negative Impacts for Religion and belief** | We had 2 responders from faith organisations to the consultation. There were specific negative impacts regarding religion and belief to the consultation proposals.

Religious and community leaders may feel increased pressure and responsibility from becoming part of the wider Family Hubs delivery network.

We recognise that some families may not feel that the services are available to cater for their specific religious and cultural needs.

Some individuals may have specific requirements based on faiths and beliefs and may feel that some delivery spaces within Hubs or outreach venues are not suitable. |
| c) | **Mitigating Actions for Religion and belief** | Ongoing analysis and use of local intelligence will ensure that Family Hub services are targeted at communities who have historically not accessed services.

Working with the Family Hub network will allow us to learn from pockets of great practice / share best practice and improve our understanding of barriers and how to break them down.

Family Hubs will work alongside faith organisations to identify families and communities in the local area to provide local solutions to service provision e.g., specifically designed groups and interventions to improve outcomes. This includes encouraging participation and engagement in co-design opportunities.

Our parent carer panels work actively to engage individuals with different beliefs according to local demographics and need.

Enhanced community working and support from volunteer and peer support networks should increase awareness of services and access routes. |

d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Religion and belief**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="background-color:#1a5276;color:white">25. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Are there negative impacts for sexual orientation. Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Details of Negative Impacts for Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>19% of responders to the consultation commented on the Equality Analysis. 4% (6 responders) felt that LGBTQIA+ were adversely affected and not considered adequately.

We recognise that some children and young people may not feel that the services are available to cater for their specific needs and that they may not consider it safe to openly declare their sexuality.

Whilst existing youth provision supports those who identify as LGBTQ+, LGBTQ+ users of commissioned youth provision may not be able to access them in future (where no alternatives exist) or may not feel comfortable accessing new support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Mitigating Actions for Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>KCC will continue to provide an in-house youth provision which will remain a mixture of centre based and outreach activity. We will also undertake targeted work through local community groups to continue support for LGBTQ+ youth and allies in a safe environment where required.

Our digital content and our Family Hub network will be able to provide information, advice, and support for a range of issues concerning sexual orientation.

We will work with local community organisations to ensure provision (based on local need) includes targeted services for LGBTQ+ individuals or are well sighted on how to make groups more inclusive.

Our workforce development programme will also include a focus on inclusive practice.

We will work with and co-produce services with all service users to ensure that activities take place in safe spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>Danielle Day
Programme Manager – Family Hubs</td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="background-color:#1a5276;color:white">26. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity? Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Details of Negative Impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity</td>
<td>4% of consultees were expecting a baby.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Part of the model is a move towards greater outreach and digital services. There may not be as much opportunity for parents to develop a network of informal support as a result. We recognise that informal support is important to some new mothers who feel more able to cope through linking with other new mothers and developing supportive relationships, friendships and getting peer support.

We are also aware that co-location of a wider range of services at Family Hubs and the widening of the age range may impact pregnant individuals and mothers including those who are more vulnerable. For example, some individuals with new babies may feel anxious attending a site where there are other activities or services being delivered for other groups e.g., Fathers groups, depending on their own lived experiences and circumstances.

We also recognise the impact on fathers to be during pregnancy and the approach to the whole family model will include support for fathers.

c) **Mitigating Actions for Pregnancy and Maternity**	Family Hubs will increase access to perinatal mental health, infant feeding and infant relationship support across the county. The Family Hub network will include a range of providers who will be able to signpost individuals to support, advice and guidance and existing networks that can be accessed including community-based provision where available.

Family Hubs will increase access to perinatal mental health, infant feeding and infant relationship support across the county. The Family Hub network will include a range of providers who will be able to signpost individuals to support, advice and guidance and existing networks that can be accessed including community-based provision where available.

Support will be for mothers and fathers using insight gained from parents to be.

Our enhanced digital offer will include signposting to digital apps and may include virtual delivery options.

Where there are barriers to access, staff will be able to assess need to determine if direct support from a Family Hub is appropriate.

In terms of the ability to develop friendships and supportive relationships, our proposed Peer to Peer support offer will play some part in mitigating against the potential loss of informal networks.

The workforce development opportunities for the Family Hub network will ensure that a wide range of providers, including front of house staff, are able to understand key issues and provide information related to early parenthood.

Working with other partners such as community and voluntary groups there will be wider information to local groups and other support; we propose to facilitate opportunities through co-design for parents to create their own groups.

d)	Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Pregnancy and Maternity	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs

27. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for marriage and civil partnerships

a)	Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships? *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	No - These changes do not adversely affect individuals because they are married or in a civil partnership.
b)	Details of Negative Impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	N/A
c)	Mitigating Actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	N/A
d)	Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Marriage and Civil Partnerships	N/A

28. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities

a)	Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities? *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	Details of Negative Impacts for Carer's Responsibilities	67% (612) of the responders had children and therefore caring responsibilities. We recognise that carers access universal child play sessions as part of their caring responsibilities. Pending the outcome of the Kent Community Services and Family Hub consultations, it may be the case that some geographical locations provide fewer universal face to face services. As a result, families may need other access to activities. We recognise that carers may need to factor in more additional time to manage transport and accessibility issues, and any changes may be a barrier for some. Changes of timing, location or offer may be a barrier for young carers.
c)	Mitigating Actions for Carer's responsibilities	Where there are barriers to access, staff will be able to assess need to determine if direct support from a Family Hub is appropriate. We will signpost individuals to alternative provisions where appropriate, for example, to Carers Support Services where other respite may be available. Our data driven approach and working through the Family Hub network will help us target young carers and provide support accordingly. Working with other partners such as community and voluntary groups there will be wider information to local groups and other support; we propose to facilitate opportunities through co-design for parents to create their own groups and develop more peer-to-peer support. We will develop more community support were there are

	requests for support to set up a group with provision of our expertise to support new group development. We will ensure our digital offer is co-produced with carers and young carers to best meet their needs and that information is up to date and easy to access. We will encourage participation and engagement in our Parent-Carer Panels to enable meaningful co-design of services to suit the needs of carers. Young carers will be encouraged to take the opportunity to co-design services suitable for their needs. Kinship carers will be provided with information, advice, and support to access appropriate services.
d) Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Carer's Responsibilities	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs

From: **Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education**

To: **Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28 23/00105**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: None

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet 25 January 2024

Electoral Division: All

Summary: This report provides the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28 prior to final consideration and approval by Cabinet.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse, or make recommendations to, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 25 January 2024.

1.   Introduction

1.1   The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. This Commissioning Plan (KCP) sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient high quality places, in the right locations for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and recognise parental preference. The Plan details the expected future need for education provision, thereby enabling parents and education providers to put forward proposals as to how these needs might best be met.

1.2   The KCP sets out the principles by which we determine proposals, and it forecasts the need for future provision. It also sets out in more detail, plans to meet the commissioning needs which arise in each district and borough in Kent during the next five years.

1.3   This updated KCP is a 'live' document which underpins our on-going dialogue and consultation with schools, district and borough councils, diocesan authorities, KCC Members and local communities, to ensure we meet our responsibilities.

2.   The Demographic Context

2.1   Information from the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2005 there were 15,613 live births in Kent (excluding Medway). The number of births rose each year

up to 2012 when there was a peak in births of 18,147 children. Since this time, birth numbers have fallen to 16,367 in 2022. KCC will continue to monitor this data and forecast its impact over time.

2.2   As we have forecast for a number of years the increased number of births until 2012, which required us to add significant primary school places, is now being felt in the secondary sector. Between the 2022-23 and 2027-28 academic years we forecast the secondary school age population resident in Kent will rise by 5,167 pupils.

2.3   The number of children on the rolls of Kent schools is driven by the size of the school-aged population in the county but is also influenced by the number of children resident outside of Kent on the rolls of the county's schools, the take-up of state funded school places and other factors such as the pace and type of new housing. Due to these additional factors, a change in the overall school-aged population in the county does not on its own necessarily translate into the same change in the number of children on the rolls of schools in Kent. Additionally, changes in the overall school age population at County or district level do not necessarily mirror changes in population at smaller geographic levels, such as planning groups.

2.4   As in previous years, the numbers of pupils identified as requiring a specialist place to meet their educational needs remains a challenge. As of January 2023, 18,930 children and young people held an EHCP in Kent. This is an increase of 1,197 (6.8%) since January 2022. In England, the number of children and young people with EHC plans increased to 517,000, in January 2023, up by 9% from 2022. The number of EHCPs have increased each year since 2010. In Kent 34% (33.5% in 2022) are educated in mainstream schools (including SRPs), whilst the England figure is 41%. In Kent, 40% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school (including independent schools) compared to 33.1% nationally.

3.   Our Commissioning Intentions

3.1   The KCP 2024-28 identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary mainstream school and specialist places each year as follows. Additional provision will be secured through a combination of expanding existing schools and opening new ones.

Primary School Commissioning Intentions:

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
0.5FE 50 Year R temp places	2.3FE 30 Year R temp places	6FE 0 Year R temp places	6FE	22.6FE	6FE

Total of 43.4FE across the Plan period and up to 80 temporary Year R places

Secondary School Commissioning Intentions

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
1FE 150 Year 7 temp places	13FE 30 Year 7 temp places	8.5FE 90 Year 7 temp places	20FE 60 Year 7 temp places	2FE 30 Year 7 temp places	2FE

Total of 46.5FE across the Plan period and up to 360 temporary Year 7 places

SEND Commissioning Intentions:

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28
209 places	155 places	500 places	0 places

A total of 864 permanent places across the Plan period

4.   Financial Implications

4.1   The Local Authority as the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County, particularly in schools, in order to meet its statutory responsibilities.

4.2   The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for secondary places and for specialist places grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

4.3   Basic Need funding is allocated by Government on the basis of a comparison of school capacity (not pupil admission numbers) against forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception year to year 11 uplifted to provide a 2 per cent operating margin. Where capacity is lower than forecast, the DfE provides funding towards the gap.

4.4   The allocations for the 2024-25 financial year are based upon the projected need for new places by September 2025 (the start of academic year 2025/26); Kent has been allocated £5,046,624. The 'lumpy' nature of establishing new school provision means that the County Council incurs the majority of the capital costs at the outset of mitigating a forecast place deficit, e.g. expanding a school by a whole FE; whereas the Basic Need formula does not account for this and provides the Council with funding for places in an incremental way over a longer period of time.

4.5   One funding option which can assist with or overcome the challenges of forward funding new schools is the Free Schools programme. We encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success. However, as the free school programme has become more restrictive, being targeted to certain geographical areas of the Country in relation to mainstream schools, and of limited number for special schools and alternative provisions, it will not be the answer to all our needs.

Additionally, it is not risk free for the Local Authority. Delays in delivery can require the Authority to put in place temporary provision with the resultant unplanned expense.

5   Legal implications

5.1   Each project identified in the KCP will be subject to a separate consultation and decision-making process. The legal implications of each proposal will be identified at that time.

6.   Equalities implications

6.1   The equality impact assessment considers whether the commissioning principles and guidelines contained within the KCP may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to mitigate the negative impacts. Separate, more detailed equalities impact assessments will be completed as individual project consultations come forward to consider the impacts on any protected group arising from that individual education proposal.

7.   Conclusion

7.1.   The commissioning intentions outlined in the KCP are planned to ensure there are sufficient schools places, in the right locations and at the right time in order to fulfil our legal responsibility to offer an appropriate school place to all who require one. At the same time, we are committed to reducing the budget shortfall, but without compromising on the high-quality provision our children and young people deserve.

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8   Recommendation(s):

8.1   The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse, or make recommendations to, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 25 January 2024.

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9.   Background Documents

9.1   Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2023-27
https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/schools/education-provision/education-provision-plan

9.2   Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23
https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/education-policies/early-years-and-childcare-strategy-2020-2023

9.3   Kent Strategy for SEND 2021-2024
https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs/send-strategy/strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities

10. Contact details

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Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent

2024 – 2028

Kent County Council
kent.gov.uk

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Contact Details

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Canterbury, Swale and Thanet	Ashford, Dover and Folkestone and Hythe
Brook House, Reeves Way, Whitstable CT5 3SS	Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park, Ashford TN24 8XU
Tel: 03000 418794	Tel: 03000 414989
Lorraine Medwin Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 422660	Lee Round Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 412309
NORTH KENT	**WEST KENT**
Ian Watts Assistant Director Education	**Nick Abrahams** Assistant Director Education
Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks	Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells
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Tel: 03000 414302	Tel: 03000 410058
David Hart Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 410195	Paul Wilson Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 415650

2.   Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28 (KCP). This is the latest annual update of our five-year rolling Plan. It sets out our plans as Strategic Commissioner of education provision across all types and phases of education.

This Plan builds on the positive achievements of recent years. We have continued to commission new primary, secondary, and special provision to ensure we fulfil our statutory responsibility of ensuring a school place is available for every child, but also our non-statutory commitment to facilitate parental choice. This is not without its challenges, as I outline below.

For September 2023 I am pleased to report that we delivered the following commissioned provision:

- 30 temporary Year R places.
- 5 FE permanent secondary school places and 385 temporary Year 7 places.
- 25 places in special schools or specialist resource provisions.

We could not have achieved this without the support of Headteachers, Governors, and Academy Trusts who have helped us ensure there are sufficient school places while at the same time leading the recovery of their schools from the challenges of the pandemic.

We forecast that between the 2022-23 and 2027-28 academic years, total primary school rolls will reduce by 1,971 pupils and secondary rolls will increase by 5,167 pupils. The profile of change in school rolls will vary across the County with some local areas requiring additional places to meet demand. As new homes are built, and the overall Kent population increases accordingly, further pressures will likely be felt. To meet need in specific localities, and to reflect housing development, for the academic years 2024-25 to 2027-28, 14.8FE of primary provision and 80 temporary Year R places will be needed along with 42.5FE of secondary provision and 330 temporary Year 7 places.

As in previous years, the numbers of pupils identified as requiring a specialist place to meet their educational needs remains a challenge. We will address the need for high quality, sustainable SEN provision within the context of our Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE. Between the academic years 2024-25 and 2027-28, we currently intend to commission 864 additional specialist places.

The sector and the Local Authority are facing new challenges relating to price increases for goods and services and the cost of construction. We will continue to ensure a sufficient supply of places. However, without additional funding, these extra costs may influence the decision-making process around the location and timing of new education provision.

The national direction of travel is towards high quality, inclusive education to be provided through strong families of schools with the capacity to lead rapid and sustainable improvement, provide support for teachers, and deliver effective financial management. We support these principles and encourage those Kent schools not currently benefitting from such collaborative arrangements to explore their options on this journey.

Rory Love OBE, BA (Hons) - Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

3.   Executive Summary

3.1.   Purpose

The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. This Commissioning Plan sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient high quality places, in the right places for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and promote parental preference. The Plan details the expected future need for education provision, thereby enabling parents and education providers to put forward proposals as to how these needs might best be met.

This Plan reflects the dynamic and ongoing process of ensuring there are sufficient places for Kent children in schools, and other provisions. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, district/borough councils, KCC (Kent County Council) Elected Members, the diocesan authorities, and others. The content of this Plan reflects those discussions and consultations.

3.2.   The Kent Context

Kent is a diverse County. It is largely rural with a collection of small towns. Economically our communities differ, with economic advantage generally in the West, and disadvantage concentrated in our coastal communities in the South and East. Early Years education and childcare are predominantly provided by the private and voluntary sectors. Our schools are a mix of maintained and academies and include infant, junior, primary, grammar, wide ability comprehensive, all-through, single sex and faith based. Post-16 opportunities are available through schools, colleges and private training organisations.

3.3.   What We Are Seeking to Achieve

Our vision is that every child and young person should go to a good or outstanding early years setting and school, have access to the best teaching, and benefit from schools and other providers working in partnership with each other to share the best practice as they continue to improve. Commissioning education provision from good or better providers can assist in securing this vision. To address the commissioning needs outlined in this Plan we welcome proposals from existing schools, trusts, the three dioceses and new providers; those proposals should be aligned to the commissioning requirements set out in the Plan.

3.4.   Principles and Guidelines

The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties which are outlined in the relevant sections of the Plan. We also have a set of principles and planning guidelines to help us in our role as the Commissioner of Education Provision (Section 5). It is important that the Local Authority is transparent and clear when making commissioning decisions or assessing the relative merits of any proposals it might receive.

3.5.   Kent's Demographic Trends

Information from the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2005 there were 15,613 live births in Kent (excluding Medway). The number of births rose each year up to 2012 when there was a peak in births of 18,147 children. Since this time, birth numbers have fallen to 16,367 in 2022. KCC will continue to monitor this data and forecast its impact over time.

As we have forecast for a number of years the increased number of births until 2012, which required us to add significant primary school places, is now being felt in the secondary sector. Between the 2022-23 and 2027-28 academic years we forecast the secondary school age population resident in Kent will rise by 5,167 pupils.

The number of children on the rolls of Kent schools is driven by the size of the school-aged population in the county but is also influenced by the number of children resident outside of Kent on the rolls of the county's schools, the take-up of state funded school places and other factors such as the pace and type of new housing. Due to these additional factors, a change in the overall school-aged population in the county does not on its own necessarily translate into the same change in the number of children on the rolls of schools in Kent. Additionally, changes in the overall school age population at County or district level do not necessarily mirror changes in population at smaller geographic levels, such as planning groups; these are explored in Section 7.

3.6. Capital Funding

The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for secondary places and for specialist places grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

The Department for Education's (DfE) Free Schools Programme is another way to deliver some of the school provision Kent needs. We have encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success, but this programme is not a significant contributor to places overall and does have financial risks.

KCC also secures developer contributions to the capital programme. The budget gap between what is needed for KCC to meet its statutory duties as school place commissioner and what is available is significant. All avenues are being explored to reduce the risks, but inevitably difficult decisions will have to be made to prioritise KCC's investment of the capital budget. The cost of construction has risen considerably since 2020 and is likely to continue during the Plan period. We will continue to manage and mitigate this as far as we are able to, however, pressure from inflation may become a constraint to our commissioning strategy.

3.7. Kent's Forward Plan – Commissioning Summary

Detailed analysis, at district level, of the future need for primary and secondary school places is contained in Section 7 of this Plan. Figures 3a,3b and 3c provide a summary of the need for additional places, both permanent and temporary, identified within the Commissioning Plan:

Figure 3a: Summary of the commissioning proposals for primary schools by district/borough

District	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Ashford					4.8FE	2FE
Canterbury	0.5FE		1FE		2FE	
Dartford			1FE	2FE	3FE	
Dover			1FE	1FE	3.3FE	
Folkestone and Hythe						2FE
Gravesham		0.3FE			1FE	
Maidstone	Up to 50 Year R temp place	1FE Up to 30 Year R temp place	1FE	2FE		
Sevenoaks						
Swale		1FE			5.5FE	
Thanet					3FE	2FE
Tonbridge and Malling				1FE		
Tunbridge Wells			2FE			
Totals	0.5FE 50 Year R temp places	2.3FE 30 Year R temp places	6FE 0 Year R temp places	6FE	22.6FE	6FE

Total of 43.4FE of additional provision across the forecast period and up to 80 temporary Year R places

Figure 3b: Summary of the commissioning proposals for secondary schools by planning group

Non-Selective Planning Group	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Ashford North		2FE				2FE
Canterbury Coastal			1.5FE			
Dartford and Swanley		6FE		4FE		
Dover					2FE	
Faversham				1FE		
Gravesham and Longfield	1FE	2FE	1FE	1FE	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places	
Maidstone District	Up to 90 Year 7 temp places	3FE		6FE		
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places					
Sittingbourne				6FE		
Selective Planning Group	**by 2024-25**	**by 2025-26**	**by 2026-27**	**by 2027-28**	**Between 2028-31**	**Post 2031**
Canterbury and Faversham				1FE		
Maidstone and Malling				1FE		
North West Kent			6FE			
Thanet	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places		
West Kent			Up to 60 Year 7 temp places	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places		
Total secondary commissioning	**1FE 150 Year 7 temp places**	**13FE 30 Year 7 temp places**	**8.5FE 90 Year 7 temp places**	**20FE 60 Year 7 temp places**	**2FE 30 Year 7 temp places**	**2FE**

Total of 46.5FE across the forecast period and 360 temporary Year 7 places

Figure 3c: Summary of commissioning intentions for specialist provision

District	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28
Ashford				
Canterbury	9 places		120 places	
Dartford			40 places	
Dover	30 Places			
Folkestone and Hythe	30 Places			
Gravesham		15 Places		
Maidstone				
Sevenoaks			250 places	
Swale	200 places		40 places	
Thanet		30 Places		
Tonbridge and Malling		50 places		
Tunbridge Wells			50 places	
Totals	**209 places**	**155 places**	**500 places**	**0 places**

A total of 864 permanent places across the planned period

3.8.   Special Educational Needs

The LA is responsible for issuing and maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years. As of January 2023, this totalled 18,930 children and young people with an EHCP in Kent. This is an increase of 1,197 (6.8%) since January 2022. In England, the number of children and young people with EHC plans increased to 517,000, in January 2023, up by 9% from 2022. The number of EHCPs have increased each year since 2010.

In Kent 34% (33.5% in 2022) are educated in mainstream schools (including SRPs), whilst the England figure is 41%. In Kent, 40% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school (including independent schools) compared to 33.1% nationally.

To ensure the LA is able to provide sustainable high quality provision, the system needs to be realigned and the proportion of children and young people catered for within each provision type brought in line with national figures, so that specialist places are only for those children and young people with the most complex needs. A significant change programme is ongoing to improve mainstream school SEND inclusion capacity so staff are skilled, confident and able to educate and support more children with EHCPs. This realignment will be supported by the inclusive practices within Kent's Countywide Approach to Inclusive Education (CATIE) and will ensure a greater proportion of Kent's children and young people will be supported and achieve their full potential in mainstream schools close to their homes.

To meet the need for specialist places across Kent, including meeting the needs in areas of population growth, a mixture of new special schools, expansions of existing schools and the establishment of satellites and SRPs will be commissioned across Kent. This plan will only reflect a proportion of our commissioning intentions at this stage as the full plan will need to be informed by the review of our continuum of SEND provision, reporting in the first half of 2024.

KCC has developed its first Kent Sufficiency Plan for children and young people with SEND. This first plan is limited in scope due to the need to await the outcomes of the reviews of Special Schools, Specialist Resource Provisions and Early Years Provision, all of which will contribute to a revised SEND Strategy, setting out the direction for the next five years. The outcomes from these reviews and further work to inform KCC's approach to supporting children and young people with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs, aligned with our approach to Alternative Provision across all twelve of Kent's districts, will inform the revision of the Sufficiency Plan later in 2024.

The Sufficiency Plan will sit under the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent to inform strategic educational place planning. The purpose of the Sufficiency Plan is to inform and support the Local Authority in its development of strategic place planning for SEND educational provision in the medium to long term.

3.9.   Early Education and Childcare

Early Education and Childcare in Kent is available through a large, diverse and constantly shifting market of maintained, private, voluntary, independent and school-run providers, childminders and academies, all of which operate as individual businesses and are therefore subject to market forces.

The annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) shows the supply of, and demand for, early years and childcare provision across the County, including where there might be over supply and particularly a deficit in provision. The percentage of funded three and four year olds accessing a setting within the planning area in which they live can be used to interpret the deficit in each planning area along with qualitative analysis to understand whether the

variation in local take up rates is driven by a preference for particular providers, commuting patterns or a lack of places in the local area.

Across the whole county, there are forecast to be sufficient childcare places for 0-4 year olds. However, the CSA indicates that there are deficits of places in specific planning groups. The Education People's Early Years and Childcare Service will work with providers and potential providers to encourage the establishment of additional provision where it is required.

The supply of Free Entitlement places for two, three and four year olds will be kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and potentially increase the demand for places. Where housing developments are proposed in areas where there is an indicative deficit of places or where the size of a development means that it will require new provision; KCC will engage in discussions with developers to seek funding to provide nursery provision and when a new school is delivered according to the ESFA Baseline Design, a nursery space is now included in the design.

When a new school is delivered according to the ESFA Baseline Design, a nursery space is now included in the design. As new schools are planned, KCC will work with the sponsor to identify early years provision and the most appropriate way to deliver this.

3.10. Post-16 Education and Training in Kent

The KCC review of 16-19 education, Pathways for All is now in its implementation phase. A strategic board, consisting of representatives from parts of the sector, has been appointed and groups have been established to drive forward the recommendations.

The groups are at different stages and new strands of work are likely to be adopted as the Kent context changes. The main overarching focus for the medium term is to develop the board into the forum that promotes collaboration and becomes the strategic leadership for the county. This is in line with government policy of developing a provider-led system. There is a recognition that there are gaps opening for lower achieving and vulnerable learners across the county and that the sector will need to come together to meet this need.

4. What We Are Seeking to Achieve

The Children, Young People and Education Directorate has a clear Mission Statement. This being as follows:

Our aim: Making Kent a county that works for all children.
Our vision: All Kent children feel safe, secure, loved, fulfilled, happy and optimistic.

We will do this by:

- Joining up services to support families at the right time and in the right place;
- Securing the best childcare, education and training opportunities;
- Being the best Corporate Parent, we can be;
- Developing a culture of high aspiration and empathy for children and their families;
- Valuing children and young people's voices and listening to them.

The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent aims to support the Mission statement through 'securing the best childcare, education and training opportunities.'

Our Principles and Planning Guidelines (Section 6) underpin our commissioning decisions. This is further supported by a suite of key strategies including, but not limited to:

- Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23
- Kent Strategy for SEND 2021-2024
- Strategy for School Improvement; Achieving Excellence 2019 -2020
- Kent 16 to 19 Review - Pathways For All

To this extent we aim to:

- Ensure sufficient good or better school places for all children and young people in Kent.
- Implement the Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23 to ensure we: develop a more integrated approach to early years and childcare provision and services; ensure better continuity of provision and services across the 0-5 year old age range; ensure an increasing number of children are school ready at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage and mitigate the effect of poverty, inequality and disadvantage through the provision of high quality early education and childcare, including support for parents and carers and narrowing early development achievement gaps.
- Commission more high-quality specialist provision and support for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Speech, Language and Communication Needs and Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs in mainstream and special schools.
- Work with schools, colleges, employers and training organisations to deliver the recommendations of the Kent 16 to 19 Review - Pathways For All Review to ensure the post-16 offer meets the requirements of increasing participation and offers a wide range of options which lead to progressive routes towards sustainable further or higher learning, employment with training or employment.
- Ensure all education settings are part of a formal or informal network or "family" of education settings which supports their ongoing development, resilience, and improvement.

5. Principles and Planning Guidelines

In the national policy context, the Local Authority is the Commissioner of Education Provision and providers come from the private, voluntary, charitable and maintained sectors. The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties; the duties for each phase or type of education in Kent are shown under the relevant section in this Plan. Within this framework, the Local Authority continues to be the major provider of education by maintaining most Kent schools and it also fulfils the function of "provider of last resort" to ensure new provision is made if no other acceptable new provider comes forward.

Education in Kent is divided into three phases, although there is some overlap between these. These three phases are:

- Early Years: primarily delivered by private, voluntary and independent pre-school providers, accredited child-minders, and schools with maintained nursery classes.
- 4-16 years: "compulsory school age" during which schools are the main providers.
- Post-16: colleges and schools both offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25 years.

The Local Authority also has specific duties in relation to provision for pupils with Special Educational Needs, pupils excluded from school or pupils unable to attend school due to ill health.

5.1. Principles and Guidelines

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

5.2. Over-Arching Principles

- We will always put the assessed needs of the learners first.
- Every child should have access to a **local**, good or outstanding school, which is appropriate to their needs.
- All education provision in Kent should be financially efficient and viable.
- We will aim to meet the needs and aspirations of the local community.
- We will recognise parental preference.
- We recognise perceptions may differ as to benefits and detrimental impacts of future proposals. We will ensure our consultation processes capture the voice of all communities, but to be supported proposals must demonstrate overall benefit to the whole community.
- The needs of Children in Care and those with SEN and disabilities will be given enhanced consideration in any commissioning decision.
- We will also give priority to organisational changes that create environments better able to meet the needs of other vulnerable children, including those from minority ethnic communities and/or from low income families.
- We will make the most efficient use of resources.
- Any educational provision facing difficulties will be supported and challenged to recover in an efficient and timely manner. Where sufficient progress is not achieved, we will seek to commission alternative provision or another provider.
- If a provision is considered or found to be inadequate by Ofsted, we will seek to commission alternative provision where we and the local community believe this to be the quickest route to provide high quality provision.

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- In areas of housing growth, we will require developer contributions to fund or part fund new and additional school provision.
- In areas of high surplus capacity, we will take action to reduce such surplus.[1]

5.3. Planning Guidelines – Primary

- The curriculum is generally delivered in Key Stage specific classes. Therefore, for curriculum viability, primary schools should be able to operate at least four classes.
- We will actively promote opportunities for small primary schools to work together.
- Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30, but where this is not possible, multiples of 15 are used.
- We believe all-through primary schools deliver better continuity of learning as the model for primary phase education in Kent. When the opportunity arises, we will seek to amalgamate separate infant and junior schools into a single primary school. However, we will have regard to existing local arrangements and seek to avoid leaving existing schools without links on which they have previously depended.
- At present primary school provision is co-educational, and we anticipate that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- Over time we have concluded that a minimum of 2FE provision (420 places) is preferred in terms of the efficient deployment of resources.

5.4. Planning Guidelines – Secondary

- All schools must offer a broad and balanced curriculum and progression pathways for 14-19 year olds either alone, or through robust partnership arrangements.
- PANs for secondary schools will not normally be less than 120 or greater than 360. PANs for secondary schools will normally be multiples of 30.
- Over time we have concluded that the ideal size for the efficient deployment of resources is between 6FE and 8FE.
- Proposals for additional secondary places need to demonstrate a balance between selective and non-selective school places.
- We will encourage the formation of all-aged schools (primary through to secondary) if this is in the interests of the local community.

5.5. Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs

- We aim to build capacity in mainstream schools by broadening the skills and special arrangements that can be made within this sector to ensure compliance with the relevant duties under SEN and disability legislation.
- For children and young people for whom mainstream provision is assessed not to be appropriate, we seek to make provision through Kent special schools. For young people aged 16-19 years, provision may be at school or college. For young people who are aged 19-25 years, provision is likely to be college based.
- We will support children and young people to benefit from living within their local community where possible and we will seek to provide them with day places unless residential provision is specifically needed for social care or health reasons. In such cases, agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant KCC teams or the Health Service. This agreement will be preceded by the relevant health or social care assessments.
- We will reduce the need for children to be transported to schools far away from their local communities by developing local provision to meet need.

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

5.6. Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision

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

5.7. Small Schools

KCC defines small schools as 'those schools with fewer than 150 pupils on roll and/or a measured capacity of less than 150 places'. We have over 100 primary schools that fit this criterion.

We value the work of our small schools and recognise the challenges faced. We continue to work with partners to maximise the resilience of small schools to deal with the challenges they face in terms of leadership and management, teaching and learning, and governance and finance so that they can enable their pupils to grow up, learn, develop and achieve, and continue to play a valued role in their communities.

KCC and its partners, in particular the dioceses, will ensure that:

- Support is given to small schools seeking to join appropriate multi-academy trusts, or take other steps on such a pathway.
- All such partners will work closely together to support the protection and maintenance of the distinctive character and ethos of small Church of England schools in future collaborative arrangements.

5.8. Families of Schools

KCC has encouraged schools to work collaboratively together for many years. Such collaborations take many forms in the current education landscape, such as being a church school within Canterbury, Rochester or Southwark's purview, forming a collaboration with neighbouring schools to work jointly on shared school improvement objectives, formally federating or joining a shared schools trust, or academising within a MAT. All have been important in ensuring no school becomes isolated.

The national direction of travel is towards high quality, inclusive education to be provided through families of schools within strong multi-academy trusts. This is underpinned by the ability of strong trusts to deliver rapid and sustainable school improvement, excellent support for teachers and teaching, strategic leadership and governance, and effective financial management. We support these principles and encourage those Kent schools not currently benefitting from such collaborative arrangements to explore their options to join or form a multi-academy trust.

6. Capital Funding

6.1. Introduction

The Local Authority as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County, particularly in schools.

The cost of providing additional school places is met from Government Basic Need Grant, prudential borrowing by KCC and developer contributions. It continues to be clear through the County Council's Medium-Term Financial Plan that KCC is not in a position to undertake prudential borrowing to support new provision. To do so would place undue pressure on the revenue budget in what are already challenging times for the Authority. The prospect of having to meet the growth in demand for places through additional borrowing confronts the County Council with a dilemma between delivering its statutory duty on school places and maintaining its financial soundness. Members and officers continue to lobby Ministers and officials within the DfE over this critical issue. Delivery of the additional school places needed in the County will rely more than ever on an appropriate level of funding from Government and securing the maximum possible contribution from housing developers.

6.2. Basic Need

Basic Need funding is allocated by Government on the basis of a comparison of school capacity (not pupil admission numbers) against forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception year to year 11 uplifted to provide a 2 per cent operating margin. Where capacity is lower than forecast, the DfE provides funding towards the gap.

The allocations for the 2024-25 financial year are based upon the projected need for new places by September 2025 (the start of academic year 2025/26); Kent has been allocated £5,046,624. The 'lumpy' nature of establishing new school provision means that the County Council incurs the majority of the capital costs at the outset of mitigating a forecast place deficit, e.g. expanding a school by a whole FE; whereas the Basic Need formula does not account for this and provides the Council with funding for places in an incremental way over a longer period of time.

6.3. Free Schools Programme

One funding option which can assist with or overcome the challenges of forward funding new schools is the Free Schools programme. We encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success. However, as the free school programme has become more restrictive, being targeted to certain geographical areas of the Country in relation to mainstream schools, and of limited number for special schools and alternative provisions, it will not be the answer to all our needs. Additionally, it is not risk free for the Local Authority. Delays in delivery can require the Authority to put in place temporary provision with the resultant unplanned expense.

6.4. Developer Contributions

Each of the 12 districts in Kent are planning significant housing growth, it is essential that this growth is supported by sufficient education provision that is well integrated within the areas of growth and established at the right time. The cost of providing school places in response to housing growth is significant, the County Council seeks developer contributions towards mitigating this cost. Developer contributions for education are secured either through Section 106 (s106) agreements or through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

S106 agreements are secured from housing developers at the time that planning permission is granted, they are intended to ensure development proposals are acceptable in planning terms.

When securing a s106 agreement KCC will outline the additional impact the development would have on local schools, where we would need to add additional provision in response and the cost of doing so. Whilst district authorities, as the relevant Local Planning Authority, are the decision maker on whether contributions towards education provision should be made or not, once a s106 agreement is in place the housing developer becomes legally obligated to pay KCC contributions at specified points. We will continue to seek developer contributions at every opportunity allowed through legislation and apply funding secured to the most appropriate project in order to mitigate development. Where additional secondary school places are required in order to mitigate development we will seek to secure funding towards both selective and non-selective places on the basis of 25% of the additional demand being within the selective sector; this will not preclude future residents of the development being able to apply for and access a school place in the same way as all other residents in Kent and does not impact the commissioning approach in an area which is based on the forecast need.

Five districts in Kent have adopted CIL, which has largely replaced s106 agreements in those areas. The levy is a tariff-based system where developers are charged a set rate per square metre of development. There is no direct link between the development's impact on local infrastructure and the amount it pays. All CIL funding is paid to the relevant district or borough, which then determines how it will be spent once it is received; there is no funding ring-fenced for education provision and KCC will usually be required to 'bid' to the Borough for a share of the funding. This provides KCC with no security that development charged under CIL will contribute to the cost of new school provision at the time planning permission is granted. Under CIL the amounts collected for community infrastructure are typically lower than could be secured through s106 and the spending of CIL is entirely at the discretion of the District Authority and not KCC, which places the County Council at significant risk moving forward.

The County Council is keen to work with the Government to ensure that reforms to developer contributions are effective in securing the necessary infrastructure to support growth. On 26 October 2023 the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill that includes the removal of Section 106 and the Community Infrastructure Levy, to be replaced with the Infrastructure Levy, became law. Generally, KCC welcomes the aims of the proposed Infrastructure Levy, but raised concern during the technical consultation on the Bill regarding the implications for the County Council in its role as a key strategic infrastructure provider and the level of funding available.
The Act itself received Royal Assent on the 26th October 2023. However, most of its provisions are not yet in force because they require secondary legislation and this includes the Infrastructure Levy, which does not yet have an appointed commencement date There remains continued uncertainty as to the effects it will have on securing funding towards Education infrastructure given the nature and scope of the reforms.

6.5. Value for Money

In drawing up options for providing additional places, in addition to the Principles and Planning Guidelines set out in Section 5, the Local Authority consider a range of practical issues, such as:

- The condition and suitability of existing premises.
- The ability to expand or alter the premises (including arrangements whilst works progress).
- The works required to expand or alter the premises.
- The estimated capital costs.
- The size and topography of the site.
- Environmental considerations.
- Future proofing.

- Road access to the site, including transport and safety issues.

Kent is committed to securing value for money when providing additional school accommodation, in line with the DfE's baseline designs, and output performance specification. The construction method for new accommodation will be that which is the most appropriate to meet the needs of provision, e.g. temporary or permanent provision and that which represents good value for money.

One of the key benchmarks against which we will be monitoring all Basic Need projects is the 'cost per pupil'. This benchmark divides the construction cost of the project by the number of pupils that the facility will accommodate to provide a project cost per pupil.

This table provides high level findings of a comparison between KCC costs and the National Schools Delivery Cost Benchmark database. KCC's average historic cost of delivering additional places in the primary and secondary phase is higher than the national average. These represent historic average costs (at Q3 2023 prices) and will increase with inflation in line with the cost of construction over time.

A further high level review comparing KCC costs to the National Schools Delivery Cost Benchmark database rebased to Southeast has been carried out. This details that the KCC cost for Primary phase expansion is currently lower than the Southeast average, however New build is slightly higher. The Secondary Phase is showing that both expansion and new build are lower than the Southeast benchmark, sitting between the national and Southeast benchmark.

Figure 6a: Average costs - National and Kent

Primary Education Phase:

Type	National School Delivery Average Costs	National School Delivery Average Costs (South East)	KCC Average Costs
Expansion	£19,425	£21,950	£20,472
New Build	£23,192	£26,207	£26,782

Secondary Education Phase:

Type	National School Delivery Average Costs	National School Delivery Average Costs (South East)	KCC Average Costs
Expansion	£26,717	£30,190	£28,218
New Build	£28,096	£31,749	£29,584

7.   Commissioning Statutory School Provision

7.1.   Duties to Provide for Ages 4-16 Years

The law requires local authorities to make provision for the education of children from the September following their fourth birthday to the end of the academic year in which their sixteenth birthday falls.   Most Kent parents choose to send their children to Kent schools. Some parents choose to educate their children independently, either at independent schools or otherwise than at school (i.e. at home); others will send their children to maintained schools outside Kent (Kent maintained schools also admit some children from other areas).   Kent will offer a school place to any resident child aged between 4-16 years.

A minority of young people aged 14-16 years old are offered college placements or alternative curriculum provision, usually through school links.   Some children are educated in special schools or non-school forms of special education provision because of their special educational needs.

The local authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils "not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise" which is appropriate to individual pupil needs.   This duty is discharged through pupil referral units, alternative provision commissioned by secondary schools and the Health Needs Education Service.

7.2.   Kent-Wide Summary

Detail on the requirement for additional school places is contained in the district/borough commentaries which follow.   For 2024-25 and 2025-26 many projects are already in progress. For later years, the need for expansion in planning groups has been noted, but specific schools may not have been identified.   For projects beyond 2025 the commissioning proposals may be dependent on the pace of planned housing development being realised.   A Countywide summary of the proposals for primary, secondary and SEN school places in each district/borough are set out in Section 3.7.

Figure 7a shows the Kent birth rate and the number of recorded births as published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).   Births recorded by the ONS provide a consistent way of measuring and demonstrating changes in births over the last 30 years; it should be noted that the quantum of school places needed is not solely driven by the number of births and our forecasting takes into account those children resident in the county that were born elsewhere, and the forecast inward migration led by housing growth and other factors.   Overall, Kent birth figures indicate a significant fall in the number of births since 2017 but show a slight upturn in 2021 before dropping back slightly in 2022.

Figure 7a: Kent births and birth rates 1990-2022
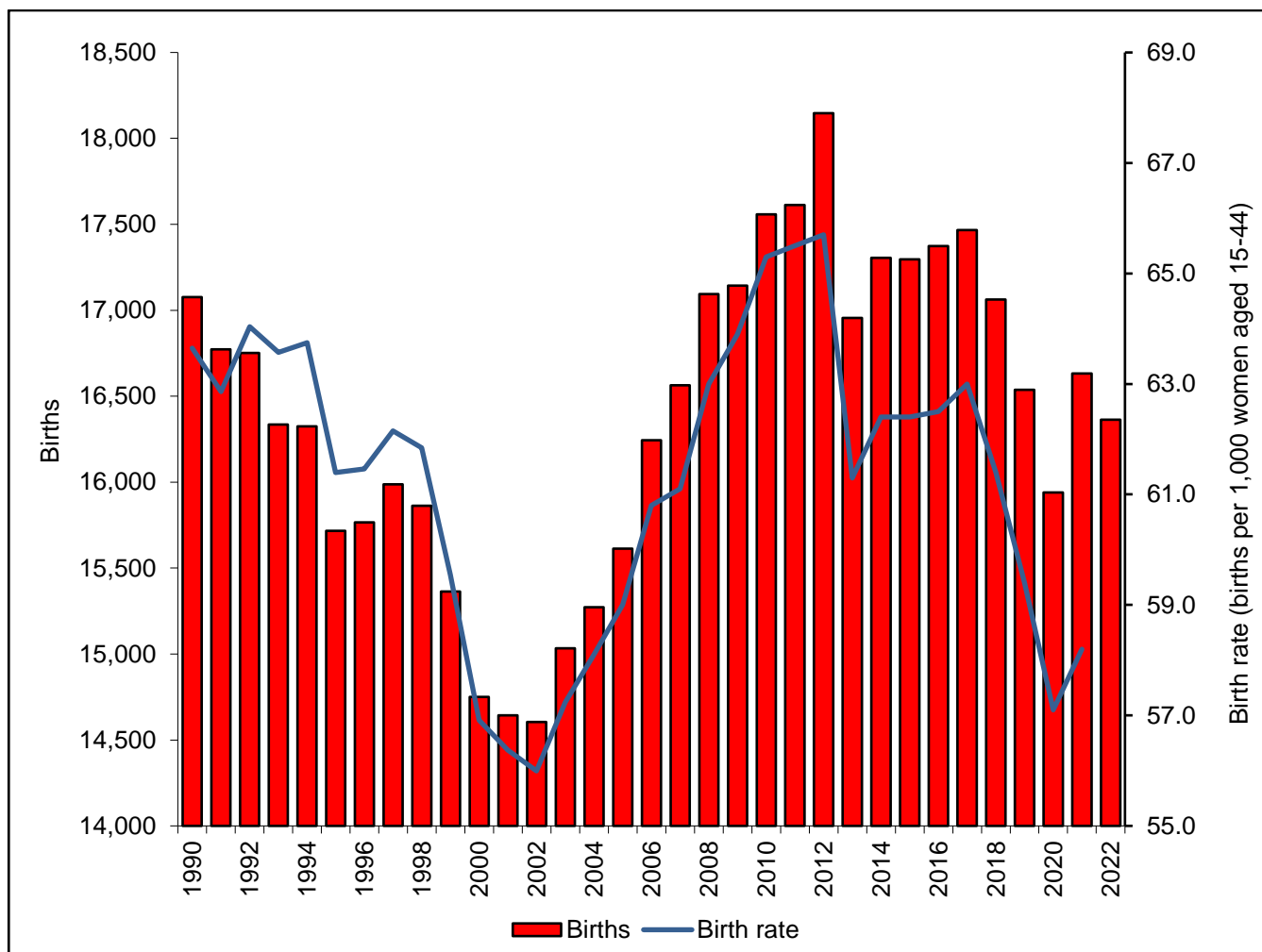
Figure 7b sets out the long-term population forecasts as generated by Kent Analytics. These represent a resident-based forecast of the number of children projected to reside in each district in the relevant periods, incorporating each district's adopted housing plans. These long-term forecasts provide strategic context to the Plan and forecast beyond the period that the more detailed school-based forecasts (included in each District section of this document) can offer.

At a County level, these forecasts suggest that the number of primary aged children will decrease by 2,273 pupils by 2028-29. However, the cohort is then forecast to increase steadily and by 2033-34 the primary aged population will have increased by 918 pupils over the 2023-24 total. The number of secondary aged young people is forecast to rise by 2,712 over the next five years, however by 2038-39 there will be a slight reduction back to around the 2023-24 figure. Whilst in the short and medium term, the forecast is significantly affected by recent and current birth rates, in the long term additional housing growth has greater influence on the total school age population forecasts.

There are distinct differences in the population forecasts between the district/boroughs which need to be considered when making commissioning decisions. For example, both the primary and secondary aged child population in Ashford is expected to rise while in Folkestone and Hythe the school aged population is expected to fall throughout the period.

Figure 7b: Long term population projections by district (KCC Business Intelligence)

District	Primary Children Aged 4-11 Years				Secondary Children Aged 11-16 Years			
	2023-24	2028-29	2033-34	2038-39	2023-24	2028-29	2033-34	2038-39
Ashford	12,310	12,357	13,141	14,043	9,351	9,863	9,526	9,913
Canterbury	11,569	11,564	12,005	12,542	9,624	9,642	9,311	9,585
Dartford	12,413	12,473	12,227	12,502	8,773	9,477	9,553	9,281
Dover	9,126	8,885	8,902	8,859	7,256	7,372	6,865	6,880
Folkestone and Hythe	8,225	7,909	8,006	8,226	6,546	6,321	5,927	5,957
Gravesham	10,323	10,153	10,232	10,475	7,646	8,034	7,543	7,559
Maidstone	16,205	15,860	16,011	16,420	11,721	12,417	12,047	12,133
Sevenoaks	10,978	10,796	11,446	12,267	8,670	8,720	8,438	8,763
Swale	13,902	13,422	13,484	13,953	10,543	10,731	10,281	10,191
Thanet	11,613	11,374	11,853	12,734	9,148	9,382	8,931	8,956
Tonbridge and Malling	12,293	12,351	12,879	13,460	9,479	9,922	9,785	10,096
Tunbridge Wells	10,092	9,630	9,780	10,306	8,959	8,545	8,096	8,098
Kent	**139,048**	**136,775**	**139,966**	**145,787**	**107,715**	**110,427**	**106,303**	**107,411**

Figure 7c: Housing completions and future housing supply 2001-26

District	Completions				Period 2021-26			Grand total 2001-26
	2001-06	2006-11	2011-16	2016-21	Extant	Allocations	Total	
Ashford	4,020	2,653	2,484	4,072	3,924	1,807	5,731	18,960
Canterbury	2,662	3,651	2,417	2,338	4,493	621	5,114	16,182
Dartford	2,839	2,423	2,926	4,391	1,629	2,885	4,514	17,093
Dover	1,796	1,507	1,850	2,310	3,300	235	3,535	10,998
Folkestone & Hythe	2,451	1,513	1,286	2,279	2,945	1,368	4,313	11,842
Gravesham	1,283	1,554	1,190	1,150	2,309	0	2,309	7,486
Maidstone	3,232	3,629	3,069	7,193	5,093	0	5,093	22,216
Sevenoaks	1,487	1,363	1,420	1,701	2,022	0	2,022	7,993
Swale	3,196	3,332	2,430	3,445	3,578	1,385	4,963	17,366
Thanet	2,214	3,773	1,750	2,070	3,307	1,715	5,022	14,829
Tonbridge & Malling	3,169	3,358	3,058	3,320	2,878	0	2,878	15,783
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	2,031	1,343	2,855	2,839	148	2,987	11,006
Kent	**30,139**	**30,787**	**25,223**	**37,124**	**38,317**	**10,164**	**48,481**	**171,754**

Source: Housing Information Audit (HIA) 2020-21, Kent Analytics, KCC

Notes:
(1) Housing data relates to financial year (i.e. 2020-21 is the year up to 31st March 2021)
(2) The first four 5-year time periods between 2001-21 show actual housing completions
(3) The period 2021-26 shows expected housing completions (extant permissions and allocations)
(4) No data was provided for Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge & Malling allocations

*Completions - Dwellings completed; Extant- Dwellings with planning permission but construction not yet completed; Allocations - Dwellings within an area designated for future housing development but not yet with planning permission

Figure 7c outlines the historic and forecast house building by district/borough. All districts/boroughs are planning for significant house building, each district/borough is at a different stage of adopting their Local Plan, the figures above incorporate housing numbers from adopted Local Plans, not every district currently has a Local Plan covering the period 2026-31, however our school-based forecasts incorporate all consented housing whether that housing was allocated within a Local Plan or not.

Around 6,000 dwellings were built annually in the ten-year period up to 31st March 2011. This reduced to circa 5,000 dwellings per year in period 2011-16. A significant step change in housing completions has been seen since 2016-17 with 37,124 new homes built in the five year period 2016-21, an average of 7,425 new homes in each year. A long-term yearly average of around 9,700 dwellings is anticipated for the period 2021-26.

We need to ensure we are planning for the education infrastructure required. How we plan to provide for new housing is outlined in the individual district/borough sections. It is important to note that additional demand for school places from proposed housing plans that do not yet have planning permission or form part of a Borough's adopted Local Plan are not incorporated within the forecasts presented in Figures 7d to 7i. It is equally important to recognise that while surplus places might exist in districts, these will not always be in the right place to support demand generated by new housing.

7.3. Forecast Pupils in Mainstream Primary/Secondary Schools

For Kent primary schools we have seen a steady rise in the overall number of pupils since 2009-10 to 2019-20, rising from 106,097 to 126,251. However, in 2020-21 the primary total saw a slight drop to 125,939, before increasing to 126,768 in 2021-22 and in 2022-23 to 127,765 that represented an annual increase of 997 and represents an increase in excess of 21% since 2009-10.

Figure 7d provides a breakdown of expected surplus or deficit capacity in Year R by district/borough, across the ten-year period to 2032-33. The forecast indicates that there will be surpluses of places across the county for the Plan Period. However, in the individual district/borough sections we break down the expected surplus/deficit of places into smaller planning groups. This enables us to identify in more detail where and when provision may need to be added or removed.

Figure 7d: School-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year R) if No Further Action is Taken

District	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Ashford	1,715	150	297	229	259	267	270	264	258	254	250	249	1,715
Canterbury	1,544	126	120	219	187	206	205	211	219	229	238	248	1,544
Dartford	1,752	137	126	154	130	110	101	103	95	89	82	78	1,755
Dover	1,350	243	264	216	213	196	187	179	174	170	168	165	1,320
Folkestone & Hythe	1,308	237	210	284	275	265	261	259	261	261	263	264	1,278
Gravesham	1,506	171	206	165	181	172	185	194	202	209	214	219	1,506
Maidstone	2,129	53	111	130	161	83	78	78	67	60	56	53	2,149
Sevenoaks	1,517	232	210	288	201	216	213	209	208	210	212	215	1,467
Swale	2,060	248	156	293	302	278	281	278	272	268	265	260	2,010
Thanet	1,680	178	261	260	332	326	327	335	332	336	335	334	1,635
Tonbridge & Malling	1,772	175	220	197	190	227	220	215	204	196	192	191	1,742
Tunbridge Wells	1,296	112	99	105	116	158	161	166	168	170	173	177	1,301
Kent	**19,629**	**2,062**	**2,279**	**2,541**	**2,548**	**2,503**	**2,490**	**2,492**	**2,459**	**2,451**	**2,448**	**2,454**	**19,422**

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

The overall number of pupils in Kent secondary schools has risen since 2014-15, from 77,931 pupils to 91,785 in 2022-23, an increase in excess of 17% over an eight-year period. This has been driven by larger Year 6 cohorts entering the secondary sector and demand generated by housing development. We anticipate that the Year 7 rolls continue to increase during the Plan Period. This this level of roll will continue to require significant further investment in the secondary estate to maintain sufficiency of school places and will represent a major challenge to the Council and its commissioning partners in the years to come.

Figures 7e and 7f provides a breakdown of expected surplus or deficit capacity in Year 7 by non-selective and selective planning groups, across the 10-year period to 2033-33. Many of districts/boroughs are showing a need for additional non-selective Year 7 secondary school places at some point in the forecast period. Within the selective sector the forecast (Figure 7f) a similar pattern of deficits of Year 7 places throughout the forecast period for the many of planning groups. In part this has been due to selective schools accepting over PAN for a number of years rather than cohorts growing significantly.

The need for additional places in part can be managed through existing schools increasing the number of places offered on a temporary or permanent bases, but as not all of the pressure can be managed this way, there will be a need for new schools or satellites of existing schools. The individual district/borough sections break down the expected surplus/deficit of places into smaller planning groups based on pupil travel to learn patterns for both selective and non-selective. This enables us to identify in more detail where and when provision may be needed.

Figure 7e: Non-selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year 7) if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Ashford North	870	0	-32	-40	70	17	20	10	25	144	108	130	938
Canterbury City	710	57	26	19	15	-14	-50	-41	-55	-70	-54	-78	680
Canterbury Coastal	618	-11	-58	-2	16	-1	-14	21	-6	2	75	74	618
Tenterden and Cranbrook	390	46	-16	13	-1	-22	-31	-30	-39	-37	-52	-42	360
Dartford and Swanley	1,260	11	16	36	-2	-15	-34	-100	-45	-65	-25	-52	1,260
Dover	500	76	26	-5	-3	-18	-21	-8	20	27	41	45	420
Deal and Sandwich	435	19	5	-2	16	21	12	11	16	40	27	31	435
Folkestone and Hythe	625	21	-15	-14	34	43	14	36	79	56	122	115	625
Faversham	210	34	7	1	12	13	-27	-13	-10	-42	-12	-28	210
Gravesham and Longfield	1,340	38	-96	-27	-82	-119	-136	-143	-96	-62	-79	-89	1,340
Maidstone District	1,560	-20	-148	-129	-160	-195	-241	-288	-320	-257	-238	-199	1,530
Malling	543	65	66	54	80	86	50	69	77	70	54	79	543
Romney Marsh	180	-15	-19	-22	-15	3	1	-20	-6	7	13	18	180
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	585	-20	6	-22	40	8	23	31	38	46	79	38	630
Isle of Sheppey	390	130	89	78	105	108	112	105	107	110	136	155	390
Sittingbourne	810	-26	-123	-93	-118	-75	-160	-121	-94	-136	-44	-40	765
Thanet District	1,159	2	-21	-22	-30	-23	-34	-10	-19	86	89	139	1,099
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,584	58	16	96	88	25	53	34	20	71	105	81	1,584
Kent	**13,769**	**465**	**-271**	**-81**	**63**	**-158**	**-464**	**-458**	**-308**	**-11**	**344**	**377**	**13,607**

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 7f: Selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year 7) if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Ashford	420	26	-3	3	5	-12	-16	-20	-19	14	-4	4	420
Canterbury and Faversham	615	-29	14	19	33	16	-24	-2	-11	-27	18	-3	645
North West Kent	720	-3	-19	-8	-22	-33	-36	-57	-37	-40	-15	-20	720
Dover District	440	35	5	5	20	6	8	1	24	41	47	49	440
Folkestone and Hythe District	330	-26	33	34	31	30	33	30	31	30	34	31	330
Gravesham and Longfield	420	-18	-66	-39	-62	-72	-79	-82	-70	-60	-67	-71	420
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	300	30	-24	8	7	21	-4	13	12	4	36	39	300
Thanet District	345	-7	-2	8	6	8	4	15	9	20	24	35	345
Maidstone and Malling	785	9	13	18	12	5	-22	-33	-44	-27	-30	-9	815
West Kent	1,265	-26	-48	-22	-7	-53	-40	-29	-6	5	70	51	1,235
Cranbrook	60	0	22	25	31	26	18	19	18	16	17	10	90
Kent	**5,700**	**-9**	**-74**	**52**	**53**	**-57**	**-158**	**-146**	**-94**	**-23**	**129**	**116**	**5,760**

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

7.4.   Travel to School Flows

Figures 7g and 7h outline the travel to school flows for selective and non-selective provision in Kent districts. There are big differences between both the scale of travel to school flows and the direction of flows between districts; for example, Sevenoaks has a net outflow of circa 3,400 pupils across the selective and non-selective sectors combined (excluding out of county pupils), whereas Maidstone has a net inflow of over 850 pupils.   Dartford had the highest number of out of county pupils with over 1,500 traveling from adjacent boroughs. Tunbridge Wells has a high flow of pupils into the District particularly to access both non-selective denominational provision and selective provision. Tonbridge and Malling has high flows into and out of the District for both selective and non-selective provision.

Figure 7g: Travel to school flows for non-selective pupils (years 7-11) in Kent mainstream schools (Autumn 2022)
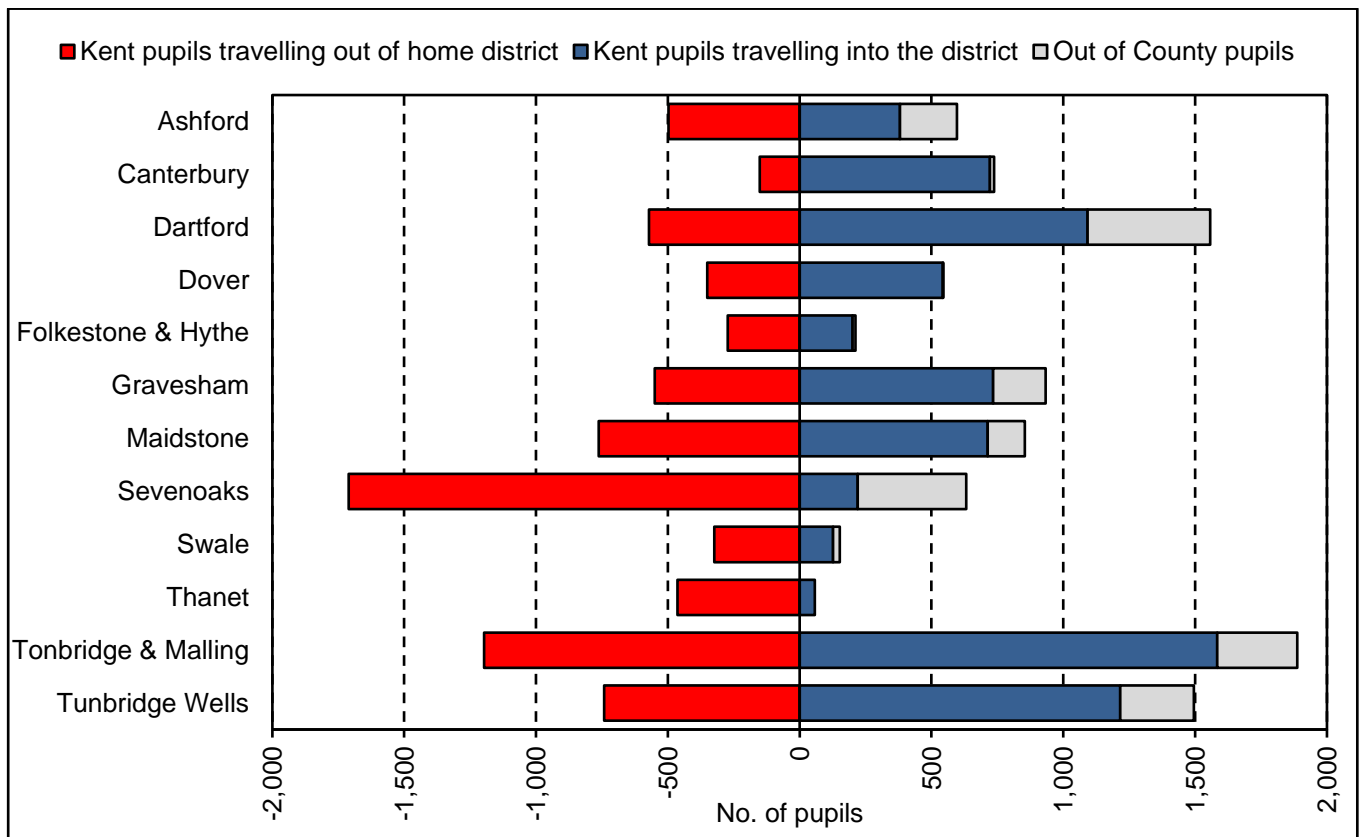
Figure 7h: Travel to school flows for selective grammar pupils (years 7-11) in Kent mainstream schools (Autumn 2022)
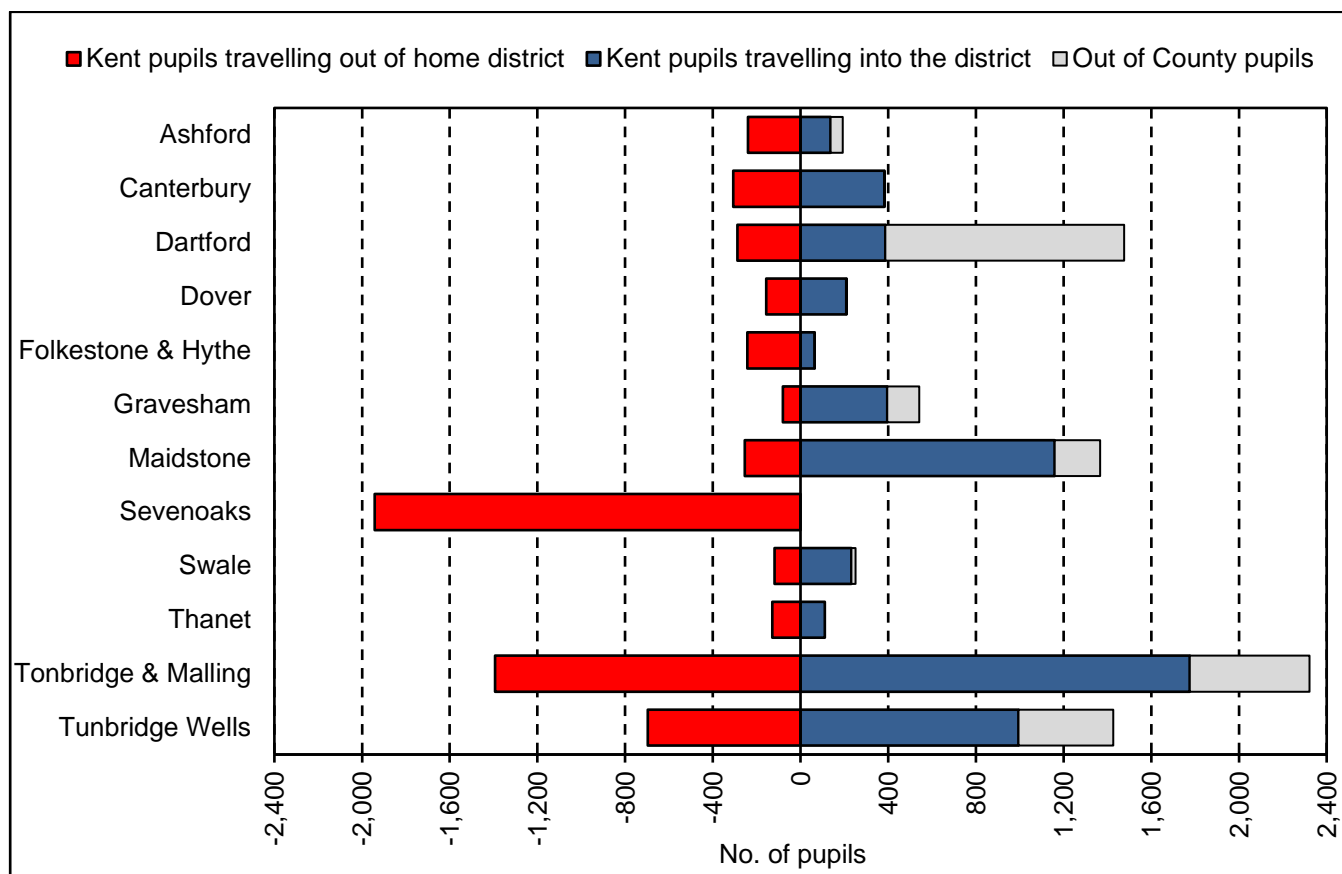
Source: Management Information and Intelligence, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
Notes:
(1) Actual roll data 2022-23 - Schools Census, Autumn 2022
(2) Data excludes Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover
(3) The Sevenoaks Annex of Weald of Kent Grammar School is treated as being located in Tonbridge and Malling and the Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys is treated as being located in Tunbridge Wells.

7.5.   Migration into Kent

Figure 7i sets out the net migration by pre-school, primary school and secondary school ages for 2019 and 2020. This shows that there was a significant decline in net migration of school-age children to Kent; this includes three months of the Covid crisis where families may have put planned moves on (temporary) hold from the start of the pandemic in mid-March 2020 to end June 2020.

Figure 7i: Pre-school (0-3 year olds), primary (4-10 year olds) and secondary aged (11-15 year olds) net migration year ending 30th June 2020

District	2019				2020			
	Kent districts*	London	Elsewhere	Total	Kent districts*	London	Elsewhere	Total
Pre-school	46	1,420	-368	1,098	67	1,051	-252	865
Primary	133	2,017	-408	1,742	67	1,576	-326	1,317
Secondary	22	956	-122	856	62	815	-127	750

*Including Medway
Source: Office for National Statistics, Table IM2018-20

Across the County as a whole, any fluctuation in migration may only have a small proportional impact on pupil numbers. However, at a district/borough level the fluctuation from one year to the next can be significant requiring the LA to respond swiftly to ensure sufficient school places.

8. Commissioning Statutory School Provision by Districts

8.1. Ashford

Borough Commentary

- The birth rate in Ashford (2021) has continued on a downward trend since 2017, at a greater rate than both the County and national averages. The number of recorded births (2022) has risen by 26 births but is still 130 births below the last high point in 2017.

- We forecast an increasing surplus of primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period, although housebuilding will create some localised pressures which may need to be addressed.

- The opening of Chilmington Green Secondary School off-site from September 2023 added a further 120 places into the system. This alongside the additional places offered in existing secondary schools ensured sufficient Year 7 places across the Borough for September 2023.

- Once Chilmington Green locates onto the permanent site, 180 places will be offered. This will ensure sufficient secondary school places across the Ashford North non-selective planning group which has been under pressure.

- The Local Plan (up to 2030) was adopted in the first quarter of 2019. Within the Plan, the Borough Council have identified that up to 13,544 new homes could be delivered by 2030. This equates to an average of 1,129 new homes per annum. During the period 2011/12 to 2020/21 an average of 647 homes were completed per annum (Kent Analytics Statistical Bulletin May 2023).

Map of the Ashford Borough primary planning groups
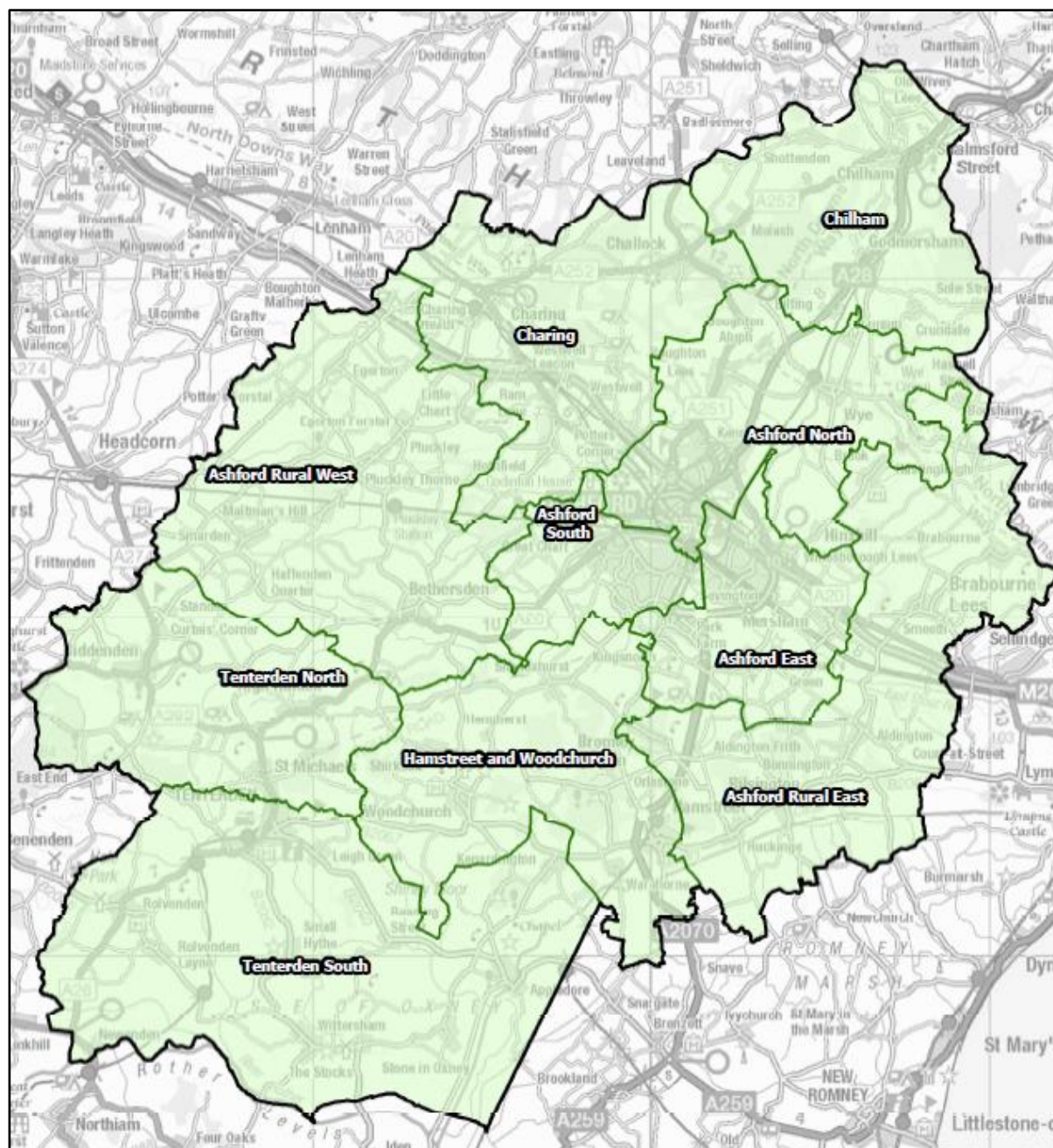
Ashford primary schools by planning group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Chilham	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Chilham)	Voluntary Controlled
Charing	Challock Primary School	Foundation
	Charing CE Primary School	Academy
Ashford North	Downs View Infant School	Community
	Goat Lees Primary School	Foundation
	Godinton Primary School	Academy
	Kennington CE Academy	Academy
	Lady Joanna Thornhill Endowed Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Phoenix Community Primary School	Foundation
	Repton Manor Primary School	Foundation
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Ashford)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Teresa's RC Primary School	Academy

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Planning Groups	School	Status
	Victoria Road Primary School	Community
Ashford Rural East	Aldington Primary School	Foundation
	Brabourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Brook Community Primary School	Foundation
	Smeeth Community Primary School	Foundation
Ashford East	East Stour Primary School	Academy
	Finberry Primary School	Academy
	Furley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Kingsnorth CE Primary School	Academy
	Mersham Primary School	Foundation
	Willesborough Infant School	Community
	Willesborough Junior School	Foundation
Ashford South	Ashford Oaks Primary School	Community
	Beaver Green Primary School	Academy
	Chilmington Green Primary School	Free
	Great Chart Primary School	Community
	John Wallis CE Academy	Academy
	John Wesley CE and Methodist Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Simon of England RC Primary School	Academy
Ashford Rural West	Bethersden School	Community
	Egerton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Pluckley CE Primary School	Academy
	Smarden Primary School	Academy
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	Hamstreet Primary Academy	Academy
	Woodchurch CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Tenterden North	High Halden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	John Mayne CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Michael's CE Primary School	Academy
Tenterden South	Rolvenden Primary School	Academy
	Tenterden CE Junior School	Academy
	Tenterden Infant School	Academy
	Wittersham CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided

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Birth rate and births analysis

the charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Ashford, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
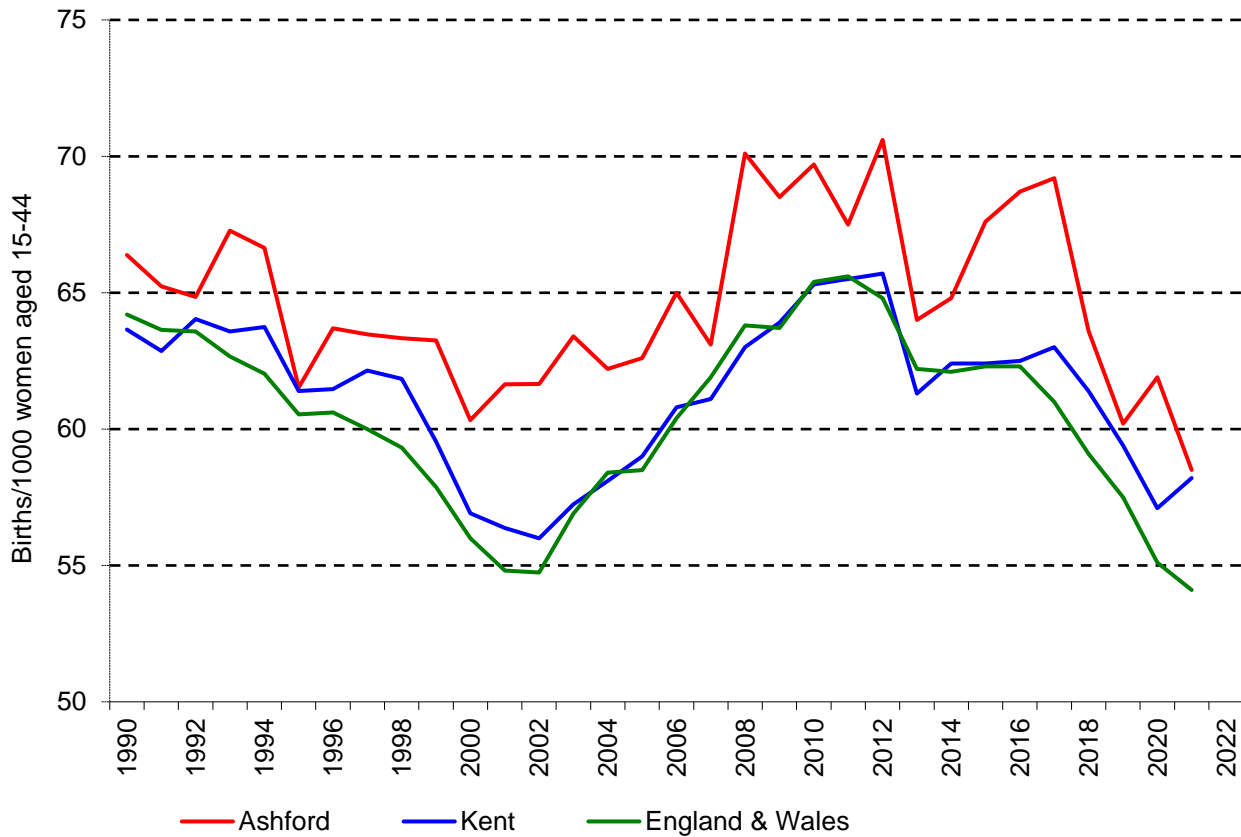
Ashford births and birth rate 1990-2022
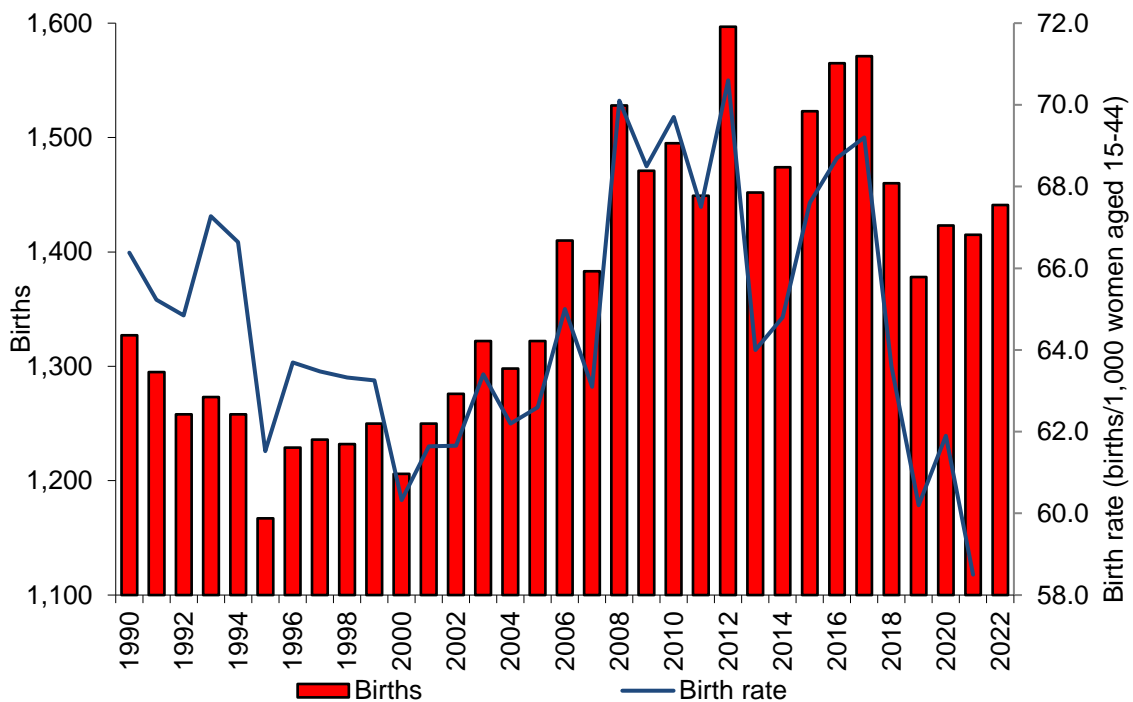
Ashford Forecasts

Primary - Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

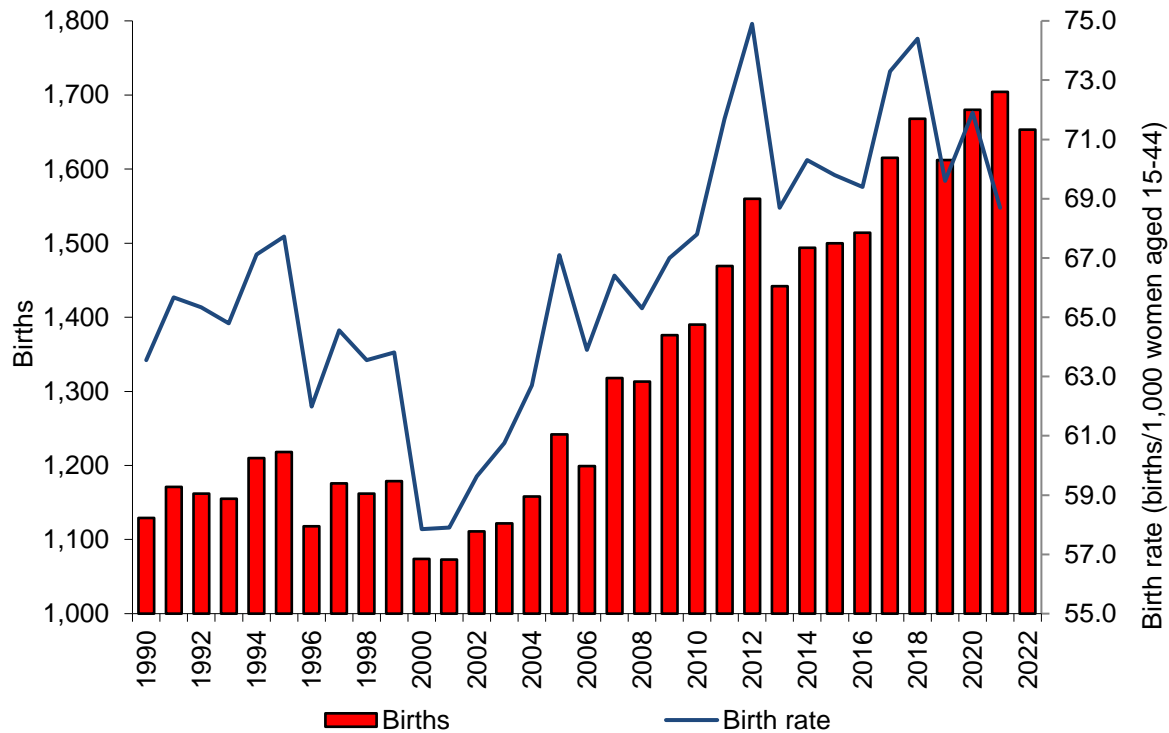| Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Chilham	15	4	2	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	15
Challock and Charing	50	3	3	4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	50
Ashford North	450	2	79	59	50	82	81	77	73	70	67	64	450
Ashford Rural East	80	21	13	16	13	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
Ashford East	420	66	91	45	89	58	57	55	52	50	47	45	420
Ashford South	390	32	90	93	92	108	111	112	112	113	114	115	390
Ashford Rural West	80	-3	4	2	-6	-8	-7	-6	-5	-5	-4	-2	80
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	71	8	5	4	7	3	3	1	0	0	-1	-1	71
Tenterden North	65	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	65
Tenterden South	94	11	8	-2	7	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	94
Ashford	**1,715**	**150**	**297**	**229**	**259**	**267**	**270**	**264**	**258**	**254**	**250**	**249**	**1,715**

Secondary - Forecast Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Ashford North Non-Selective	870	0	-32	-40	70	17	20	10	25	144	108	130	938
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	390	46	-16	13	-1	-22	-31	-30	-39	-37	-52	-42	360
Ashford Selective	420	26	-3	3	5	-12	-16	-20	-19	14	-4	4	420

Primary Borough Commentary

There are forecast to be surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Two planning groups are forecast to have a deficit of Year R places: Challock and Charing, and Ashford Rural West.

Ashford North Planning Group
Forecasts suggest a significant surplus from 2023/24 until the end of the decade. The increasing need for primary school places in the planning group over the last few years has been driven by ongoing developments in and around central Ashford which have been completed.

In the longer term, planned new developments north of the M20 between Kennington, Willesborough and Eureka Park will increase demand. To address the need for primary school places to support new housing in and around the planning group, the Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Conningbrook Park' development. This development has only just started with the primary school land unlikely to be secured until 2027 at the earliest. It is therefore unlikely that the school will be required until the latter part of the decade.

Ashford East Planning Group
Although forecasts suggest a significant level of surplus places across the Plan period (11% surplus capacity across Year R 2032-33). The level of surplus places may well reduce as existing, permitted and allocated sites come forward. This included: Finberry, Waterbrook, New Town Works, Park Farm, Court Lodge and Willesborough Lees.

The Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Court Lodge' development area, to meet the longer-term primary education needs driven by that development. The masterplan for the development is still in progress, so we would not expect the new primary school to be available until the latter part of this decade.

Charing and Challock Planning Group
Forecasts suggest a small deficit of primary school places throughout the Plan period. This is primarily due to Charing Church of England Primary School taking over their published admissions numbers in some year groups. Additionally, the forecasts consider the impact of consented development in the planning group.

As development has not moved forward as expected, the expansion of the school is not required until the latter half of the decade. In the interim, it is expected that local families will be able to secure places in schools within the planning area and those applying from further afield will secure place closer to their homes.

Should things change and additional places be required earlier than expected, plans are in place to add two new classrooms, enabling the expansion of Charing CE Primary School by 0.3FE.

Ashford Rural West Planning Group
Forecasts suggest a small deficit of places in this planning group from the 2025/26 academic year. This is due to an academy offering over their Published Admissions Number for several years. Should the Academy choose not to offer over their published Admissions Number in the future, it is expected that local families will be able to secure places in schools within the planning area and those applying from further afield will secure places closer to their homes.

Tenterden North Planning Group
Forecasts suggest that there will be less than 2% surplus Year R capacity in the academic year 2026/27.   However, it is expected that local families will be able to secure places in schools within the planning area and those applying from further afield will secure places closer to their homes.

Hamstreet and Woodchurch Planning Group
Development within the planning group may lead to the need for additional primary school provision. As such, contributions have been sought to enable Hamstreet Primary Academy to expand by 0.5FE when required.   Forecasts suggest that there will be a small deficit of places at the end of the Plan period.

Tenterden South Planning Group
Forecasts suggest that there will be a small deficit of places in the 2024-25 academic year (-2 places). It is expected that local families will be able to secure places in schools within the planning area and those applying from further afield will secure places closer to their homes.

Secondary Borough Commentary
There are three planning groups which are within Ashford Borough, or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Ashford North, Tenterden and Cranbrook), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Ashford North Non-Selective Planning Group
There are four existing schools in the Ashford North non-selective planning group: John Wallis Church of England Academy, The North School, The Towers School and Sixth Form Centre and Wye School. In addition, Chilmington Green Secondary School will open off-site in September 2023 offering 120 Year R places.

The opening of Chilmington Green Secondary School alongside the additional places offered in existing secondary schools ensured sufficient Year 7 places across the Borough for September 2023.

Once Chilmington Green locates onto the permanent site, 180 places will be offered. This will ensure sufficient secondary school places across the planning group through the Plan period.

Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group
The deficit of places forecast in the Tenterden and Cranbrook planning group is a legacy of the closure of High Weald Academy and rising secondary school rolls.

The forecast -16 places deficit for September 2023 was managed through the opening of Chilmington Green Secondary School (Ashford North) alongside the additional places offered in existing secondary schools in the Borough. The new school will change future pupil travel patterns; therefore, we anticipate that the forecast deficit in this planning area across the Plan period will not be seen.

Ashford Selective Planning Group
There are two selective schools in the Borough: Highworth Grammar School and The Norton Knatchbull Grammar School. Forecasts suggest that there will be a small deficit of places throughout the Plan period, but we anticipate that this could be managed within the existing schools.

Planned Commissioning – Ashford

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Ashford East					2FE of new provision at Court Lodge	
Ashford North					2FE New provision at Conningbrook Park	
Charing					0.3FE Charing CEPS	
Hamstreet and Woodchurch					0.5FE Hamstreet Primary Academy	
Ashford South						2FE of new provision at Chilmington Green
Ashford North Non-Selective		Additional 2FE (60 places) Chilmington Green				2FE Expansion of Chilmington Green

8.2. Canterbury

District commentary

- The Canterbury district birth rate differs to Kent and the national picture as it is significantly lower, reflecting the large student population. The birth rate has had a downward trend since the 1990s. However, following a sharp fall in 2020, Canterbury's birth rate and the number of births rose notably in 2021 to around the rate evident in 2017.

- We forecast surplus primary school places across the District throughout the forecast period, however there are specific planning groups that show pressure. Within the secondary sector, we forecast pressures on capacity for non-selective planning groups but surplus capacity until 2027/28 for selective places.

- Canterbury City Council's current Local Plan, adopted on 13 July 2017, proposed a total of just over 16,000 new homes during the Plan period up to 2031. This equates to an average of 925 dwellings per annum. During the 2011/12 to 2020/21 a total of 4298 houses were completed (NET) with an average of 430 per year.

- Canterbury City Council is in the process of re-drafting their Local Plan following the previous public consultation in October 2022. This will set out the blueprint for the district until 2040. The council is preparing to undertake another Regulation 18 consultation at the beginning of 2024 before the Local Plan moves to Regulation 19 stage and the plan is examined by an inspector and a final decision is made.

Map of the Canterbury Primary Planning Groups
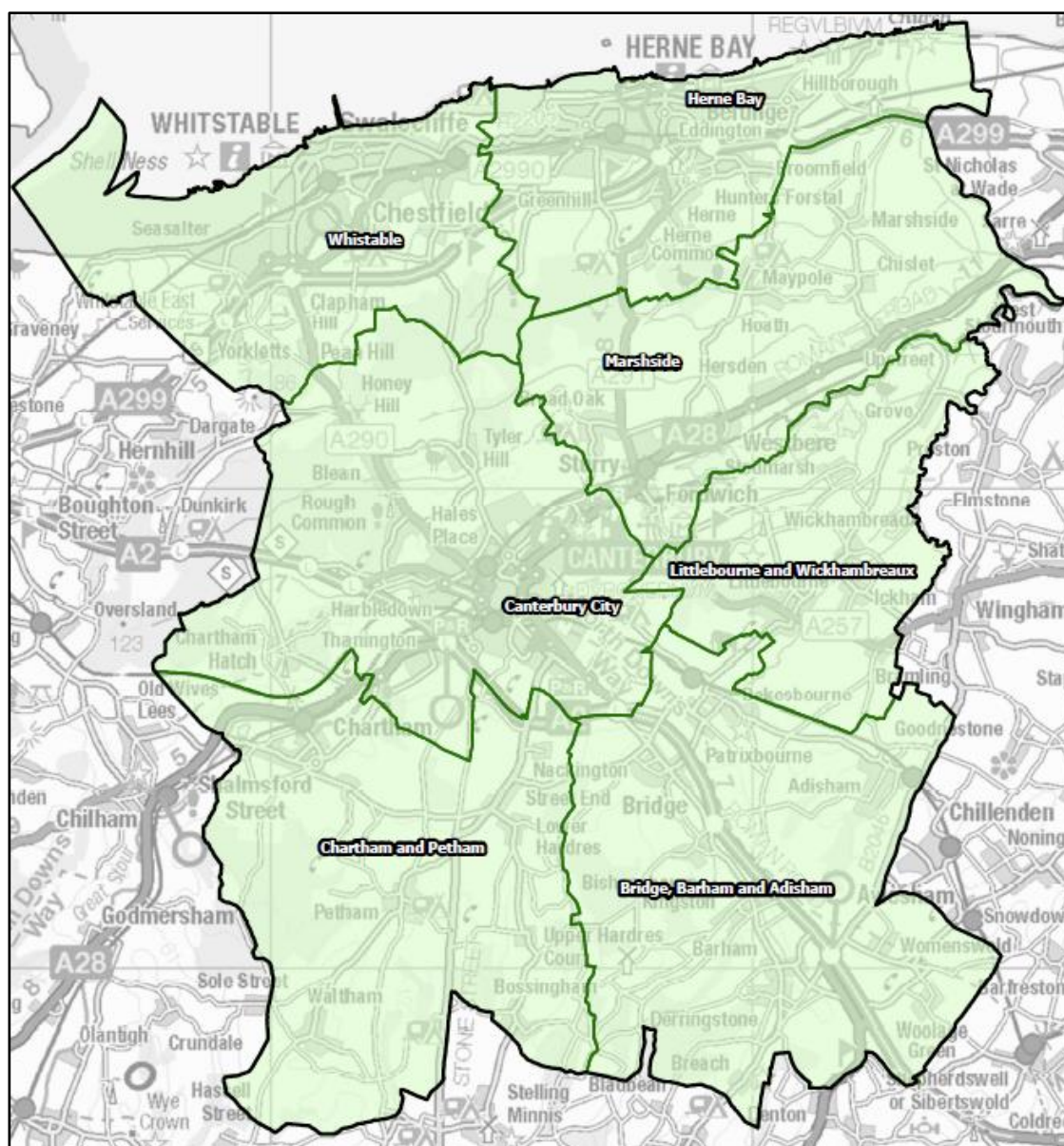
Canterbury Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning Group	School	Status
Canterbury City	Blean Primary School	Community
	Canterbury Primary School	Academy
	Parkside Community Primary School	Foundation
	Pilgrims' Way Primary School	Academy
	St. John's CE Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Peter's Methodist Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Stephen's Infant School	Academy
	St. Stephen's Junior School	Academy
	St. Thomas' RC Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Aided
	Wincheap Foundation Primary School	Foundation
Marshside	Chislet CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Water Meadows Primary School	Academy
	Hoath Primary School	Community
	Sturry CE Primary School	Academy
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Adisham CE Primary School	Academy

Planning Group	School	Status
	Barham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bridge and Patrixbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Littlebourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Wickhambreaux CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Chartham and Petham	Chartham Primary School	Academy
	Petham Primary School	Academy
Whitstable	Joy Lane Primary School	Foundation
	St. Alphege CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mary's RC Primary School (Whitstable)	Academy
	Swalecliffe Community Primary School	Foundation
	Westmeads Community Infant School	Community
	Whitstable and Seasalter Endowed CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Whitstable Junior School	Foundation
Herne Bay	Briary Primary School	Academy
	Hampton Primary School	Academy
	Herne Bay Infant School	Community
	Herne Bay Junior School	Foundation
	Herne CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	Herne CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Reculver CE Primary School	Academy

Birth Rate and Birth Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Canterbury, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022

Legend: Canterbury, Kent, England & Wales
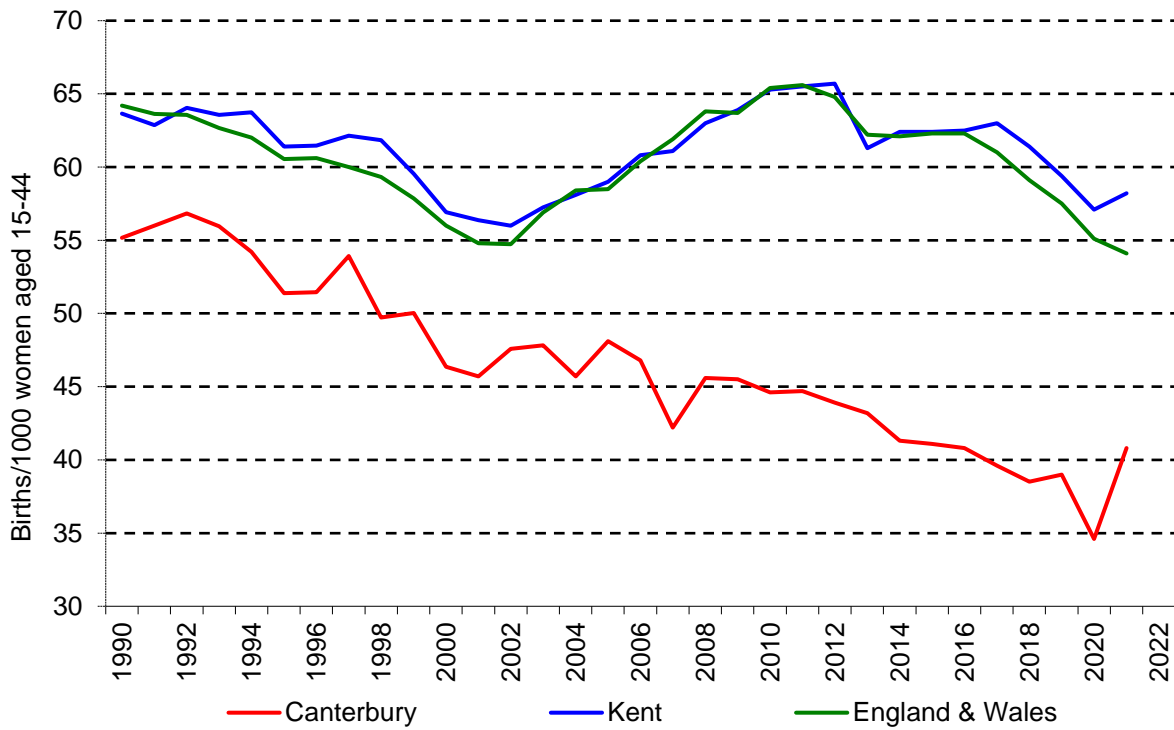
Canterbury births and birth rate 1990-2022

Legend: Births, Birth rate
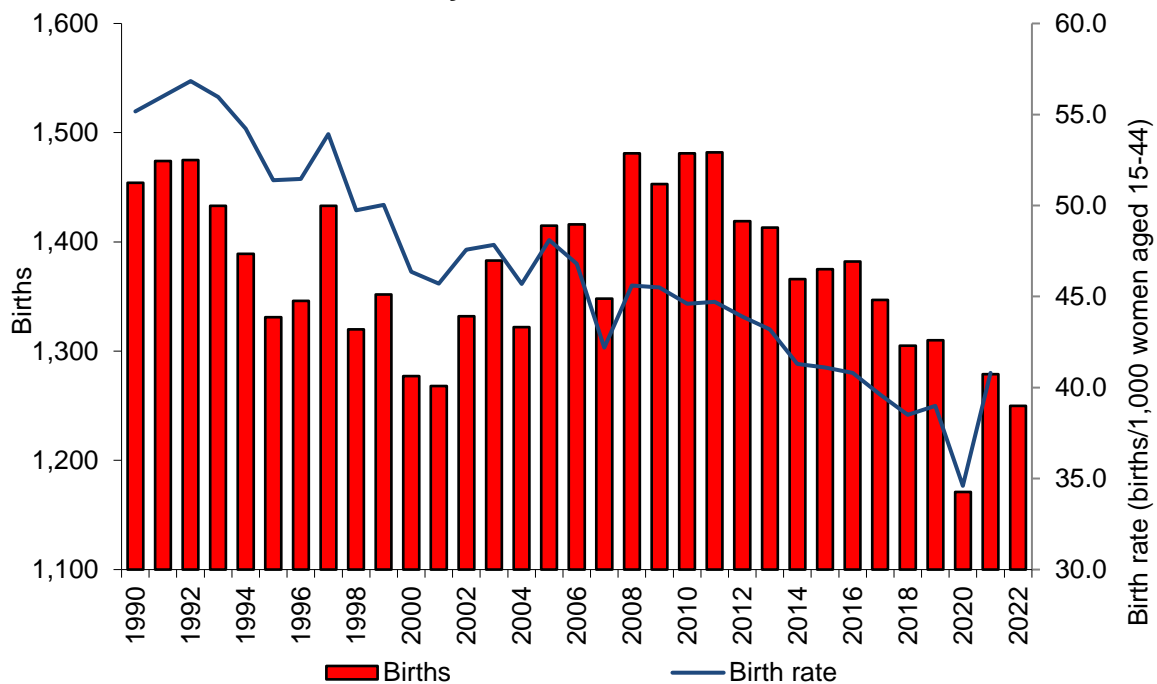
Canterbury Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Canterbury City	465	31	27	31	14	18	25	33	44	58	75	94	465
Marshside	119	8	-1	9	8	-7	-13	-18	-22	-22	-23	-24	119
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	105	8	0	-6	-13	-11	-13	-15	-17	-20	-22	-25	105
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	30	0	-5	-8	-8	-6	-6	-7	-7	-8	-8	-9	30
Chartham and Petham	75	13	9	21	21	14	15	16	17	17	17	16	75
Whitstable	360	50	85	122	108	131	133	137	139	140	140	138	360
Herne Bay	390	16	6	49	57	67	65	65	65	63	60	56	390
Canterbury	**1,544**	**126**	**120**	**219**	**187**	**206**	**205**	**211**	**219**	**229**	**238**	**248**	**1,544**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	710	57	26	19	15	-14	-50	-41	-55	-70	-54	-78	680
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	618	-11	-58	-2	16	-1	-14	21	-6	2	75	74	618
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	615	-29	14	19	33	16	-24	-2	-11	-27	18	-3	645

Primary District Commentary

Forecasts indicate that across Canterbury district there will be surplus capacity for Year R places. The surplus for Year R fluctuates throughout the forecast period from 187 (6.2FE) surplus for 2025/26 to 248 (8.2FE) for 2032/33 with significant variations across the different Planning Groups.

The lower rate of housebuilding combined with the decline in birth rate has resulted in surplus primary places, particularly in Herne Bay and Whitstable. Pressures in Marshside, Bridge, Barham and Adisham and Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux are offset by surplus capacity in Canterbury City and will help to realign historical travel patterns of pupils travelling out of Canterbury to attend a village school.

Canterbury City Planning Group
Forecasts indicate a surplus of places in the planning group of between 0.5FE for Year R in 2025/26 increasing to 3FE in 2032/33. However, new housing which is currently being built out on the Howe Barracks site in Canterbury (Howe Green) will increase demand in the medium term. To ensure sufficient local places are available, Pilgrims Way School will be expanded by 0.5FE to meet this localised need. The first phase (1FE) of a new 2FE primary school in Thanington will also be established to serve the new housing development of 750 homes. This phased approach will prevent overcapacity in the planning area and help to realign historical travel patterns.

Marshside Planning Group
Forecasts indicate a pressure from 2026/27 of 7 places increasing to over -0.5FE pressure for the plan period. Initially the pressure will be met through surplus capacity in neighbouring planning areas. Later in the forecast period, dependant on the order in which developments are built, we will expand Water Meadows Primary Academy by a form of entry or establish the first phase of a new 2FE primary school in Sturry/Broad Oak to serve the housing development in this planning group.

Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux Planning Group and Bridge, Barham and Adisham
Forecasts indicate that there will be a pressure for Year R places within the planning groups. This is due to the significant number of families who traditionally travel into the planning groups for places. Later in the forecast period, dependant on new housing being bought forward a 1FE expansion of Littlebourne Primary School will be commissioned.

Whitstable Planning Group
Forecasts indicate between 3.5FE and 4.5FE surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable.

Herne Bay Planning Group
Forecasts indicate between 1.5FE and 2FE surplus capacity for Year R places across the Plan period. If new housing developments are delivered in line with the Local Plan, additional capacity will need to be provided later in the plan period. Dependent on the order in which developments are built out, this could be delivered through a 1FE expansion of Briary Primary School or the phased establishment of a new 2FE primary school on the Hillborough development.

Secondary District Commentary

There are three planning groups within Canterbury district, or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Canterbury City and Canterbury Coastal), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Canterbury City Non-Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Canterbury City non-selective planning group: Archbishop's School, Barton Manor, Canterbury Academy, and St Anselm's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate a pressure of -0.5FE from 2026/27 which increases to -2.6FE later in the Plan period. The historical trend of students travelling from the coastal to Canterbury City places pressures on the City Schools and an expansion of Herne Bay High school will help to realign students to the coastal schools near to where they live.

Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Canterbury Coastal non-selective planning group: The Whitstable School, Herne Bay High School and Spires Academy.

Year 7 forecasts indicate a fluctuating deficit and surplus places in the planning group. A deficit of 14 places (0.46FE) in 2023/24 to a surplus of 74 (2.5FE) places by 2031/32. The historical trend of students travelling from the coast to Canterbury City is starting to change as the popularity of all coastal schools continues to rise. Feasibilities have been undertaken to explore the future expansion of Herne Bay High by 1.5FE later in the forecast period to support the predicted growth in demand as a result of new housing developments in Herne Bay and reversing the historical trend of students travelling into Canterbury City Schools.

Canterbury and Faversham Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Canterbury and Faversham selective planning group: Barton Court Grammar School, Simon Langton Girl's Grammar School, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places in the planning group until 2027 of between 0.5FE and 1FE. From 2027/28 there is a pressure forecast in the planning group of between -0.6FE and 1FE for Year 7 places across the Plan period. Feasibilities will be undertaken at Simon Langton Girls School to expand the school by 1FE.

Planned Commissioning - Canterbury

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Canterbury City	0.5FE expansion of Pilgrims Way		1FE of new Primary School in Thanington			47
Marshside					1FE expansion of Water Meadows or 1st 1FE of new provision in Sturry/ Broad Oak	
Herne Bay					1FE new provision in Herne Bay or 1FE expansion of Briary PS	
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective			1.5FE expansion of Herne Bay High School			
Canterbury and Faversham Selective				1FE expansion of Simon Langton Girls School		
Special School			New 120 place Special School on the coast			
Specialist Resourced Provisions						

8.3. Dartford

Borough Summary

- The Dartford birth rate has reduced slightly in 2022, however, the number of births remain significantly higher than the Kent and National averages.

- Primary forecasts indicate surpluses of around 4-5 FE in the first half of the Plan period. The surplus drops from 2027-28 and reduces steadily to about 2.5FE over the remainder of the Plan period.

- Forecasts indicate that there is a deficit of secondary places across all four planning groups that cover the Dartford area for most of the Plan period.

- The first year of the Plan period in the Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective planning group, shows a small surplus. This becomes a deficit from September 2025, peaking at 3FE in 2028. The Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective planning group shows a more significant deficit from the outset and for the whole of the Plan period, rising to nearly 5FE for September 2028.

- Selective demand in the North West Kent Selective Planning Group is under pressure throughout the whole Plan period, peaking at just below 2FE. The Gravesham and Longfield Planning Group forecasts suggest an even greater deficit, peaking at close to 3FE for September 2028. Any options for creating additional selective capacity will be extremely challenging and KCC may be only able to ensure that the Local Authority statutory duty to provide sufficient places, of any type, is met.

- Dartford Borough Council (DBC) and the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation (EDC) have estimated that between 2011 to 2026, approximately 17,300 new homes would be built. More recently, the EDC has said that 15,000 new homes will be built in their area of responsibility alone. Not all of this new housing has been consented and so it will not appear in the forecasts. KCC is working in collaboration with DBC and EDC to ensure that sufficient places are available to accommodate the children from the new housing, even if it does not feature in the forecasts.

- Redevelopment in other parts of Dartford will add more housing. A new Local Plan is being consulted on and it indicates a target of 790 new dwellings, per annum, for the duration of the plan period.

- Prior to the Covid pandemic, a significant factor to primary and secondary demand in Dartford Borough was the migration from urban centres in Greater London to locations such as Dartford Borough. Migration reduced significantly during the pandemic, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that post Covid, migration will pick up, possibly to pre-Covid levels.

Map of the Dartford Primary Planning Groups
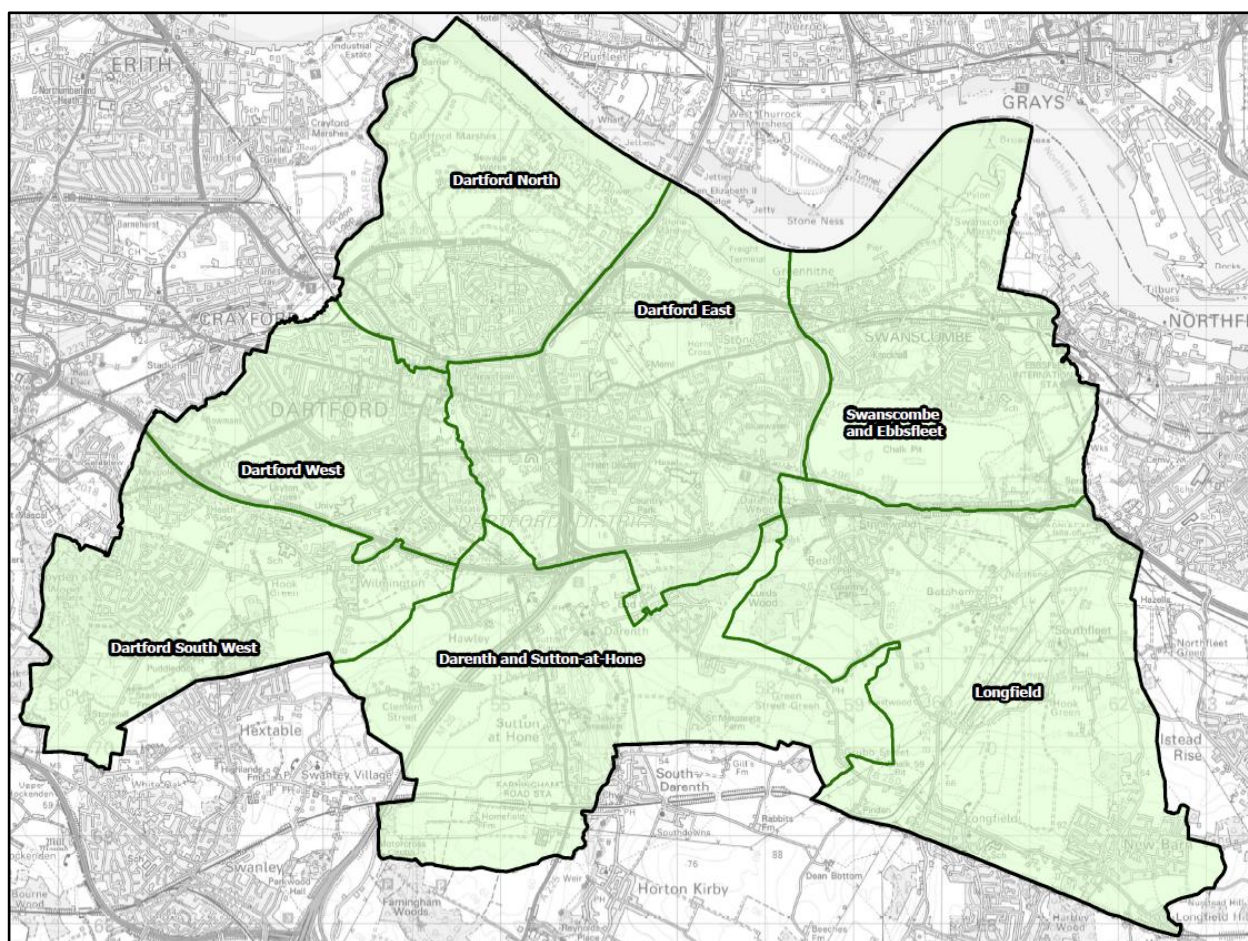
Dartford Primary Schools by Planning Group

	School	Status
Dartford North	Dartford Bridge Community Primary School	Academy
	Holy Trinity CE Primary School (Dartford)	Voluntary Aided
	River Mill Primary School	Free
	St. Anselm's RC Primary School	Academy
	Temple Hill Primary Academy	Academy
Dartford West	Oakfield Primary Academy	Academy
	Our Lady's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Wentworth Primary School	Academy
	West Hill Primary Academy	Academy
	Westgate Primary School	Academy
Dartford East	Brent Primary School	Academy
	Dartford Primary Academy	Academy
	Fleetdown Primary School	Academy
	Gateway Primary Academy	Academy
	Stone St. Mary's CE Primary School	Academy
Dartford South West	Joyden's Wood Infant School	Academy
	Joyden's Wood Junior School	Academy
	Maypole Primary School	Community
	Wilmington Primary School	Academy
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	Greenlands Primary School	Academy
	Sutton-at-Hone CE Primary School	Academy

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	School	Status
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Cherry Orchard Academy	Academy
	Craylands School	Community
	Ebbsfleet Green Primary School	Free
	Knockhall Primary School	Academy
	Manor Community Primary School	Academy
Longfield	Bean Primary School	Community
	Langafel CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sedley's CE Primary School	Academy

Birth Rate Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Dartford, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
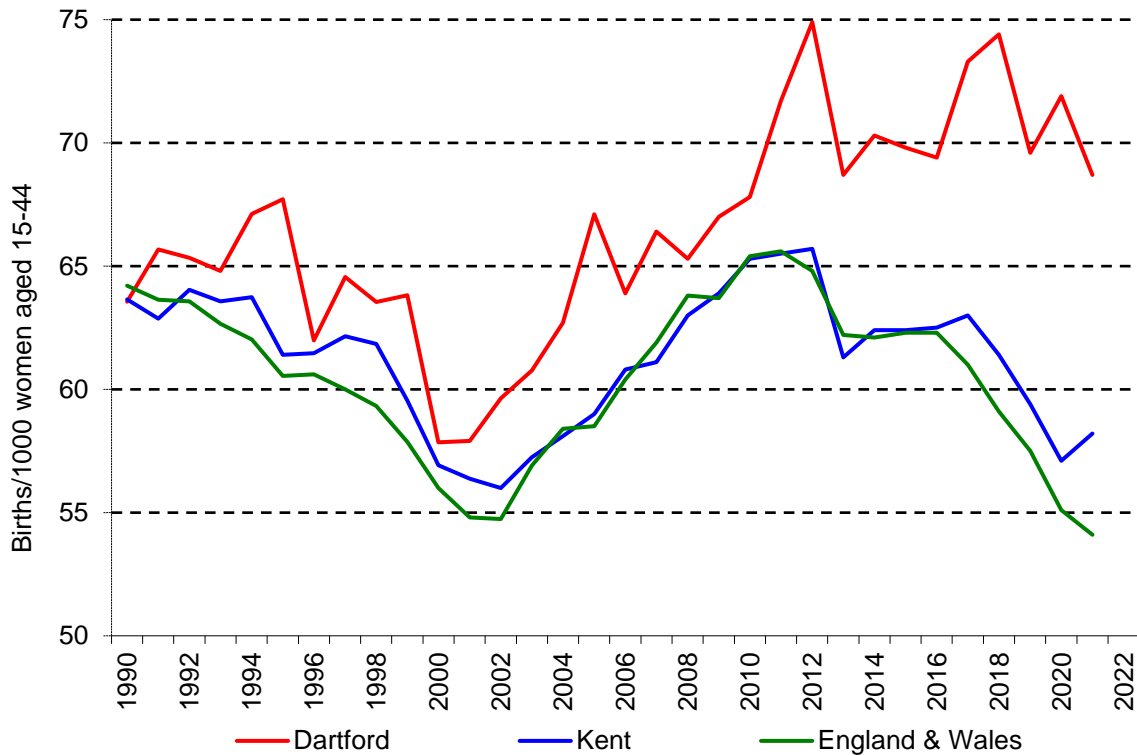
Dartford births and birth rate 1990-2022

Dartford Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Dartford North	330	31	-16	38	19	19	8	0	-9	-19	-29	-37	330
Dartford West	312	0	25	28	44	26	29	32	34	37	39	41	315
Dartford East	390	0	18	7	24	10	10	12	12	12	11	11	390
Dartford South West	180	27	9	19	12	22	24	27	29	31	33	36	180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	90	16	22	22	18	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	90
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	360	51	50	30	0	-8	-13	-15	-20	-24	-28	-31	360
Longfield	90	12	18	10	13	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	90
Dartford	**1,752**	**137**	**126**	**154**	**130**	**110**	**101**	**103**	**95**	**89**	**82**	**78**	**1,755**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,260	11	16	36	-2	-15	-34	-100	-45	-65	-25	-52	1,260
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,340	38	-96	-27	-82	-119	-136	-143	-96	-62	-79	-89	1,340
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	420	-18	-66	-39	-62	-72	-79	-82	-70	-60	-67	-71	420
North West Kent Selective	720	-3	-19	-8	-22	-33	-36	-57	-37	-40	-15	-20	720

Primary District commentary

Forecasts for the Borough as a whole, indicate about 5FE surplus for the first three years of the Plan period for year R. This surplus starts to reduce below 4FE from 2026 and continues over succeeding years. Forecasted demand comes from the Dartford North planning group and the Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet planning group.

In addition to the forecast need identified above, plans for further housing across the district will increase the need for school places. Over and above the current planned housing numbers, Dartford Borough Council are currently consulting on their revised local plan which could include up to an additional 7000 units. Housing growth could be exacerbated further by an expansion of the Elizabeth Line from Abbey Wood to Ebbsfleet, which has been proposed by London Local Authorities.

Dartford North Planning Group
New housing on the Dartford Northern Gateway has driven the demand for places in recent years. Forecasts indicate that for the next five years, the number of places in the planning group will be sufficient to accommodate the demand. It has therefore been decided to put any proposal to expand Dartford Bridge Community Primary School on hold until 2028, at the earliest, where the demand indicates a small deficit. If future projections indicate otherwise, then a proposal could be advanced if necessary.

Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet Planning Group
This planning area is significantly impacted by the Ebbsfleet Garden City development area. A new primary school was established on the Ebbsfleet Green development in 2020-21 which opened with 1FE. The increased demand for year R places due to the pace of housebuilding has necessitated that it be expanded to its capacity of 2FE ahead of the projected timeline.

As the Garden City development progresses, a further new 2FE primary provision will be provided at the Alkerden all-through school for September 2026.

In the longer term, should housing be delivered at current rates, two further new primary schools (Ashmere and Ebbsfleet Central) will be required, in addition to the establishment of the primary provision at Alkerden. This will provide a total of 6FE of new primary provision across the Plan period.

Secondary District Commentary

There are two non-selective and two selective planning groups that cover Dartford Borough or which cross the district boundary. See appendix 13.2 for the secondary planning group maps.

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group
There are seven schools in the Dartford and Swanley non-selective planning group: Dartford Science and Technology College, Ebbsfleet Academy, Inspiration Academy, Leigh Academy, Orchards Academy, Stone Lodge School and Wilmington Academy.

Demand is manageable without any intervention for the next two years, but provision falls into deficit from 2025, but only marginally. This demand increases to more than 1FE from 2027, and then there is a significant increase from 2028.

To manage this demand, KCC will be proposing to commission 2FE of permanent provision at the Leigh Academy for 2025.

A new 8FE all-ability secondary school, within the Ebbsfleet Garden City development (on the Alkerden campus), is due to open in September 2025, initially offering 4FE of non-selective provision in year 7. This will be provided with temporary accommodation, but it is anticipated that the school will move to the permanent school site a year later. This school was commissioned to provide places for the increased student population, primarily from the new housing, and includes the provision required for housing that has not been consented and therefore is not included in the forecasts.

This school will expand to its maximum capacity of 8FE, the timing of which will be subject to the demand from new housing, but will likely be from 2027.

Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective Planning Group
There are seven schools in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group: Longfield Academy, Meopham School, Northfleet Technology College, Northfleet School for Girls, Thamesview School, Saint George's CE School and Saint John's Catholic Comprehensive School.

The planning group is in deficit for the duration of the Plan period. The deficit is 1FE for September 2024, but that deficit increases to 3FE for 2025, and continues to increase to 4FE for 2026, 4.5FE for 2027 and 5FE for 2028. After 2028, the deficit is forecast to decline, but remain at approximately 3FE for the remainder of the Plan period.

For 2024, KCC will commission a second permanent 1FE at Thamesview School, taking the school to 7FE. An additional 2FE will be required in the planning group for 2025, and it is anticipated these will be 1FE at St George's CE School and 1FE at Northfleet Technology College.

In 2026, another 1FE of provision will be required, followed by a further 1FE in 2027. The deficit in 2028 will need to be handled by a bulge year, because that forecast deficit reduces by 2FE for the following year.

Longer term, KCC may need to consider new provision depending on the publication of the Gravesham Local Plan. KCC will monitor the forecasts as the new Gravesham Local Plan becomes clear.

North West Kent Selective Planning Group
There are four schools in the North West Kent selective planning group: Wilmington Grammar School for Girls, Wilmington Grammar School for Boys, Dartford Grammar School and Dartford Grammar School for Girls.

Forecasted demand for selective places in the North West Kent Selective Planning Group indicates that the planning group will now be in deficit for the duration of the Plan period.

For 2024, the deficit is forecast to be under 0.5FE, and will likely be manageable within existing provision. The deficit remains below 1FE until 2026, after which the deficit increases to more than 2FE. The deficit continues at around 2FE, before falling to 1 – 1.5FE for the remainder of the plan period.

Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group
There are two schools in the Gravesham and Longfield selective planning group: Gravesend Grammar School and the Mayfield Grammar School.

The planning group is in deficit for the whole of the planning period. For September 2024, the deficit is 1.5FE. This deficit increases to 2 – 2.5FE deficit for the entirety of the Plan period.

Following expansions to Mayfield Grammar School and the ongoing expansion of Gravesend Grammar School, both Gravesham Grammar Schools are at their capacity and cannot be expanded further. Therefore, this demand, will need to be managed across Borough boundaries or by expansion to existing schools onto other sites, thus creating new Grammar satellites.

Such further expansions will be extremely challenging and KCC will seek to ensure that there is sufficient provision, even if that provision is non-selective. No new grammar schools can be built according to current government legislation.

Given the pressures being anticipated across both Selective Planning Groups, KCC will seek to commission 6FE additional Grammar places for 2026. This could be facilitated through the creation of satellites. However, options to do this are extremely limited and would be logistically challenging and expensive.

Special Educational Needs
Demand for special school places, for all categories remains high. KCC needed to commission a new 250 place special school for Profound Severe and Complex Needs for 2025. A site for a new school was identified in North Sevenoaks and a bid was subsequently submitted for a new Special Free School through KCC's Safety Valve submission. The bid was successful, and it is anticipated the new school will be opened by 2026.

Given the nature of Special Schools and the distances that students travel to receive an appropriate education, the provision will be designed to cater for students in the whole North Kent area.

The new all through school at Alkerden will provide 15 primary Specialist Resource Provision places and 25 secondary places.

Planned Commissioning - Dartford

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Dartford North						
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet			1 FE new provision at Alkerden	1FE provision at Ebbsfleet Central 1FE expansion at Alkerden	1FE provision at Ebbsfleet Central 2FE provision at Ashmere	
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group		4FE new provision at Alkerden 2FE permanent expansion at Leigh Academy		4FE expansion at Alkerden		
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1 FE permanent expansion Thamesview School	1FE permanent expansion at St George's CE School 1FE at Northfleet Technology College	1FE Permanent expansion	1FE Permanent expansion	30 places as a bulge year	
North West Kent Selective			6FE selective provision			
Specialist Resourced Provisions			15 place primary SRP at Alkerden 25 place secondary SRP at Alkerden			
Special School			1 x New 250 place special school for PSCN covering all of North Kent (repeated from the Sevenoaks) section			

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8.4. Dover

District commentary

- The birth rate in Dover District (2021) continued to fall and is 3 points below the County average. The number of recorded births (2022) has risen by 49 from the previous year.

- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period, although there will be some localised pressures associated with house building which may need to be addressed.

- Across the District there will be sufficient secondary school places throughout the Plan period. House building will mean provision will need to increase in some locations in the medium to long term.

- Dover District Council's new Local Plan for the period 2020-2040 has been submitted for examination. We have worked with Dover District Council Officers to consider the impact on the need for additional school places, particularly in the longer term, and have responded to the Plan accordingly.

Map of the Dover primary planning groups
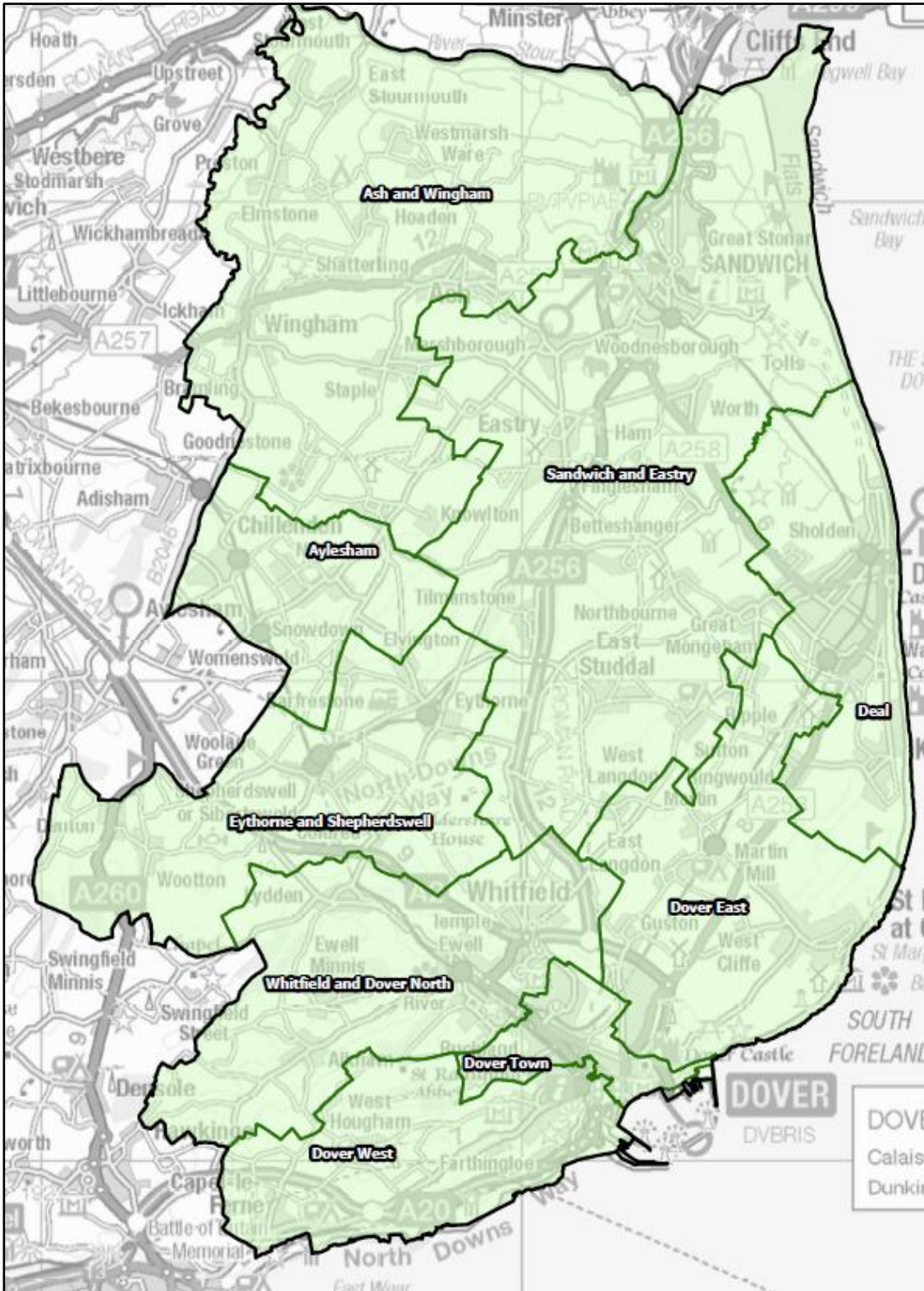
Dover primary schools by planning group

Planning Group	School	Status
Dover Town	Barton Junior School	Academy
	Charlton CE Primary School	Academy
	Green Park Community Primary School	Community
	Shatterlocks Infant School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Dover)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Richard's RC Primary School	Academy
	White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts	Academy
Whitfield and Dover North	Lydden Primary School	Community
	River Primary School	Community
	Temple Ewell CE Primary School	Academy
	Whitfield Aspen School	Community
Dover West	Aycliffe Community Primary School	Community
	Capel-le-Ferne Primary School	Community
	Priory Fields School	Academy
	St. Martin's School (Dover)	Academy
	Vale View Primary School	Academy
Dover East	Guston CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Langdon Primary School	Community
	St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School	Community
Deal	Deal Parochial CE Primary School	Academy
	Downs CE Primary School	Academy
	Hornbeam Primary School	Academy
	Kingsdown and Ringwould CE Primary School	Academy
	Sandown School	Academy
	Sholden CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Mary's RC Primary School (Deal)	Academy
	Warden House Primary School	Academy
Sandwich and Eastry	Eastry CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Northbourne CE Primary School	Academy
	Sandwich Infant School	Academy
	Sandwich Junior School	Community
	Worth Primary School	Academy
Ash and Wingham	Ash Cartwright and Kelsey CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Goodnestone CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Preston Primary School	Community
	Wingham Primary School	Community
Aylesham	Aylesham Primary School	Community
	Nonington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Aylesham)	Academy
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School	Community
	Sibertswold CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

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Birth rate and birth analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Dover, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
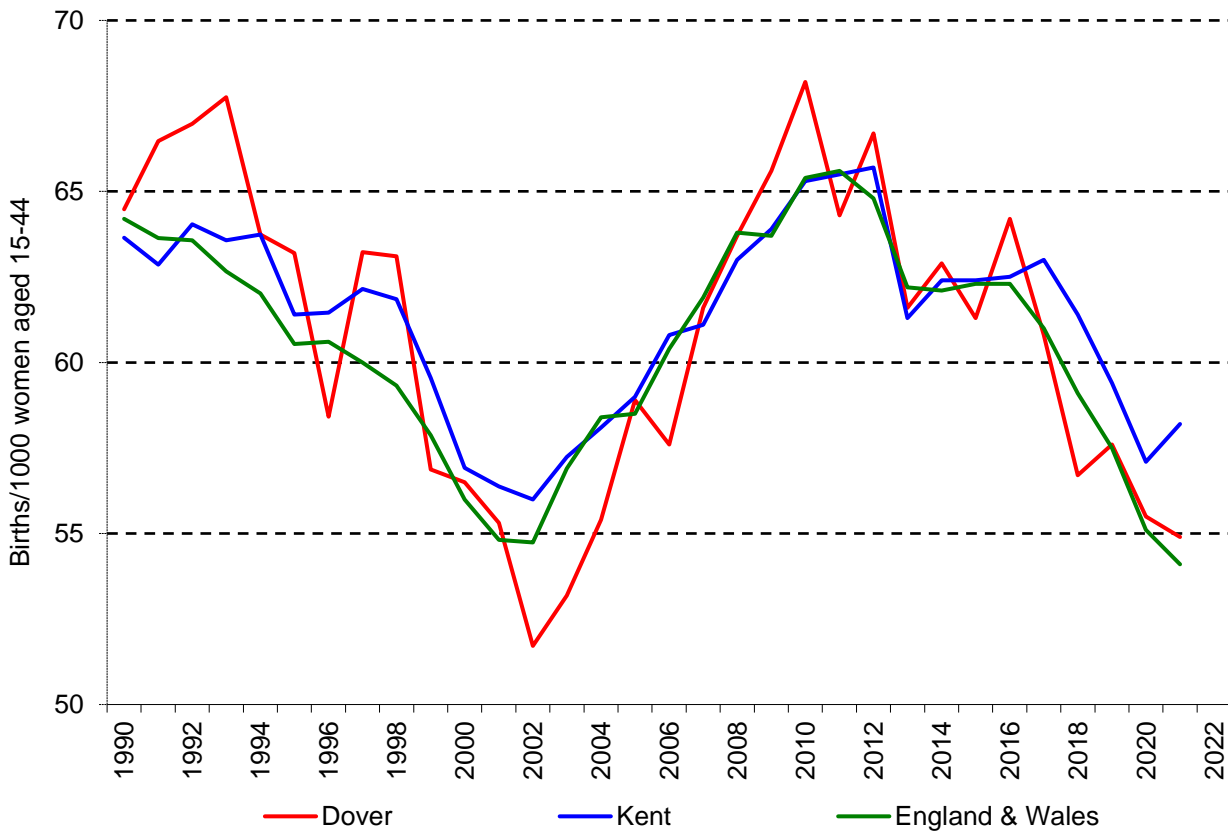
Dover births and birth rate 1990-2022
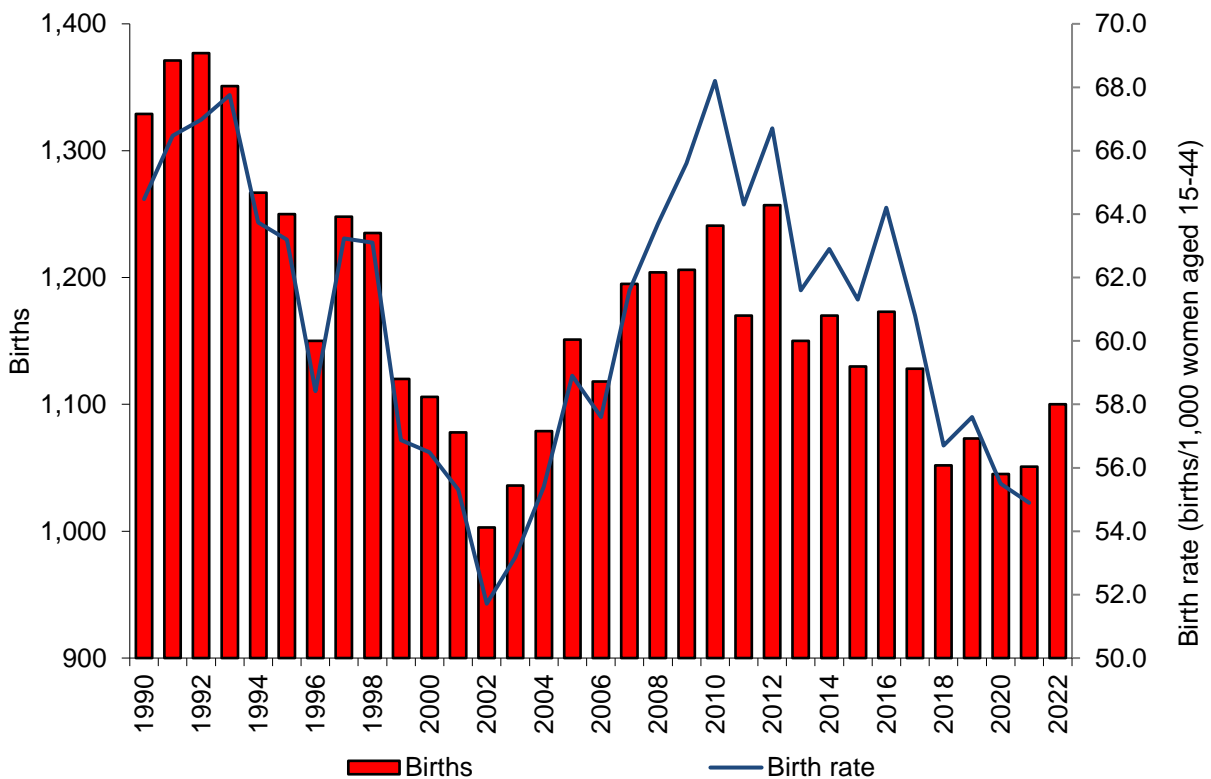
Dover District Forecast

Primary - Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Dover Town	270	62	73	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	52	53	240
Whitfield and Dover North	170	13	-4	14	16	-1	-1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	170
Dover West	170	45	43	40	57	49	49	48	48	47	47	46	170
Dover East	67	7	24	14	4	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	67
Deal	315	30	71	54	62	74	75	77	80	82	85	88	315
Sandwich and Eastry	116	25	13	17	15	7	7	7	7	8	10	11	116
Ash and Wingham	90	29	17	11	11	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	90
Aylesham	102	24	19	1	-12	-21	-29	-37	-44	-50	-57	-63	102
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	8	7	16	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	50
Dover	**1,350**	**243**	**264**	**216**	**213**	**196**	**187**	**179**	**174**	**170**	**168**	**165**	**1,320**

Secondary - Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Dover Non-Selective	500	76	26	-5	-3	-18	-21	-8	20	27	41	45	420
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	435	19	5	-2	16	21	12	11	16	40	27	31	435
Dover District Selective	440	35	5	5	20	6	8	1	24	41	47	49	440

Primary District Commentary

Across the District we forecast significant surplus Year R throughout the Plan period. Two planning groups are showing a deficit of places: Whitfield and Dover North, and Aylesham.

Aylesham Planning Group
In the previous Commissioning Plan, we noted that there had been a significant change in the forecasts from previous years. The change in forecasts was due to an increase in young families moving into Aylesham, with 30 more children in each pre-school age group that year compared with the previous year and a change to source of pre-school aged population data. When this growth rate was factored into the forecasts (and assuming it continued into the short to medium term) it resulted in an expected high forecast demand for primary school places over the coming years.

The effect of the influx of young children in 2021 on future forecasts is moderating down. Last year the forecasts suggested a deficit of -90 places by the end of the planned period, this year's forecasts have reduced this to -63 places. We would expect this to reduce further in next year's forecasts.

Developer contributions are secured to support the expansion of the schools in the planning group as and when required. We will continue monitor pupil numbers closely and to work with the schools in the planning group to ensure that sufficient primary school provision is available as required.

Whitfield and Dover North Planning Group
Much of this planning group comprises the area designated as the Whitfield Urban Expansion (WUE). The WUE has outline planning consent for 5,750 new homes to be delivered over the next 20 years. To provide sufficient primary school places the equivalent of three 2FE primary schools are included within the Master Plan. The first, the expansion of Whitfield Aspen Primary School on to a satellite site, opened for pupils in September 2021 offering an additional 1FE of provision. Planning permission is secured to add an additional block of classrooms, expanding the school to the full 4FE across the two sites. As planning permission is secured, we can react quickly to add this provision when required.

We forecast a small deficit of places later in the Plan period. This is being driven by pupil flow into the planning group. We will monitor pupil numbers closely to ensure the expansion of Whitfield Aspen by 1FE is delivered when required to meet local demand.

Dover East Planning Group
Surplus places are forecast throughout the Plan period. If additional school places are required to support the planned development at Connaught Barracks, this will be via the expansion of Guston Church of England Primary School.

Sandwich and Eastry Planning Group
Consented and proposed developments in Sandwich and the neighbouring villages of Eastry and Ash together account for potentially over 1,000 new homes. Should housing come forward as identified in the Local Plan, up to 1FE of provision in Sandwich may be required.

Secondary District Commentary

There are three secondary planning groups within Dover District (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Dover, Deal and Sandwich) and one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Dover Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Dover non-selective planning group: Astor College of the Arts, Dover Christ Church Academy and St. Edmunds RC School. The Whitfield Urban Expansion may, over time, increase the pressure on local secondary schools. Should additional places be required, it is expected this will be via the expansion of Dover Christ Church Academy as the local school.

The small deficit of year 7 places forecast between 2024-25 and 2028-29 will be managed within existing capacity across the district.

Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two Schools in the Deal and Sandwich non-selective planning group: Goodwin Academy and Sandwich Technology School. Forecasts suggest a small deficit of Year 7 places in the 2024-25 academic year which can be met within existing schools. Consented and proposed developments in Sandwich and the neighbouring villages of Eastry and Ash together account for potentially over 1,000 new homes. If additional non-selective secondary school provision is required, this could be via the expansion of Sandwich Technology School, but to do this additional land would be required.

Dover Selective Planning Group

Selective provision is provided by three schools: Dover Boys Grammar, Dover Girls Grammar and Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar. There is forecast to be sufficient places in this sector throughout the forecast period, although any significant increase in house building will change this situation.

Planned Commissioning - Dover

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Whitfield and North Dover			Expansion of Whitfield Aspen Satellite by 1FE		New 2FE primary school in Whitfield	
Dover East					0.3FE expansion of Guston CE Primary School	
Aylesham				Up to 1FE additional provision in Aylesham		
Sandwich and Eastry					1FE Sandwich planning group	
Dover Non-selective					2FE at Dover Christ Church academy	
Specialist Resourced Provision	30 place Secondary SRP PSCN expansion					

8.5. Folkestone and Hythe

District commentary

- The birth rate in Folkestone and Hythe (2021) increased 2 points from the previous year. The number of recorded births (2022) has fallen by 25 births form the previous year and is 277 births below the 2012 peak.

- Forecast indicate that around 20% of primary school places will be surplus across the District throughout the Plan period.

- Within the secondary sector, we forecast a small deficit of non-selective secondary school places in both Folkestone and Hythe and Romney Marsh at different points. We will be able to manage this within existing schools.

- The adopted Core Strategy (2022) sets out a long-term vision for the District from 2019/20 to 2036/37. The indicative housing trajectory in the Core Strategy suggest that 13,407 new dwellings could be delivered in the period 2019/20 to 2036/37, with Otterpool Park accounting for 5,593 of these dwellings. This would be an average of 745 per annum. During the period 2011/12 to 2020/21 an average of 341 homes were completed per annum (Kent Analytics Statistical Bulletin May 2023).

- Plans for the Garden Village at Otterpool Park continue to progress. The level of development would require significant educational infrastructure across not only primary and secondary phases, but also early years and special education needs provision. We continue to work with the District Council and the promoter of the site to identify how and when new provision will be required.

Map of the Folkestone and Hythe primary planning groups
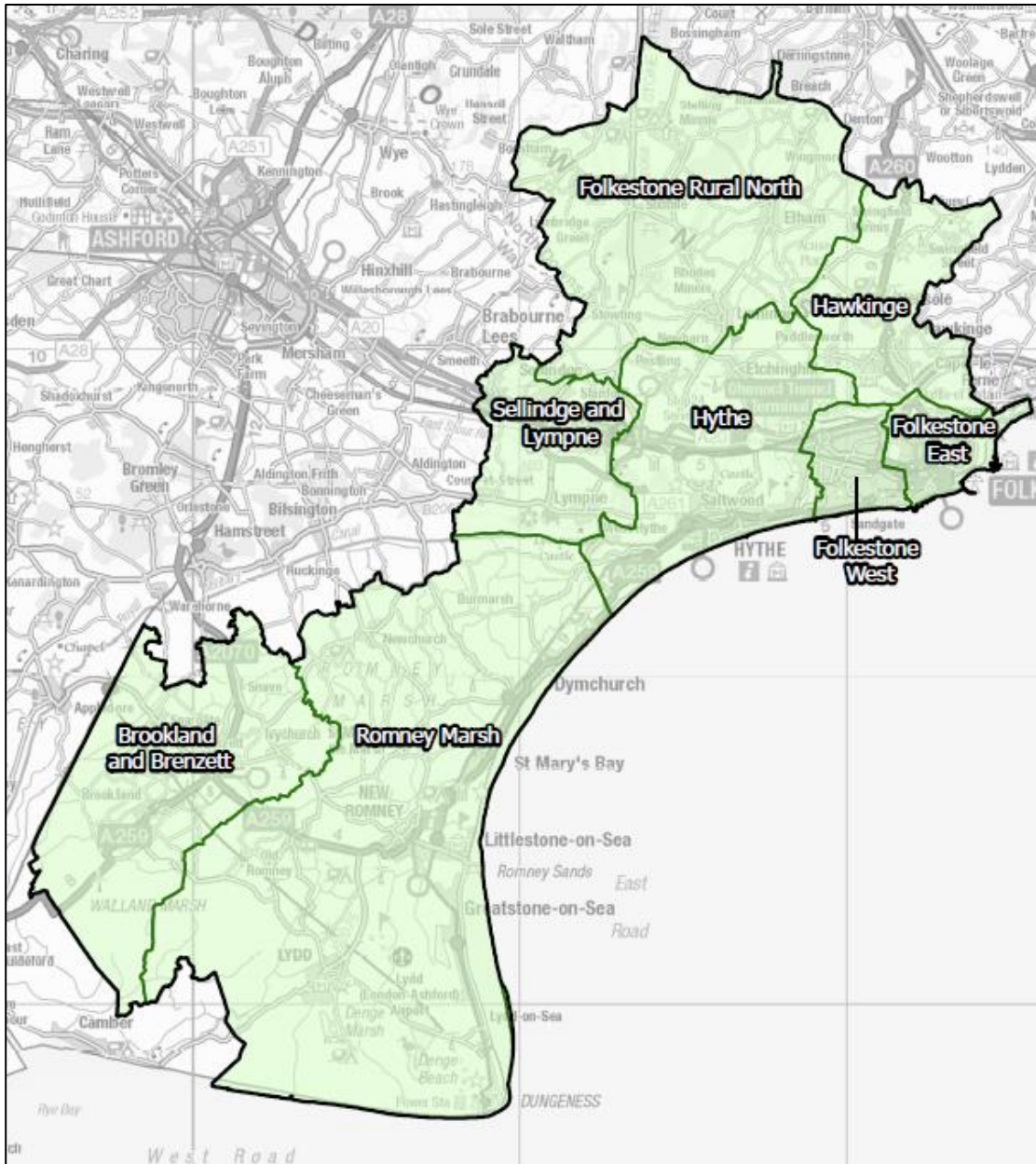
Folkestone and Hythe primary schools by planning group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Folkestone East	Castle Hill Community Primary School	Community
	Christ Church CE Academy	Academy
	Folkestone Primary Academy	Academy
	Martello Primary School	Academy
	Mundella Primary School	Academy
	St. Eanswythe's CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary Academy (Folkestone)	Academy
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
	Stella Maris RC Primary School	Academy
Folkestone West	All Souls' CE Primary School	Academy
	Cheriton Primary School	Foundation
	Harcourt Primary School	Foundation
	Morehall Primary School	Academy
	Sandgate Primary School	Community

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Planning Groups	School	Status
	St. Martin's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Hawkinge	Churchill School (Hawkinge)	Foundation
	Hawkinge Primary School	Foundation
	Selsted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Folkestone Rural North	Bodsham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Elham CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Lyminge CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Stelling Minnis CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Stowting CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hythe	Hythe Bay CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Palmarsh Primary School	Community
	Saltwood CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Seabrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Augustine's RC Primary School (Hythe)	Acacdemy
Sellindge and Lympne	Lympne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sellindge Primary School	Community
Romney Marsh	Dymchurch Primary School	Academy
	Greatstone Primary School	Foundation
	Lydd Primary School	Academy
	St. Nicholas CE Primary Academy	Academy
Brookland and Brenzett	Brenzett CE Primary School	Academy
	Brookland CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

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Birth rate and birth analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Folkestone & Hythe, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022

Folkestone & Hythe births and birth rate 1990-2022

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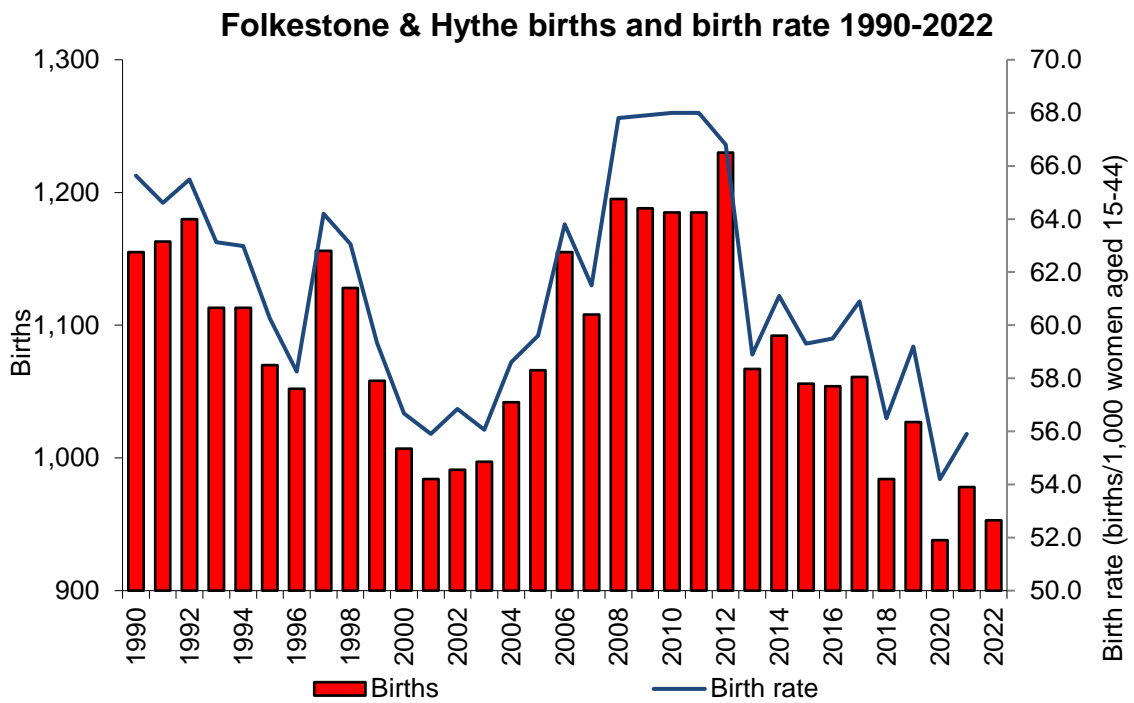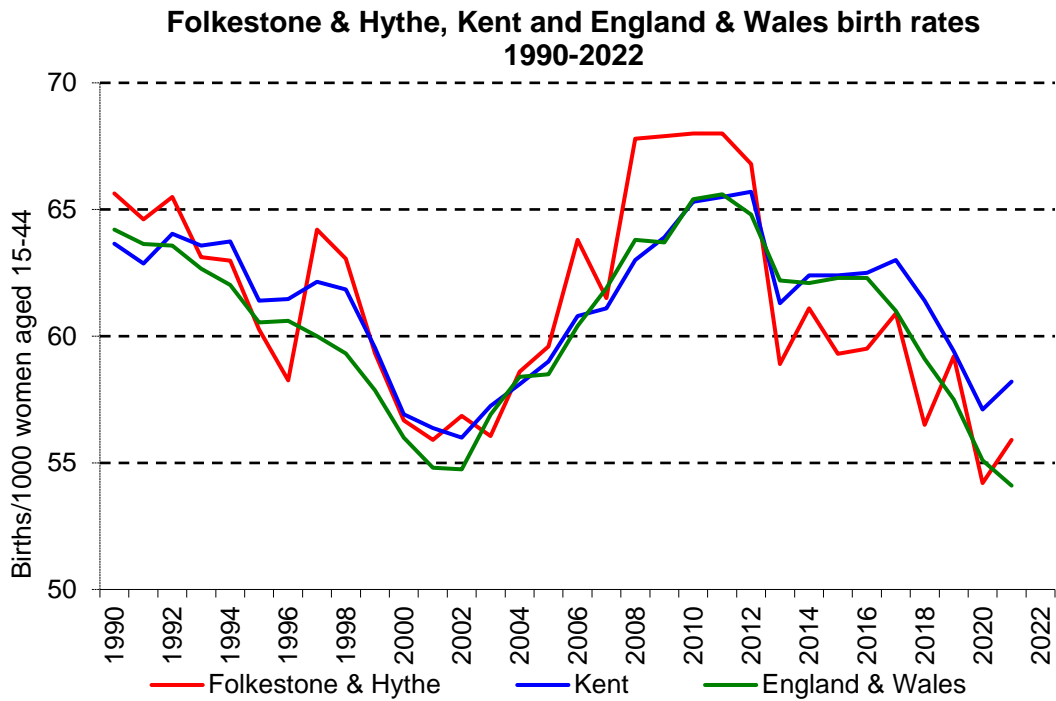
Folkestone and Hythe Analysis

Primary - Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Folkestone East	373	69	59	87	84	93	95	97	98	100	101	101	373
Folkestone West	285	62	27	33	42	33	31	29	28	26	24	23	255
Hawkinge	135	22	35	41	30	34	34	35	34	34	34	34	135
Folkestone Rural North	93	13	20	19	19	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	93
Hythe	140	9	-3	30	24	9	4	1	1	0	1	1	140
Sellindge and Lympne	60	11	2	4	-1	-9	-9	-10	-10	-10	-10	-9	60
Romney Marsh	187	41	59	62	68	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	187
Brookland and Brenzett	35	10	11	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	35
Folkestone & Hythe	**1,308**	**237**	**210**	**284**	**275**	**265**	**261**	**259**	**261**	**261**	**263**	**264**	**1,278**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	625	21	-15	-14	34	43	14	36	79	56	122	115	625
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	180	-15	-19	-22	-15	3	1	-20	-6	7	13	18	180
Folkestone & Hythe District Selective	330	-26	33	34	31	30	33	30	31	30	34	31	330

Primary District Commentary

Folkestone and Hythe District Analysis - Primary
We forecast a significant surplus of Year R places with around 20% capacity across the Plan period. Some planning groups forecast to see over one quarter of their Year R capacity vacant in the coming years.

As schools are primarily funded on the number of pupils on roll, low Year R numbers will impact on future budgets with some schools choosing to reduce their published admissions numbers. If required, we will work with schools both maintained by KCC and those led by academy trusts to reduce published admission numbers in areas of significant surplus places.

Folkestone West and Folkestone East Planning Groups
The Folkestone East and West planning groups cover the Town. Forecasts suggest that there will be significant surplus places across both planning groups throughout the Plan period. There is land and developer contributions for a new 2FE primary school at Shorncliffe Heights (Folkestone West). However, given the forecast level of surplus places, it is unlikely this will come forward in this decade.

Sellindge and Lympne Planning Group
Current forecasts are showing a small deficit of Year R places from 2025-26 onwards. This is later than was forecast in the previous Plan. Developer contributed land and funding will enable Sellindge Primary School to accommodate the additional pupils when required.

Romney Marsh Planning Group
Forecasts suggest a significant surplus of Year R places throughout the Plan period with up to 48% surplus Year R places by the end of the Plan period. The District's Core Strategy provides for just under 600 new homes in the Romney Marsh planning group. In the short to medium term, we will work with schools in the planning group to manage the high levels of surplus primary school places forecast.

Hythe Planning Group
At the end of the Plan period, we are forecasting less than 2% surplus places. It is expected that there would be sufficient places for residents in the planning group with those further afield gaining places near to their homes.

Secondary District Commentary

Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective Planning Group
There are three schools in the Folkestone and Hythe non-selective planning group: Brockhill Park Performing Arts College, Folkestone Academy and The Turner Free School.

Forecasts suggest there will be a small deficit of non-selective Year 7 early in the Plan period. We will work with existing academy trusts to increase provision if required.

Romney Marsh Non-Selective Planning Group
There is one non-selective school in the planning group: The Marsh Academy.

Forecasts suggest there could be a small deficit of Year 7 places in some years across the Plan period. The Academy Admissions Policy identifies a 'priority zone' which prioritises the admission of pupils who reside in towns and villages surrounding Romney Marsh.

Therefore, we anticipate there will be sufficient places for local pupils to be admitted whilst those travelling from further afield will be eased back into more local schools.

Folkestone and Hythe Selective Planning Group
There are two selective schools in the District: Folkestone Girls Grammar and Harvey Grammar.

Forecasts suggest there will be sufficient Year 7 places available throughout the Plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Folkestone and Hythe

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Folkestone West Primary						2FE new provision in Shorncliffe
Specialist Resourced Provision	30 place Secondary SRP PSCN expansion					

8.6. Gravesham

Borough Summary

- The Gravesham birth rate and number of births have fallen sharply since 2019, but remain above the county and national figures.

- Forecasts indicate that there are sufficient Year R places across the Primary planning groups. Small pockets of deficits are forecast, but will be covered by adjacent planning groups.

- Demand for non-selective Secondary provision in Gravesham continues to increase, necessitating additional capacity. Selective secondary school rolls are also forecast to increase, but any options for creating additional selective capacity will be extremely challenging and KCC may be only able to ensure that the Local Authority statutory duty to provide sufficient places, of any type, is met.

- The current Gravesham Borough Council (GBC) Local Plan, adopted September 2014, states an intention to build 6,170 dwellings between 2011 to 2028. About 20% of the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation area is sited in Gravesham. During the 5-year period 2013-18 a total of 1,023 houses were completed with an average of 205 per annum.

- A new Local Plan is expected to be published within 18 months and KCC will work with GBC to ensure that sufficient school places are available.

- Prior to the Covid pandemic, a significant factor to primary and secondary demand in Gravesham Borough, was the migration from urban centres in Greater London to locations such as Gravesham Borough. Migration reduced significantly during the pandemic, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that post Covid, migration will pick up, possibly to pre-Covid levels.

Gravesham Primary Schools by Planning Group
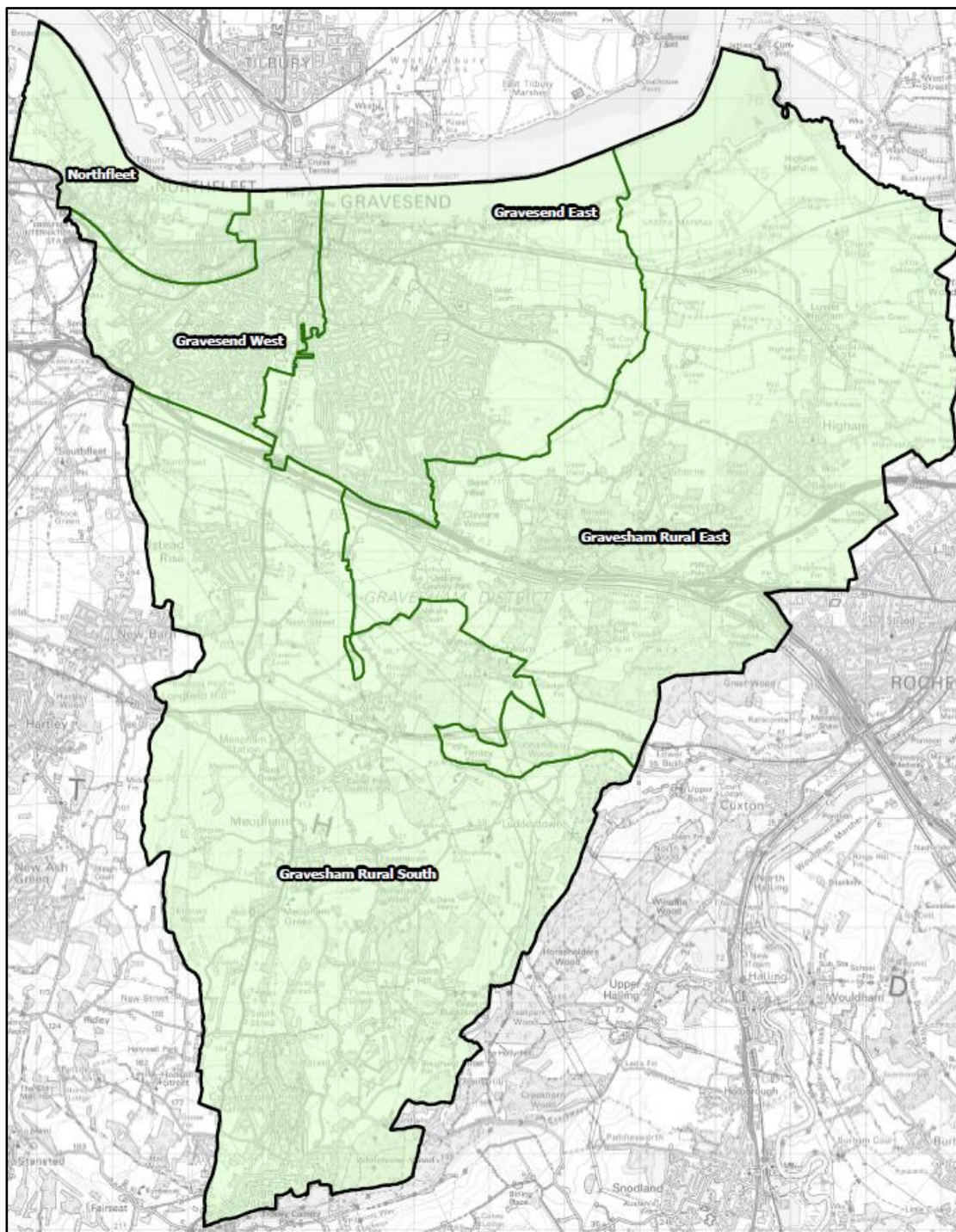
Planning Group	School	Status
Gravesend East	Chantry Community Academy	Academy
	Holy Trinity CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Kings Farm Primary School	Community
	Riverview Infant School	Academy
	Riverview Junior School	Academy
	Singlewell Primary School	Community
	St. John's RC Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Tymberwood Academy	Academy
	Westcourt Primary School	Academy

Planning Group	School	Status
	Whitehill Primary School	Academy
Gravesend West	Cecil Road Primary School	Community
	Copperfield Academy	Academy
	Painters Ash Primary School	Community
	Saint George's CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Shears Green Infant School	Academy
	Shears Green Junior School	Community
	Springhead Park Primary School	Free
	Wrotham Road Primary School	Academy
Northfleet	Lawn Primary School	Community
	Rosherville CE Primary Academy	Academy
	St. Botolph's CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Northfleet)	Academy
Gravesham Rural East	Higham Primary School	Community
	Shorne CE Primary School	Academy
Gravesham Rural South	Cobham Primary School	Community
	Culverstone Green Primary School	Academy
	Istead Rise Primary School	Academy
	Meopham Community Academy	Academy
	Vigo Village School	Community

Birth Rate and Birth Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Gravesham, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022

Gravesham births and birth rate 1990-2022
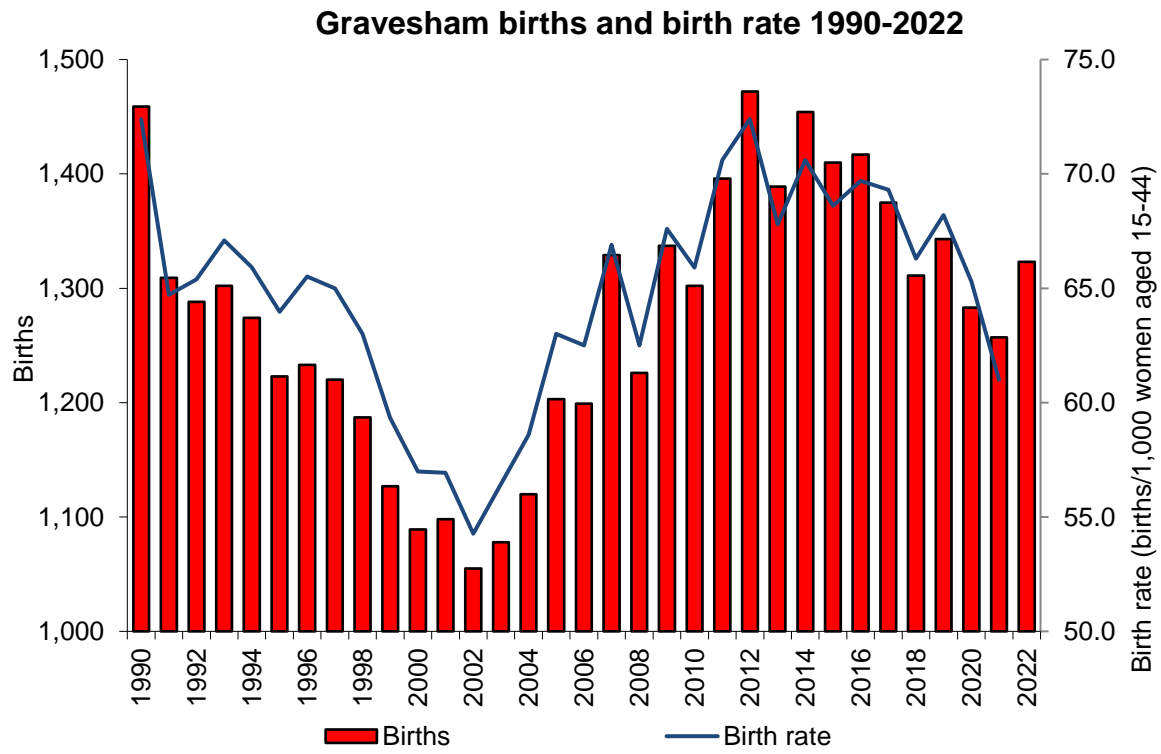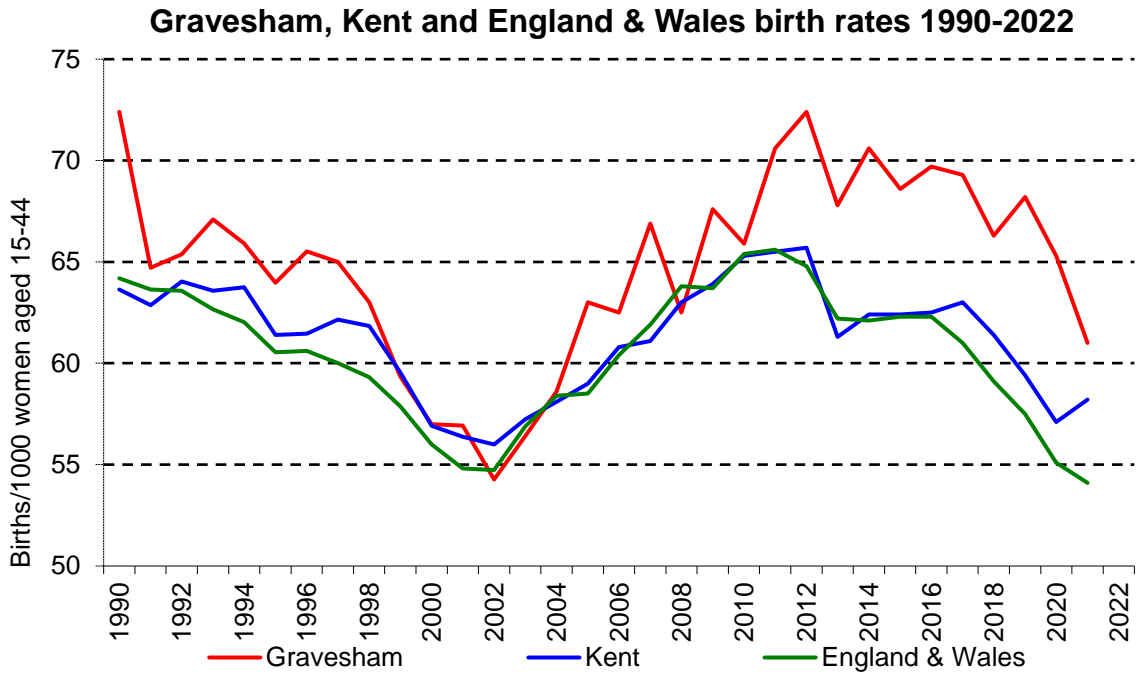
Gravesham Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Gravesend East	682	133	103	81	105	99	106	109	112	114	116	117	652
Gravesend West	444	15	82	85	72	77	80	83	85	87	89	90	474
Northfleet	140	8	7	1	7	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	140
Gravesham Rural East	60	0	-12	-4	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Gravesham Rural South	180	15	25	2	5	1	4	5	7	9	11	14	180
Gravesham	**1,506**	**171**	**206**	**165**	**181**	**172**	**185**	**194**	**202**	**209**	**214**	**219**	**1,506**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,340	38	-96	-27	-82	-119	-136	-143	-96	-62	-79	-89	1,340
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	420	-18	-66	-39	-62	-72	-79	-82	-70	-60	-67	-71	420

Primary District commentary

Recent forecasts have indicated a stabilisation of demand that leaves a surplus of Year R capacity across the Borough for the duration of the Plan period. However locally, Gravesham Rural East and Northfleet planning groups indicate small deficits from September 2023.

Gravesham is expected to publish a new local plan within the next two years. In addition to that, new housing development on the Northfleet Embankment and Gravesend Canal Basin will see demand for Primary School places increase. To support the growth in the Northfleet Embankment area, KCC will be commissioning additional provision by relocating and enlarging Rosherville Church of England Academy onto a new site.

New housing in the Coldharbour area will generate some additional need for Year R places. This will be accommodated within the recently opened second FE of primary provision at Saint George's CE School.

Northfleet Planning Group
The planning group indicates a small deficit every year. This will largely be managed by using capacity in adjacent planning groups that show a surplus, such as Gravesend West.

In addition, new housing at the Harbour Village and Cable Wharf developments will require new provision. Rosherville Church of England Academy has a PAN of 20. This will be increased initially to 1FE and then to 2 FE as required, and a new school will be built a short distance away from the existing school, on the site of the old Rosherville Gardens.

Gravesham Rural East Planning Group
The planning group indicates either no surplus or a small deficit every year. Expansion of schools in the planning group is not considered viable, because it would create surpluses that could affect other schools' abilities to manage their budgets. The deficits will largely be managed by using capacity in adjacent planning groups that show a surplus, such as Gravesend East.

Secondary District Commentary

There is one selective and one non-selective planning group that cover the Gravesham area. See appendix 13.2 for the secondary planning group maps.

Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective Planning Group
There are seven schools in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group: Longfield Academy, Meopham School, Northfleet Technology College, Northfleet School for Girls, Thamesview School, Saint George's CE School and Saint John's Catholic Comprehensive School.

The planning group is in deficit for the duration of the Plan period. The deficit is 1FE for September 2024, but that deficit increases to 3FE for 2025, and continues to increase to 4FE for 2026, 4.5FE for 2027 and 5FE for 2028. After 2028, the deficit is forecast to decline, but remain at approximately 3FE for the remainder of the Plan period.

For 2024, KCC will commission a second permanent 1FE at Thamesview School, taking the school to 7FE. An additional 2FE will be required in the planning group for 2025, and it is anticipated these will be 1FE at St George's CE School and 1FE at Northfleet Technology College.

In 2026, another 1FE of provision will be required, followed by a further 1FE in 2027. The deficit in 2028 will need to be handled by a bulge year, because that forecast deficit reduces by 2FE for the following year.

Longer term, KCC may need to consider new provision depending on the publication of the Gravesham Local Plan. KCC will monitor the forecasts as the new Gravesham Local Plan becomes clear.

Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group
There are two schools in the Gravesham and Longfield selective planning group: Gravesend Grammar School and the Mayfield Grammar School.

The planning group is in deficit for the whole of the planning period. For September 2024, the deficit is 1.5FE. This deficit increases to 2 – 2.5FE deficit for the entirety of the Plan period.

Following expansions to Mayfield Grammar School and the ongoing expansion of Gravesend Grammar School, both Gravesham Grammar Schools are at their capacity and cannot be expanded further. Therefore, this demand, will need to be managed across Borough boundaries or by expansion to existing schools onto other sites, thus creating new Grammar satellites.

Such further expansions will be extremely challenging and KCC will seek to ensure that there is sufficient provision, even if that provision is non-selective. No new grammar schools can be built according to current government legislation.

As previously explained in the Dartford section of this Commissioning Plan, due to the pressures being anticipated across both the Gravesham and Longfield and North West Kent Selective Planning Groups, KCC will seek to commission 6FE additional Grammar places for 2026. This could be facilitated through the creation of satellites. However, options to do this are extremely limited and would be logistically challenging and expensive.

Special Educational Needs
Demand for special school places, for all categories remains high. KCC needed to commission a new 250 place special school for Profound Severe and Complex Needs for 2025. A site for a new school was identified in North Sevenoaks and a bid was subsequently submitted for a new Special Free School through KCC's Safety Valve submission. The bid was successful, and it is anticipated the new school will be opened by 2026 at the latest.

Given the nature of Special Schools and the distances that students travel to receive an appropriate education, the provision is being designed to cater for students in the whole North Kent area.

It is anticipated that Springhead Park Primary School will provide 15 primary SLCN places, for 2023-24 through the establishment of a Specialist Resource Provision.

Planned Commissioning – Gravesham

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Northfleet		0.3FE (10 additional permanent places) at Rosherville CE Academy			1FE at Rosherville CE Academy	
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1 FE permanent expansion Thamesview School	1FE permanent expansion at St George's CE School 1FE at Northfleet Technology College	1FE Permanent expansion	1FE Permanent expansion	30 places as a bulge year	
Special Education Needs			1 x New 250 place special school for PSCN covering all of North Kent (repeated from the Sevenoaks section)			

8.7. Maidstone

Borough commentary

- The birth rate in Maidstone dropped sharply in 2019 and 2020, in line with the County and National trend. However, the birth rates and the number of births increased significantly in 2021 before dropping back marginally in 2022.

- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough throughout the Plan period. However, there is pressure for places forecast within some planning groups. Within the secondary sector, we forecast a pressure for places in both the non-selective and selective sectors.

- Maidstone Borough Council's Local Plan was formally adopted in October 2017, setting out the scale and location of proposed development up to 2031. The Borough is planning for around 17,500 dwellings or just under 900 per annum. During the 5 year period 2015-16 to 2019-20 a total of 6,084 houses were completed which is an average of 1,216 per year and is above the 900 average required. However, it is worth noting that the average housing delivery was significantly below the required level during the initial years of the Plan period. The Borough undertook a review of its Local Plan that was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on Thursday 31 March 2022; the review identifies further locations for additional housing growth that is not included within the forecasts presented.

Map of the Maidstone Primary Planning Groups
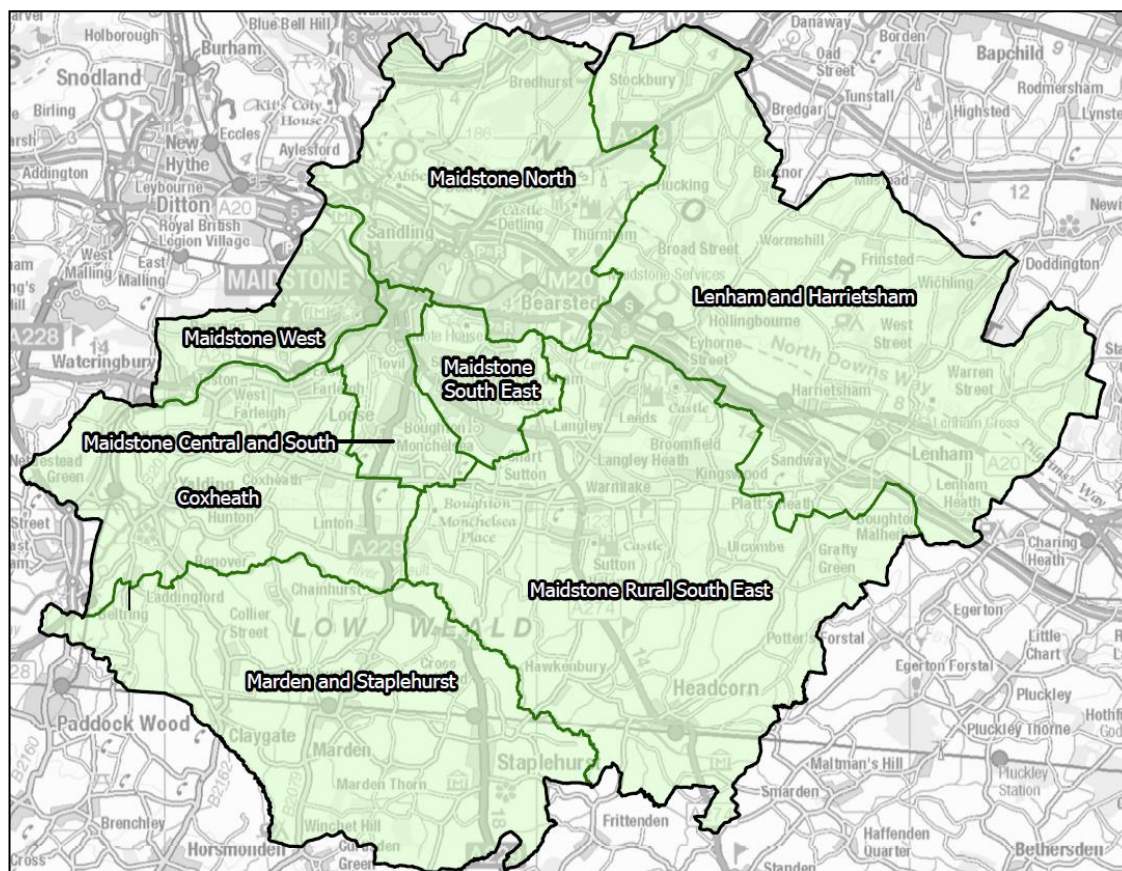
Maidstone Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Maidstone Central and South	Archbishop Courtenay CE Primary School	Academy
	Boughton Monchelsea Primary School	Community
	Loose Primary School	Community
	South Borough Primary School	Academy
	Tiger Primary School	Free
Maidstone North	Bearsted Primary Academy	Free
	Bredhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Madginford Primary School	Community
	North Borough Junior School	Community
	Roseacre Junior School	Foundation
	Sandling Primary School	Community
	St. John's CE Primary School (Maidstone)	Academy
	St. Paul's Infant School	Community
	Thurnham CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at East Borough	Academy
Maidstone West	Allington Primary School	Academy
	Barming Primary School	Academy
	Brunswick House Primary School	Community
	Jubilee Primary School	Free
	Palace Wood Primary School	Community
	St. Francis' RC School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Michael's CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Michael's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled

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Planning Groups	School	Status
	West Borough Primary School	Community
Maidstone South East	Greenfields Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Family RC Primary School	Academy
	Langley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Molehill Primary Academy	Academy
	Oaks Primary Academy	Academy
	Park Way Primary School	Community
	Senacre Wood Primary School	Community
	Tree Tops Primary Academy	Academy
Lenham and Harrietsham	Harrietsham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Hollingbourne Primary School	Community
	Lenham Primary School	Community
	Platts Heath Primary School	Community
Coxheath	Coxheath Primary School	Community
	East Farleigh Primary School	Community
	Hunton CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Yalding St. Peter and St. Paul CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Marden and Staplehurst	Laddingford St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Marden Primary Academy	Academy
	St. Margaret's Collier Street CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Staplehurst School	Community
Maidstone Rural South East	Headcorn Primary School	Community
	Kingswood Primary School	Community
	Leeds and Broomfield CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sutton Valence Primary School	Community
	Ulcombe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

Birth Rate and Births Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Maidstone, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
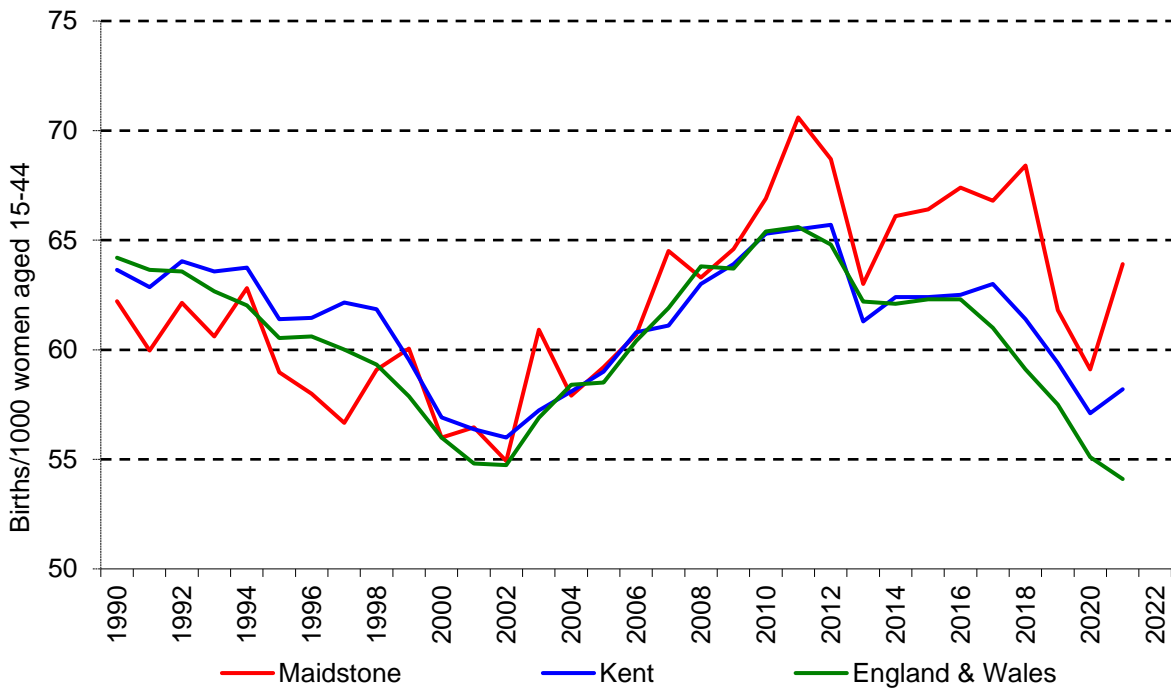
Maidstone births and birth rate 1990-2022
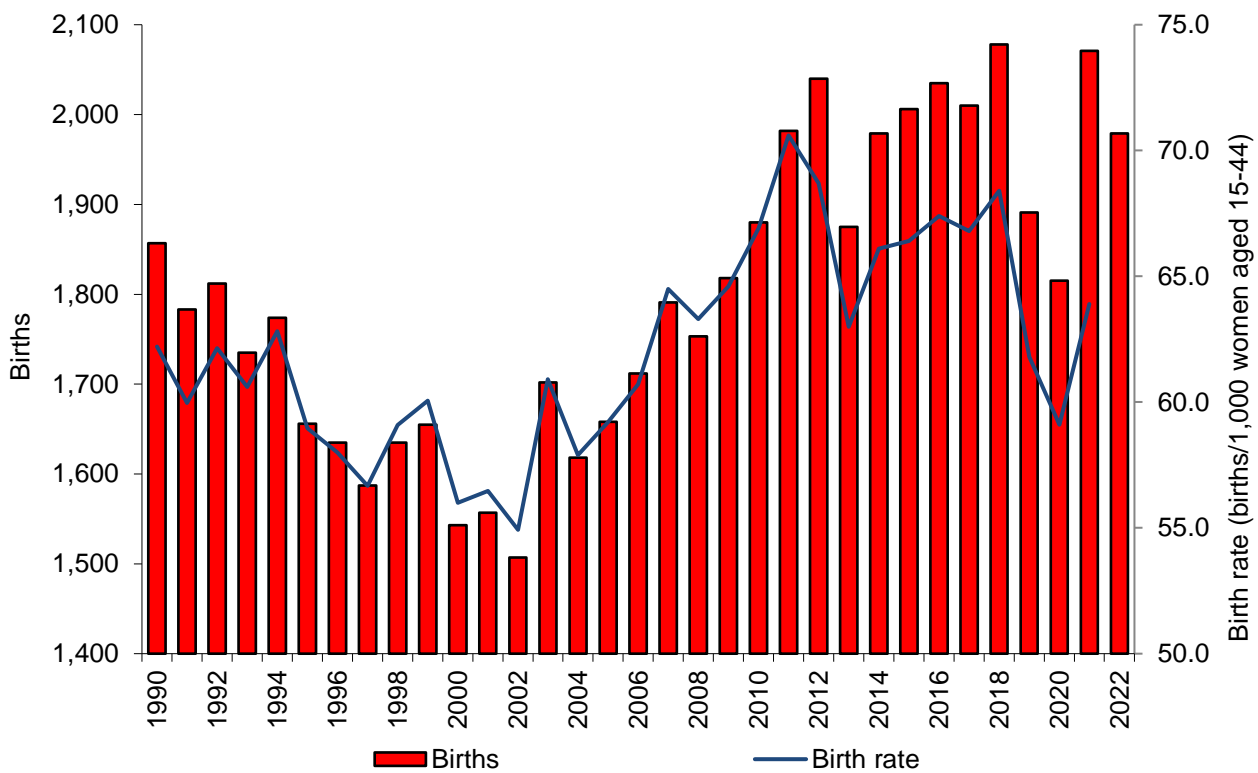
Maidstone Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	285	-1	10	17	32	21	21	21	20	18	17	16	285
Maidstone North	525	5	34	26	62	55	61	67	70	75	79	84	525
Maidstone West	460	7	20	58	66	32	32	33	32	32	31	31	460
Maidstone South East	327	9	17	19	50	26	24	23	20	17	14	12	327
Lenham and Harrietsham	118	22	16	26	9	8	6	6	4	3	2	1	118
Coxheath	129	-1	-8	-22	-34	-28	-29	-30	-32	-33	-34	-35	129
Marden and Staplehurst	145	1	8	12	-30	-23	-27	-30	-34	-38	-40	-43	165
Maidstone Rural South East	140	11	14	-7	5	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-13	-13	140
Maidstone	**2,129**	**53**	**111**	**130**	**161**	**83**	**78**	**78**	**67**	**60**	**56**	**53**	**2,149**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	1,560	-20	-148	-129	-160	-195	-241	-288	-320	-257	-238	-199	1,530
Maidstone and Malling Selective	785	9	13	18	12	5	-22	-33	-44	-27	-30	-9	815

Primary District commentary

Overall, forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient places for Year R across the Plan period for the Maidstone district. However, there is pressure for places within the rural planning groups.

We also anticipate additional pressure from permitted developments across the town centre area of Maidstone. There are numerous projects scheduled and on-going to convert retail and office spaces into new residential dwellings under permitted development. This will potentially increase the demand for primary places across the Maidstone town centre area in excess of that indicated in the forecasts and has placed in-year pressure on schools as school-aged children move to the town.

Maidstone West Planning Group
In the longer term, housing developments on the Maidstone side of Hermitage Lane will necessitate up to 2FE of additional provision. Land has been secured that would enable a 2FE primary school to be established on a site to the East of Hermitage Lane, known as Chapel Field. However, based on the current rate of housing growth, it is currently not expected to be required within the Plan period, this will continue to be reviewed as houses are occupied. The location on the boundary between Maidstone and Tonbridge and Malling means that it is important to consider demand arising from housing growth local to the site in both Maidstone North and East Malling when anticipating the timing of the school's establishment.

Lenham and Harrietsham Planning Group
The forecast for the planning group indicates that a surplus of 26 places in 2024-25 drops sharply in 2025-26 to just 9 places and this small surplus continues to diminish gradually throughout the Plan period. We will monitor the situation carefully to assess whether additional provision is needed and, subject to a review of future forecast demand, will commission an expansion of an existing school in 2026-27. This demand will be dependent on the pace and school of housing development.

Marden and Staplehurst Planning Group
The planning group forecast to have a small surplus until 2025-26 when it moves to a 30 place deficit. The deficit drops below 30 places in 2026-27 and 2027-28, but then reverts to 30 in 2028-29 and is forecast to slowly increase for the remainder of the Plan period. We have commission 20 additional places at Marden Primary Academy from September 2024 and will commission up to 30 additional places within the existing schools in the planning group.

Coxheath Planning Group
There is a deficit of around 1 FE forecast throughout the Plan period. We will seek to offer up to 30 additional temporary places in the initial year of the Plan period to ensure sufficient places for the short-term, before commissioning a 1FE permanent expansion of an existing school in 2025-26.

Maidstone Rural South East Planning Group
The planning group is forecast to have a deficit of places for the Plan period apart from in 2025-26 when a small surplus is anticipated. The deficit increases slowly from 9 places in 2026-27 but is below half a form of entry by the end of the Plan period. We will monitor the situation carefully to assess whether additional provision is needed, however, we anticipate that there will be sufficient places in neighbouring planning groups to meet the demand.

Secondary District Commentary

There are two planning groups which are within Maidstone Borough, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 12.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the Maidstone non-selective planning group: Cornwallis Academy, The Lenham School, Maplesden Noakes School, New Line Learning Academy, School of Science and Technology, St. Augustine Academy, St. Simon Stock Catholic School and Valley Park School.

The planning group is in deficit throughout the Plan period. There is an initial fluctuation between a 148 place deficit in 2023-24, that drops to 129 in 2024-25 and then the deficit gradually increases to a high of 320 places (greater than 10 FE) in 2029-30. After 2029-30, the longer-term forecast suggests that the deficit will decrease towards the end of the Plan period to 199 places in 2032-33.

In recent years, schools within this planning group have admitted over PAN, creating additional capacity. We anticipate this pattern to continue and will accommodate some of the forecast deficit. However, up to 90 temporary places via bulge provision within the existing Secondary schools will be needed to meet the demand for places during the initial years.

In the medium term, it will be necessary to commission up to 3 FE of permanent provision from 2025-26 in existing Secondary schools to meet the ongoing demand within the planning group. In the longer term we anticipate the need for the establishment of a new secondary school from 2027 and will seek to work with partners, including the DfE, to identify an appropriate location within the Borough over the coming year.

Maidstone and Malling Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Maidstone selective planning group: Invicta Grammar School, Maidstone Grammar School, Maidstone Grammar School for Girls and Oakwood Park Grammar School.

The forecast for the planning group indicates that there will be sufficient places through to 2026-27. However, from 2027-28 there is a fluctuating deficit of around a 1 FE forecast through to almost the end of Plan period. Therefore, in the longer term, it may be necessary to expand an existing school by 1 FE. This will be dependent on the pace and school of housing development.

Planned Commissioning – Maidstone

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Maidstone West				New 2FE School on East of Hermitage Lane		
Lenham and Harrietsham Planning Group			1 FE permanent expansion of existing school			
Marden and Staplehurst	20 Places at Marden Primary Academy	Up to 30 permanent Places				
Coxheath	Up to 30 temporary places	1FE permanent expansion of existing school				
Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 90 temporary Year 7 places in existing schools	Up to 3 FE expansion within existing schools		Establishment of new 6FE secondary school		
Maidstone and Malling Selective Planning Group				1 FE permanent expansion of existing school		

8.8. Sevenoaks

District Summary

- The birth rate in Sevenoaks declined from 2018 to 2020, albeit the rate was above the County and National averages. In 2021 the rate rose considerably and returned near to the 2018 rate. The number of births has followed a similar pattern with a drop from 2018, before a recovery in 2021, but then falling back in 2022.

- There are significant surplus Year R places in the district across the Plan period. KCC will seek to establish local admission arrangements to enable schools to manage numbers, where surpluses may appear excessive. However, KCC is cognisant of the imminent publication of the Sevenoaks Local Plan (see below).

- The Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group is forecast to have a surplus of Year 7 secondary places throughout much of the Plan period.

- The first year of the Plan period in the Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective planning group, shows a small surplus. This becomes a deficit from September 2025, peaking at 3FE in 2028. There is a forecast deficit of places for the West Kent Selective planning group during the Plan period.

- Sevenoaks District Council is expected to publish a new Local Plan over the next 18 months that will indicate building a significant number of new dwellings in the years up to 2035. A consultation on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan is underway, to identify the essential community infrastructure that will be required, this plan suggests that about 10,000 new homes will be provided by the Local Plan.

- Prior to the publication of the new plan, new housing development sites are being identified with Fort Halstead and Sevenoaks Quarry being progressed before the new plan is published. Both Fort Halstead and Sevenoaks Quarry sites have the potential for a new Primary School if the demand for new provision materialises.

Map of the Sevenoaks Primary Planning Groups
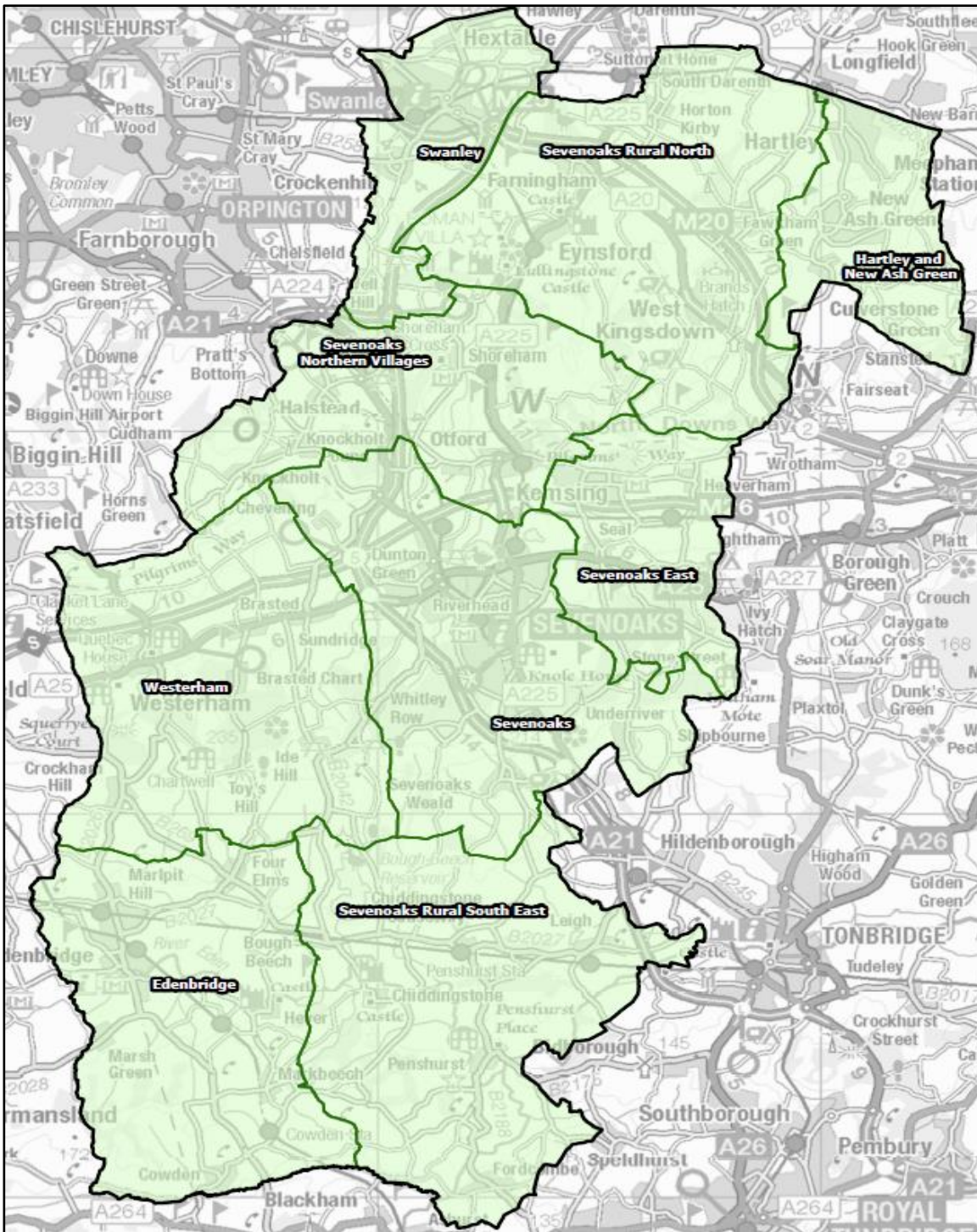
Sevenoaks Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning group	School	Status
Swanley	Crockenhill Primary School	Community
	Downsview Community Primary School	Community
	Hextable Primary School	Community
	High Firs Primary School	Community
	Horizon Primary Academy	Academy
	St. Bartholomew's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Swanley)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

Planning group	School	Status
Sevenoaks Rural North	Anthony Roper Primary School	Foundation
	Fawkham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Horton Kirby CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Edmund's Church of England Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hartley and New Ash Green	Hartley Primary Academy	Academy
	New Ash Green Primary School	Community
	Our Lady of Hartley RC Primary School	Academy
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	Halstead Community Primary School	Academy
	Otford Primary School	Community
	Shoreham Village School	Community
	St. Katharine's Knockholt CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Sevenoaks East	Kemsing Primary School	Community
	Seal CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Lawrence CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks	Amherst School	Academy
	Chevening St. Botolph's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Dunton Green Primary School	Community
	Lady Boswell's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Riverhead Infant School	Community
	Sevenoaks Primary School	Community
	St. John's CE Primary School (Sevenoaks)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Thomas' RC Primary School (Sevenoaks)	Academy
	Weald Community Primary School	Community
Westerham	Churchill CE Primary School (Westerham)	Voluntary Controlled
	Crockham Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Ide Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Sundridge and Brasted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Edenbridge	Edenbridge Primary School	Academy
	Four Elms Primary School	Community
	Hever CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Sevenoaks Rural South East	Chiddingstone CE School	Academy
	Fordcombe CE Primary School	Academy
	Leigh Primary School	Community
	Penshurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided

Birth Rate and Births Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Sevenoaks, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022

Sevenoaks births and birth rate 1990-2022
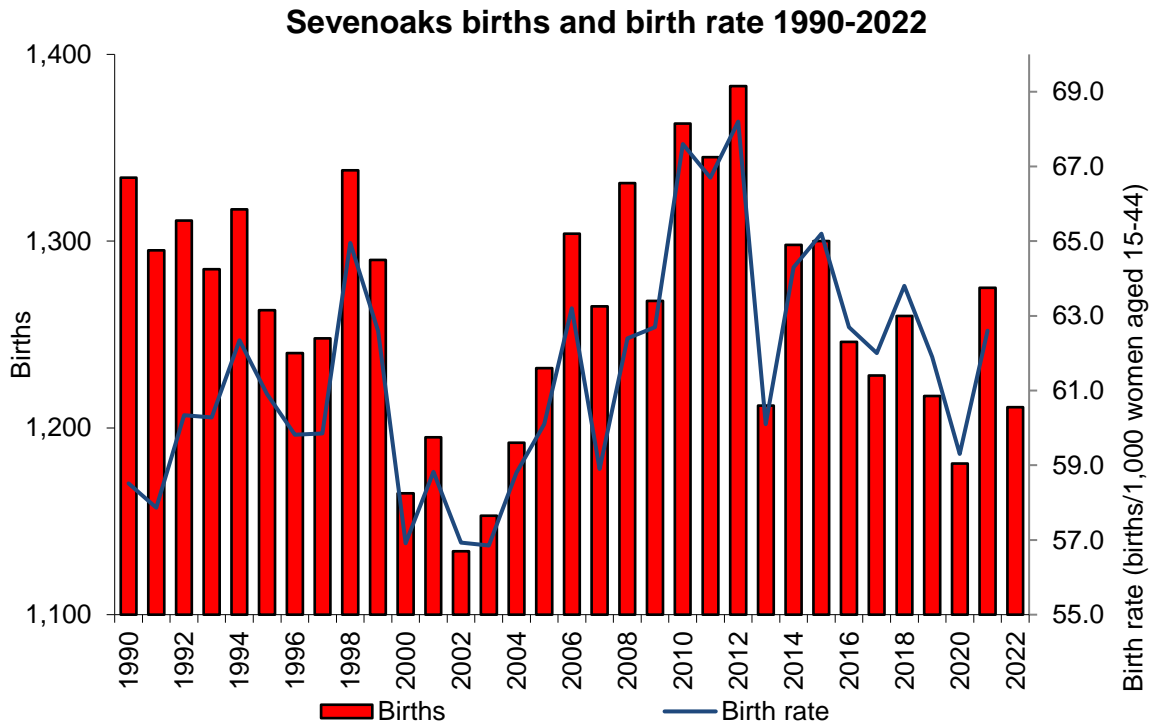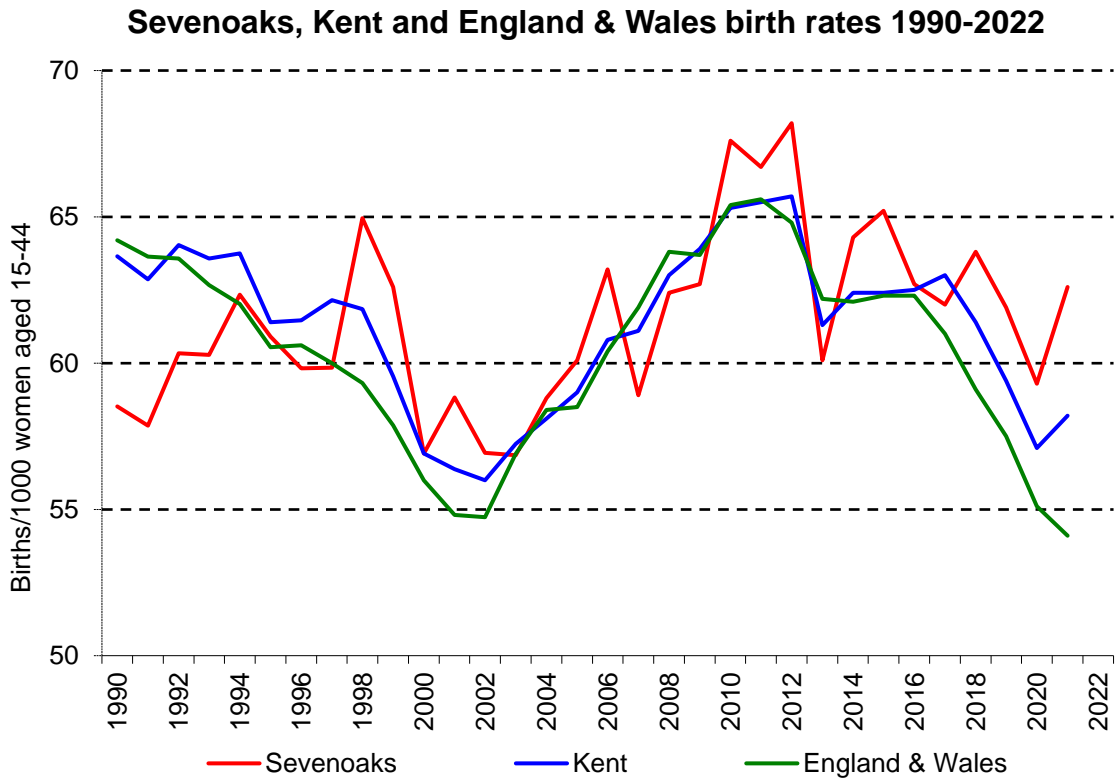
Sevenoaks Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Swanley	305	25	16	35	13	2	0	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	300
Sevenoaks Rural North	135	20	19	16	0	0	2	4	6	9	11	14	120
Hartley and New Ash Green	150	2	24	24	10	29	33	36	39	43	47	50	150
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	130	56	46	51	45	50	50	49	49	49	50	51	130
Sevenoaks East	102	15	19	23	9	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	102
Sevenoaks	390	58	44	106	92	83	79	74	70	66	61	57	390
Westerham	117	35	33	6	14	18	18	18	17	17	16	16	87
Edenbridge	105	7	5	21	7	5	5	4	3	2	2	1	105
Sevenoaks Rural South East	83	14	5	5	13	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	83
Sevenoaks	**1,517**	**232**	**210**	**288**	**201**	**216**	**213**	**209**	**208**	**210**	**212**	**215**	**1,467**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,260	11	16	36	-2	-15	-34	-100	-45	-65	-25	-52	1,260
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	585	-20	6	-22	40	8	23	31	38	46	79	38	630
West Kent Selective	1,265	-26	-48	-22	-7	-53	-40	-29	-6	5	70	51	1,235

Primary District commentary

The Year R forecast indicates that no additional new Primary capacity is needed. If the levels of surplus forecast persist it could lead to individual schools facing viability issues, if their intakes are significantly reduced for a prolonged period. KCC is working with schools across the district to monitor the situation and to take mitigating action where necessary.

However, forecasts do not take into account any further new housing development that Sevenoaks District Council (SDC) may approve, prior to the publication of its new Local Plan, and any new housing that may be included in the new Sevenoaks District Local Plan. Two consented sites in Fort Halstead and Sevenoaks Quarry will create demand for Primary places. KCC is in discussion with Sevenoaks District Council on how best to accommodate this.

Where there is the potential for demand to exceed capacity, for example, in Edenbridge, such demand currently looks as if it can be accommodated in adjacent planning groups. This situation will be monitored and may be re-assessed following publication of the Local Plan. Until KCC has assessed the new Local Plan, it would be unwise to propose significant reduction of capacity in existing primary schools.

Swanley Planning Group
There will be a small deficit in Year R places from 2028, but this will be managed through local arrangements within existing schools should this become necessary.

Secondary District Commentary
There are two non-selective and one selective Secondary planning groups that are fully or partially within Sevenoaks District. See appendix 13.2 for the secondary planning group maps.

Sevenoaks has traditionally had a shortfall in capacity for both selective and non-selective, with a number of students who are resident in Sevenoaks, travelling out of the district to attend selective or faith education. However, in 2021 the completion of the new satellite of Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys provided both boys and girls (via the existing Weald of Kent Grammar School satellite) grammar places on the Sevenoaks Campus.

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group
There are seven schools in the Dartford and Swanley non-selective planning group: Dartford Science and Technology College, Ebbsfleet Academy, Inspiration Academy, Leigh Academy, Orchards Academy, Stone Lodge School and Wilmington Academy.

Demand is manageable without any intervention for the next two years, but provision falls into deficit from 2025, but only marginally. This demand increases to more than 1FE from 2027, and then there is a significant increase from 2028.

To manage this demand, KCC will be proposing to commission 2FE of permanent provision at the Leigh Academy for 2025.

A new 8FE all-ability secondary school, within the Ebbsfleet Garden City development (on the Alkerden campus), is due to open in September 2025, initially offering 4FE of non-selective provision in Year 7. This will be provided with temporary accommodation, but it is anticipated that the school will move to the permanent school site a year later. This school was commissioned to provide places for the increased student population, primarily from the new housing, and includes the provision required for housing that has not been consented and therefore is not included in the forecasts.

This school will expand to its maximum capacity of 8FE, the timing of which will be subject to the demand from new housing, but will likely be from 2027.

Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group
There are three schools in the Sevenoaks and Borough Green non-selective planning group: Knole Academy, Wrotham School and Trinity School.

The forecast indicates fluctuating demand for Year 7 places throughout the Plan period. There is a deficit of 22 places forecast in 2024-25 and small surpluses though the remainder of the Plan period. We will also work with existing schools to offer bulge provision of up to 30 places to meet the deficit in 2024-25.

A key factor in this planning group is the Sevenoaks Local Plan, which has been explained above. Should the Sevenoaks Local Plan be agreed in the near future, additional housing will see the secondary need increase. Feasibility studies are being undertaken on several sites, to ensure the Council can react if this happens.

No decisions can be made until the Local Plan is published, but it is possible that the solution lies in Edenbridge where there is a site that could be available for a new secondary school. The commissioning of a new school in Edenbridge depends on viability of a new school. Currently, there is insufficient demand in Edenbridge and its environs to support a new secondary school. If sufficient new housing was outlined in the new Local Plan, KCC will again consider whether a new school in Edenbridge is viable.

West Kent Selective Planning Group
There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The forecast indicates that there will be fluctuating deficits through to 2030-31 when there is a forecast surplus. We anticipate that these forecast deficits will be met through commissioned bulge provision in existing schools where necessary or own admission authorities offering over their PAN. We will keep the need for additional permanent capacity under review.

Special Educational Needs
Demand for special school places, for all categories remains high. KCC needed to commission a new 250 place special school for Profound Severe and Complex Needs for 2025. A site for a new school was identified in North Sevenoaks and a bid was subsequently submitted for a new Special Free School through KCC's Safety Valve submission. The bid was successful, and it is anticipated the new school will be opened by 2026 at the latest.

Given the nature of Special Schools and the distances that students travel to receive an appropriate education, the provision will be designed to cater for students in the whole North Kent area.

There are currently no Specialist Resourced Provisions (SRP) in Sevenoaks District.   KCC is currently conducting a review of SRP provision across Kent. Should needs be identified, KCC will ensure new provision is commissioned, where possible, throughout the Plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Sevenoaks

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group		4FE new provision at Alkerden 2FE permanent expansion at Leigh Academy		4FE expansion at Alkerden		94
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 30 temporary Year 7 places					
West Kent Selective			Up to 60 temporary places	Up to 30 temporary places		
Special Schools			1 x New 250 place special school for Profound Severe and Complex Needs covering all of North Kent			

8.9. Swale

District commentary

- The birth rate for Swale remains slightly above the County average and follows a similar pattern with a sharply declining rate from 2016 to 2020, before recovering moderately in 2021. The number of births recorded follows a similar pattern.

- We forecast surplus primary places across the District throughout the Plan period with up to 302 places (10FE) for Year R in 2025/26, however there are variances across the planning groups.

- Within the secondary sector, we forecast a pressure in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning group of up to -160 places (5.3FE) in 2027/28 whilst for the Isle of Sheppey we forecast a surplus of places across the plan period with up to 136 (4.5FE) in 2031/32

- Swale Borough Council's Local Plan, adopted in July 2017, proposes a total of 13,192 new homes over the Plan period to 2031 with approximately 776 dwellings per year. During the 2011/12 to 2020/21 a total of 5,753 houses were completed (NET) with an average of 575 dwellings per year.

- Swale Borough Council is in the process of reviewing the current Swale Local Plan. The Local Plan Review will set out the planning framework for the borough for the period to 2038.

Map of the Swale Primary Planning Groups
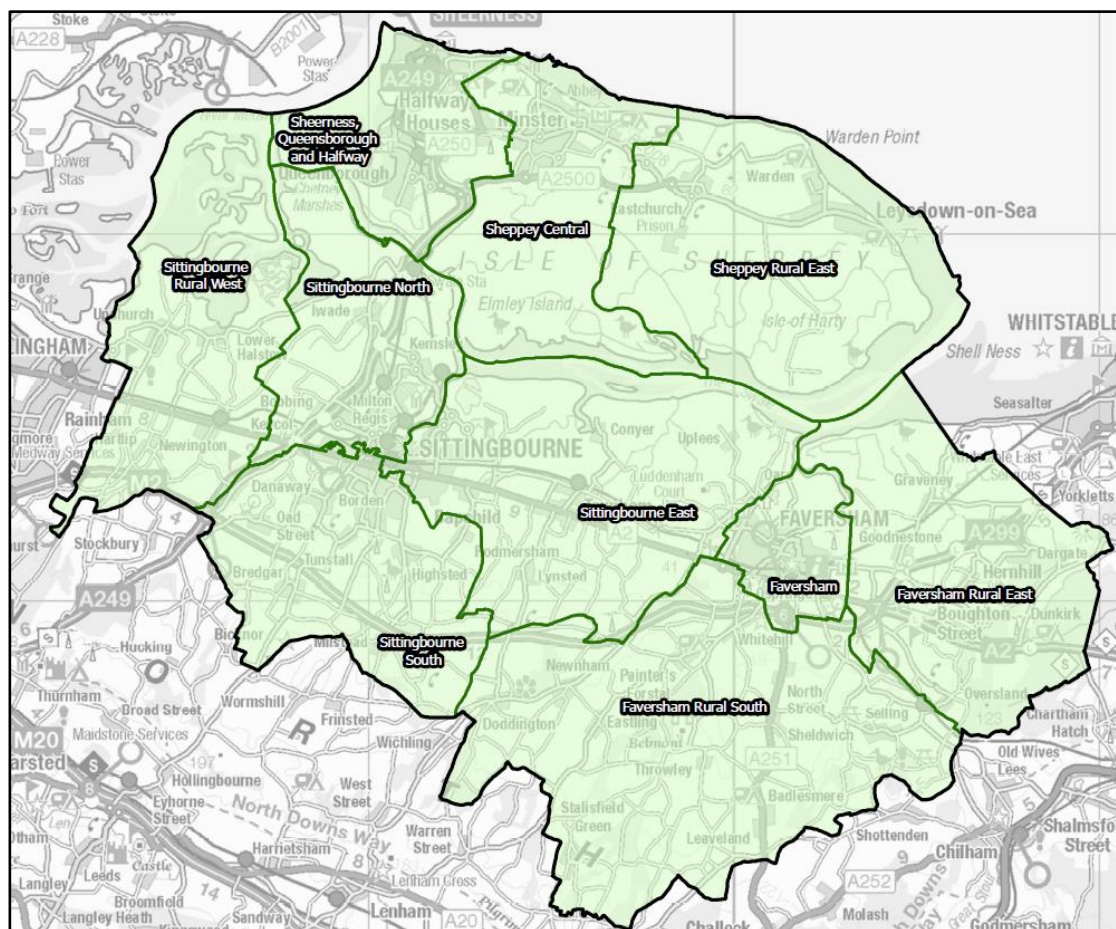
Swale Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning groups	School	Status
Faversham	Bysing Wood Primary School	Academy
	Davington Primary School	Community
	Ethelbert Road Primary School	Community
	Luddenham School	Academy
	Ospringe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mary of Charity CE Primary School	Academy
Faversham Rural East	Boughton-under-Blean and Dunkirk Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Graveney Primary School	Academy
	Hernhill CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Faversham Rural South	Eastling Primary School	Community
	Selling CE Primary School	Academy
	Sheldwich Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne East	Bapchild and Tonge CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Canterbury Road Primary School	Community
	Lansdowne Primary School	Academy
	Lynsted and Norton Primary School	Academy
	South Avenue Primary School	Academy
	Sunny Bank Primary School	Academy
	Teynham Parochial CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sittingbourne South	Borden CE Primary School	Academy
	Bredgar CE Primary School	Academy
	Milstead and Frinsted CE Primary School	Academy

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| Planning groups	School	Status
	Minterne Community Junior School	Academy
	Oaks Community Infant School	Academy
	Rodmersham Primary School	Community
	St. Peter's RC Primary School (Sittingbourne)	Academy
	Tunstall CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Westlands Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne North	Bobbing Village School	Academy
	Grove Park Primary School	Academy
	Iwade School	Academy
	Kemsley Primary Academy	Academy
	Milton Court Primary Academy	Academy
	Regis Manor Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne Rural West	Hartlip Endowed CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Holywell Primary School	Academy
	Lower Halstow Primary School	Community
	Newington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Halfway Houses Primary School	Academy
	Queenborough School	Academy
	Richmond Academy	Academy
	Rose Street Primary School	Community
	St. Edward's RC Primary School	Academy
	West Minster Primary School	Community
Sheppey central	Minster in Sheppey Primary School	Academy
	St. George's CE Primary School (Minster)	Academy
	Thistle Hill Academy	Academy
Sheppey Rural East	Eastchurch CE Primary School	Academy
	St Clements CE Primary School	Academy

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Birth Rate and Births Analysis
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Swale, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
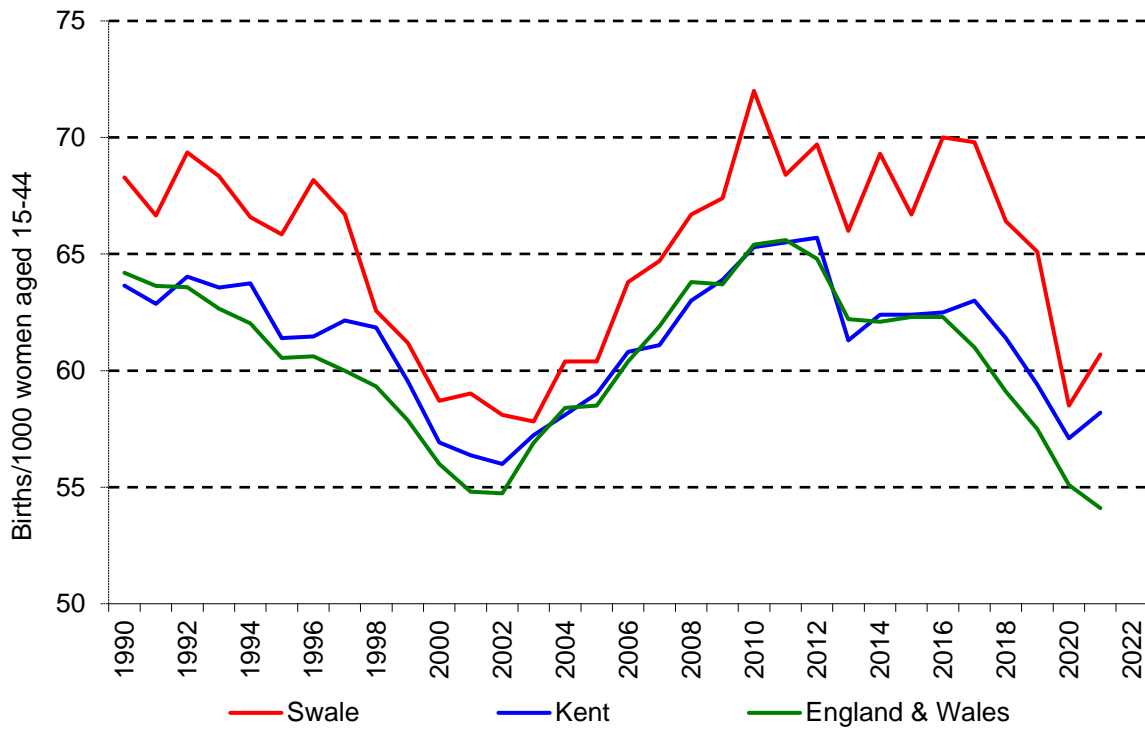
Swale births and birth rate 1990-2022
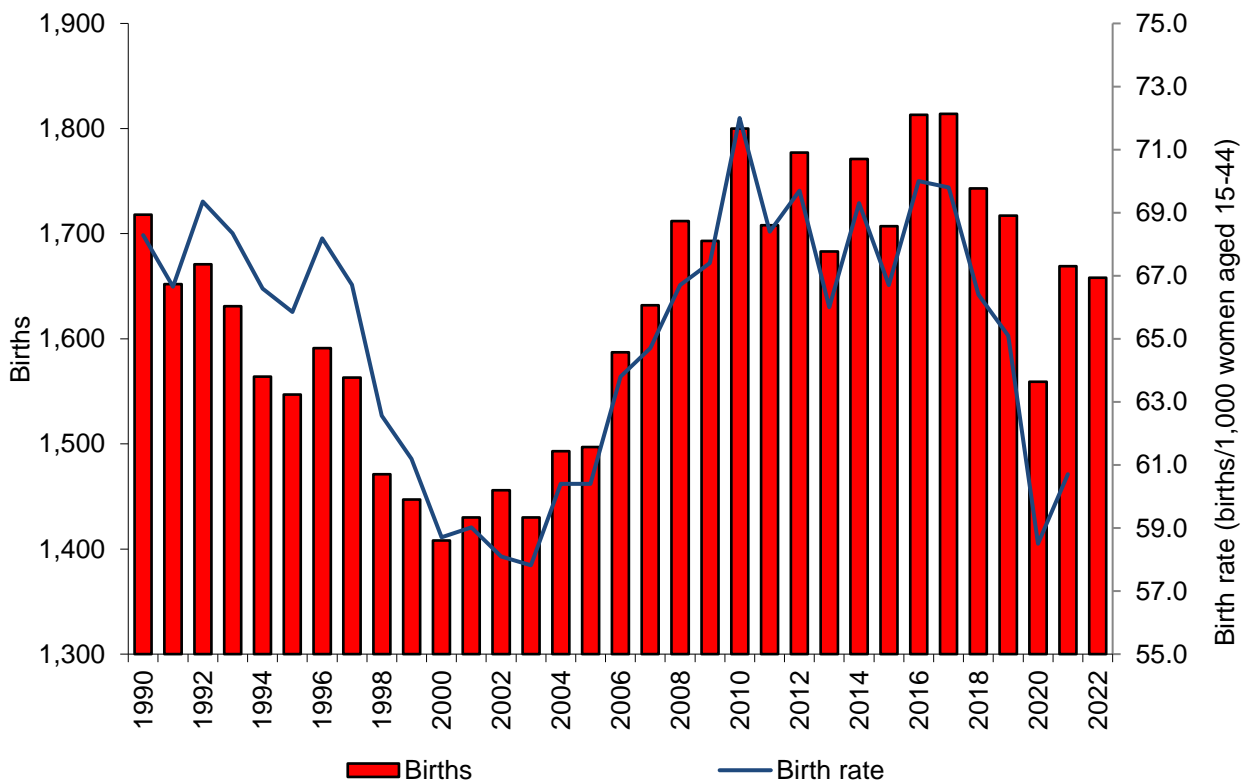
Swale Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Faversham	240	38	4	36	13	12	15	18	19	20	22	23	240
Faversham Rural East	75	5	8	10	15	12	12	13	13	14	15	16	75
Faversham Rural South	75	14	11	-1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	60
Sittingbourne East	275	65	16	62	54	55	55	54	53	52	50	49	270
Sittingbourne South	300	-2	-9	25	16	3	3	2	0	-1	-2	-3	300
Sittingbourne North	330	15	14	34	36	35	33	30	26	22	18	14	330
Sittingbourne Rural West	105	8	5	-5	-5	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	105
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	390	78	63	54	89	101	102	102	102	102	103	103	360
Sheppey Central	210	15	28	61	70	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	210
Sheppey Rural East	60	12	16	18	14	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	60
Swale	**2,060**	**248**	**156**	**293**	**302**	**278**	**281**	**278**	**272**	**268**	**265**	**260**	**2,010**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	210	34	7	1	12	13	-27	-13	-10	-42	-12	-28	210
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	390	130	89	78	105	108	112	105	107	110	136	155	390
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	810	-26	-123	-93	-118	-75	-160	-121	-94	-136	-44	-40	765
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	615	-29	14	19	33	16	-24	-2	-11	-27	18	-3	645
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	300	30	-24	8	7	21	-4	13	12	4	36	39	300

Primary District Commentary

Forecasts indicate that across Swale district there will be surplus capacity for Year R throughout the plan period. Year R surplus capacity peaks at 302 places 15% (10FE) in in 2025-26 for the district, however there are differences across the primary planning groups with place pressures in Sittingbourne Rural West and surplus capacity in Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway of 3FE from 2025.

Faversham Planning Groups

Across the 3 Faversham planning groups a surplus of places is forecast. Forecasts indicate up to 1.5FE of surplus capacity from 2024-25 continuing throughout the plan period. There are several housing developments and strategic sites in Faversham. Dependent on the rate of build- out and occupation of these sites, it is likely that there will be a need for additional capacity to the east of Faversham as current spare capacity is to the west of the town. Feasibilities have been undertaken for the future expansion of St Mary's of Charity by 1FE to meet this need when required.

Sittingbourne East Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of up to 2FE Year R places in Sittingbourne East Planning Group throughout the plan period. It is anticipated that new housing developments in the planning area will increase the pressure on places. It is proposed to expand Sunny Bank Primary School by 0.5FE to meet this need when it arises. A 1FE expansion of Teynham Primary School, combined with a rebuild of the school, is planned to meet the demand that will arise linked to the housing developments in and around Teynham.

Sittingbourne South Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a 0.8FE surplus of Year R places in Sittingbourne South Planning Group in 2024/25. It then shows a growing pressure on places across the Plan period with a deficit of places from 2030/2031 onwards. In the short-term, surplus capacity in neighbouring planning groups will support the need for places. It is anticipated that in the medium to long term, as new housing developments are built and occupied in the planning area, a new 2FE primary school will be required to serve the need from the Wises Lane development.

Sittingbourne North Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of between 1FE in 2024/25 reducing through the plan period to 0.5FE. A new 2FE primary provision as part of an all-through school is to be established later in the Plan period on the Quinton Road development to provide primary places for this development of 1,400 new homes.

Sittingbourne Rural West Planning Group

Forecasts show a deficit of places of up to 0.2FE across the forecast period from 2024/2025. It is anticipated that surplus capacity in adjacent primary planning areas will provide sufficient places across the plan period.

Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway, Sheppey Central and Sheppey Rural East Planning Groups

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places of between 4.4FE and 5.3FE across these three planning groups throughout the plan period. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable.

Secondary District Commentary

There are five planning groups within Swale district, or which cross the district boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Three of which are

non-selective (Faversham, Isle of Sheppey and Sittingbourne) and two selective (Sittingbourne and Sheppey, and Canterbury and Faversham). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Faversham Non-Selective Planning Group

The Abbey School is the only non-selective school in Faversham.

Forecasts indicate from 2027/28 a pressure on places of up to 1FE continuing throughout the plan period. All the housing developments for Faversham identified in the current Local Plan are being built-out and a 1FE permanent expansion of The Abbey School will be required with a further 1FE of capacity potentially required to meet the need later in the forecast period as housing occupations increase.

Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective Planning Group

The Oasis Isle of Sheppey Academy is the only non-selective school in the Isle of Sheppey planning group. It is a large wide-ability school operating on two sites.

Proposals to replace the current school with two smaller non-selective secondary schools, one at 6FE on the Minster site and the other at 5FE on the Sheerness site (a reduction in 2FE of capacity overall), to be run by two Trusts (Leigh Academy Trust and East Kent College Schools Trust respectively) are under consultation. Should the proposal be agreed, the new schools would open from September 2024.

Forecasts for Year 7 show a continuing surplus of places over the Plan period of between 2.6FE to 5FE against the current capacity of 13FE. This surplus will help to address the deficit in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning area. The forecast surplus places are a direct result of the increasing number of pupils travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their education into Sittingbourne schools. This results in additional pressure on places in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning group schools. We will continue to work with Oasis Academy Trust, DfE, Regional Director, Swale Borough Council, the incoming Trusts and other local parties to address this issue. The current proposals are part of plans to address the situation and to help reverse the level of travel off the Island to secondary schools in Sittingbourne.

Sittingbourne Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning group: Fulston Manor School, The Westlands School and The Sittingbourne School.

Forecasts indicate that for Year 7 there is a fluctuating deficit of places over the Plan period. In 2024 forecasts shows a deficit of -93 (3FE) places rising to a peak of -160 (5.3FE) in 2027/8. The pressure showing in Sittingbourne is exacerbated by large numbers of pupils travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their secondary education. Surplus capacity in Secondary provision on the Island will help to offset some of the deficit in Sittingbourne.

Discussion on the transfer of the North Sittingbourne Quinton Road site for a new 6FE secondary School are continuing. It is likely any transfer will not take place until 2026 at the earliest.

Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective Planning Group

There are two Schools in the planning group, Borden Grammar School (Boys) and Highsted Grammar School (Girls).

Forecasts indicate slight surplus capacity across the plan period with a deficit in 2027/8 of -4 places. Both schools have an expansion project to increase their PANs by 1FE which is now reflected in the forecast and will provide sufficient capacity to meet local demand.

Canterbury and Faversham Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Canterbury and Faversham selective planning group: Barton Court Grammar School, Simon Langton Girl's Grammar School, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places in the planning group until 2027 of between 0.5FE and 1FE. From 2027/28 there is a pressure forecast in the planning group of between -0.6FE and 1FE for Year 7 places across the Plan period. A feasibility will be undertaken at Simon Langton Girls School to expand the school by 1FE.

Planned Commissioning – Swale

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Faversham					1FE expansion of St Mary's of Charity	
Sittingbourne East		1FE expansion of Teynham PS			0.5FE expansion of Sunny Bank PS	
Sittingbourne South					2FE new Primary School at Wises Lane	
Sittingbourne North					2FE new provision on Quinton Road	
Faversham Non-Selective				1FE expansion of Abbey School.	2nd 1FE expansion of Abbey School	
Sittingbourne Non-selective				6FE new provision on Quinton Road		
Canterbury and Faversham Selective				1FE expansion of Simon Langton Girls School		
Special Schools	120 place Special Secondary School for SEMH with ASD	.	40 place expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite			
Satellites	20 place secondary satellite of Meadowfield at Fulston Manor

60 place satellite for ASD on the Isle of Sheppey | | | | | |

8.10. Thanet

District commentary

- The birth rate in Thanet has fallen steadily since 2017. It continued to decrease in 2021 and the rate has now dipped below the County average, although it is still greater than the national average (57.1% versus 54.1%). The number of births have similarly decreased since 2017 to a low of 1,360 births in 2022.

- We forecast surplus Primary school places across the district throughout the Plan period with a peak of 335 places (11.1FE) in 2028/2029. Within the Secondary sector, Thanet Non-Selective planning group shows a pressure of between 10 places (0.33FE) to 34 places (1.13) from 2024 to 2029 when a surplus is forecast. There is a surplus of capacity of selective places throughout the Plan period for the Thanet Selective group.

- Thanet District Council's Local Plan to 2031, adopted on the 9 July 2020, includes the provision of 17,140 additional dwellings in the period up to 2031. During the 2011/12 to 2020/21 a total of 3,444 houses were completed (NET) with an average of 344 per year. The Council is carrying out a partial update of the Thanet Local Plan which would extend the plan period to 2040. The council plans to consult on the draft plan in September 2023.

Map of the Thanet Primary Planning Groups
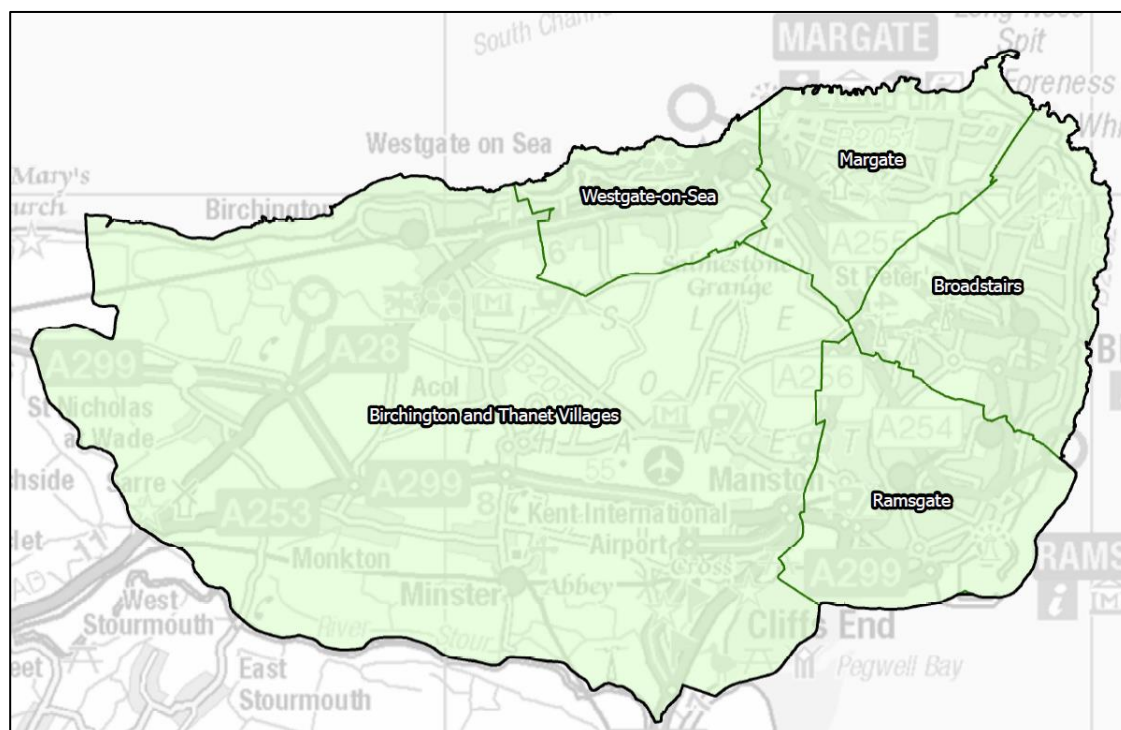
Thanet Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning Group	School	Status
Margate	Cliftonville Primary School	Academy
	Drapers Mills Primary Academy	Academy
	Holy Trinity and St. John's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Northdown Primary School	Academy
	Palm Bay Primary School	Academy
	Salmestone Primary School	Academy
	St. Gregory's RC Primary School	Academy
Westgate-on-Sea	Garlinge Primary School	Community
	St. Crispin's Community Infant School	Community
	St. Saviour's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Ramsgate	Chilton Primary School	Academy
	Christ Church CE Junior School	Academy
	Dame Janet Primary Academy	Academy
	Ellington Infant School	Community
	Newington Community Primary School (Ramsgate)	Community
	Newlands Primary School	Academy
	Priory Infant School	Community
	Ramsgate Arts Primary School	Free
	Ramsgate Holy Trinity CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Ethelbert's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Laurence-in-Thanet CE Junior Academy	Academy
Broadstairs	Bromstone Primary School	Foundation
	Callis Grange Infant School	Community
	St. George's CE Primary School (Broadstairs)	Foundation
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Broadstairs)	Academy
	St. Mildred's Infant School	Community

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Planning Group	School	Status
	St. Peter-in-Thanet CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Upton Junior School	Academy
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Birchington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Minster CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Monkton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Nicholas at Wade CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

Birth Rate and Births Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Thanet, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022

Thanet births and birth rate 1990-2022
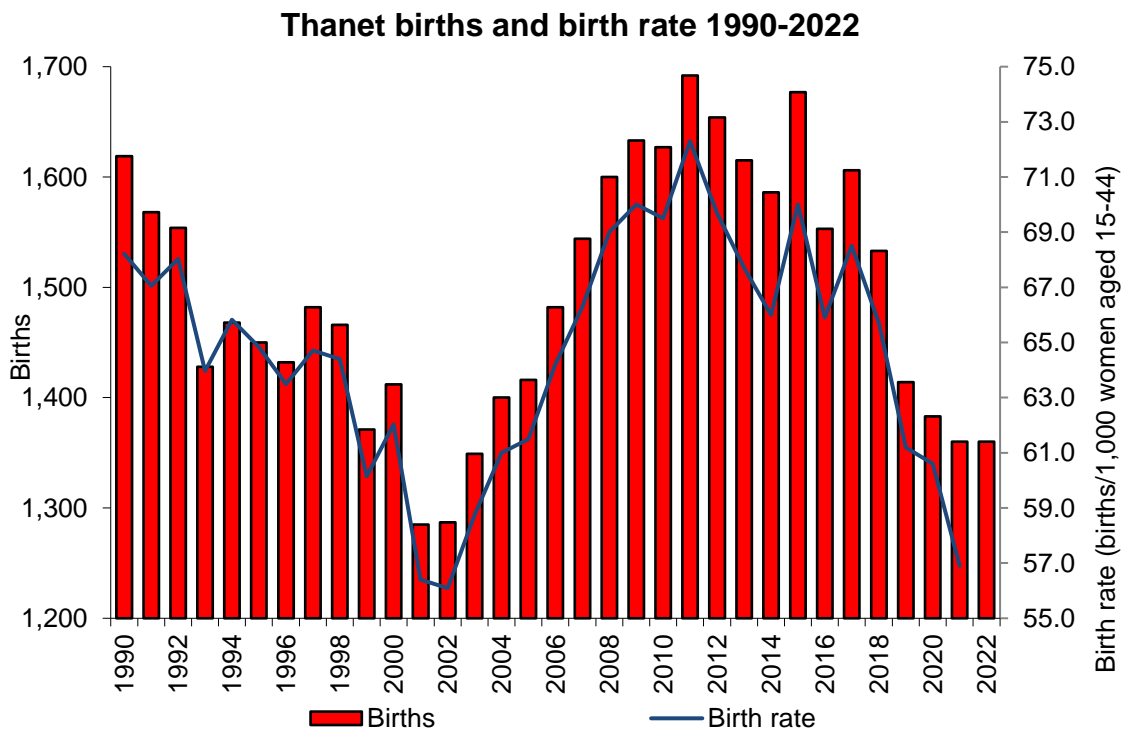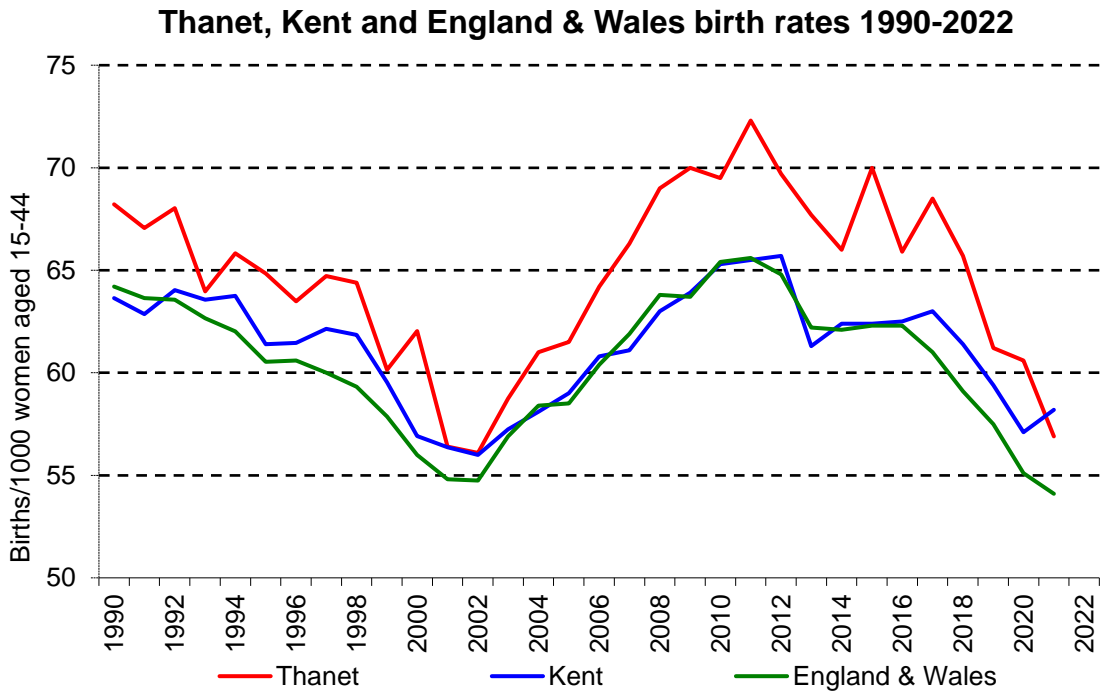
Thanet Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Margate	435	52	93	96	113	119	120	123	123	123	124	124	435
Westgate-on-Sea	210	32	50	52	52	57	57	59	58	59	59	59	210
Ramsgate	540	74	63	62	129	98	104	111	115	119	122	124	495
Broadstairs	330	13	33	36	37	61	62	63	62	62	62	62	330
Birchington and Thanet Villages	165	7	22	14	2	-9	-15	-21	-26	-28	-31	-35	165
Thanet	**1,680**	**178**	**261**	**260**	**332**	**326**	**327**	**335**	**332**	**336**	**335**	**334**	**1,635**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Thanet Non Selective	1,159	2	-21	-22	-30	-23	-34	-10	-19	86	89	139	1,099
Thanet Selective	345	-7	-2	8	6	8	4	15	9	20	24	35	345

Primary District Commentary

Forecasts indicate that Thanet district has surplus capacity for Year R places across the Plan period. Surplus capacity ranges between 8.6FE to a peak of 11.1FE in the forecast period.

There are significant differences within the individual planning groups, with Margate and Ramsgate showing high levels of surplus capacity, Westgate-on-sea and Broadstairs also showing spare capacity whilst Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group has a deficit of places.

Margate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate surplus Year R places across the Plan period between 3.2FE and 4.1FE. Discussions will take place with the schools on options to manage this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through further reduction in Published Admission Numbers.

Ramsgate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate surplus Year R places across the Plan period with between 2FE and 4.3FE. Discussions will take place with the schools on options to manage this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through reduction in Published Admission Numbers.

Planned developments within Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group will help to reduce the current surplus as a number of the villages border the Ramsgate planning group. A new 2FE primary school to serve the Manston Green Development will be required in the long term, if all housing proceeds as set out in the Local Plan.

Birchington and Thanet Villages Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a pressure on Year R places in this planning group from 2026-27 that rises gradually to 1FE by the end of the forecast period. Initially, the surplus of places in the adjacent planning groups will support this pressure. Any future pupil pressures arising from the developments closer to the borders of the Margate and Ramsgate planning groups could initially be accommodated in Margate and Ramsgate schools due to the surplus capacity available. Birchington Primary School can also revert to a 3FE PAN to support the initial pressure from new housing in Birchington. New primary school provision to serve any new housing developments may be required later in the Plan period in Birchington and/or Westgate-on-Sea if all housing comes forward as set out in the Local Plan.

Secondary District Commentary

There are two planning groups which are within Thanet district, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Thanet Non-Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the Thanet non-selective planning group: Charles Dickens School, Hartsdown Academy, King Ethelbert School, Royal Harbour Academy, St George's CE Foundation School and Ursuline College.

Forecasts indicate a deficit of places of -22 (0.7FE) in 2024/25 rising to a high of -34 (1.1FE) in 2027/28. After this, the forecast fluctuates between a slight deficit to a surplus of places from 2030/31.

Discussions will be held with the Thanet non-selective schools on managing the need for places in the short term till 2027/2028 via bulge classes.

Thanet Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Thanet selective planning group: Chatham and Clarendon Grammar School and Dane Court Grammar School.

Forecasts indicate a slight fluctuation of surplus places throughout the plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Thanet

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Ramsgate					2FE new primary at Manston Green	
Birchington and Thanet Villages					1FE Expansion at Birchington	2FE new primary in Birchington and/or Westgate on Sea
Thanet Non-Selective	Up to 30 places	Up to 30 places	Up to 30 places	Up to 30 places		
Specialist Resourced Provision		30 place Secondary SRP for ASD				

8.11. Tonbridge and Malling

Borough commentary

- The birth rate for Tonbridge and Malling is slightly above the County average but has followed a similar pattern, dropping significantly from 2018 to 2020, before increasing slightly in 2021. The number of births also increased in 2021, before falling back in 2022.

- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough to meet demand across the Plan period. However, there is local place pressures within some planning groups which will need to be addressed. Within the secondary sector, we anticipate sufficient places during the Plan period for the Malling Non-Selective planning group and the Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective, but a deficit of places in 2024-25 in the Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective selective group and the group will require additional provision. The West Kent Selective planning group as has small deficit forecast for the majority of the forecast period.

- On 13 July 2021, Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council withdrew their proposed Local Plan from public examination. The Borough Council expects to submit a revised plan to the Secretary of State in April 2025. The forecasts within the Kent Commissioning Plan incorporate consented housing proposals and remaining sites to be built out from the current Core Strategy. Any housing proposals from emerging Local Plans are not incorporated within the forecasts.

Map of the Tonbridge and Malling Primary Planning Groups
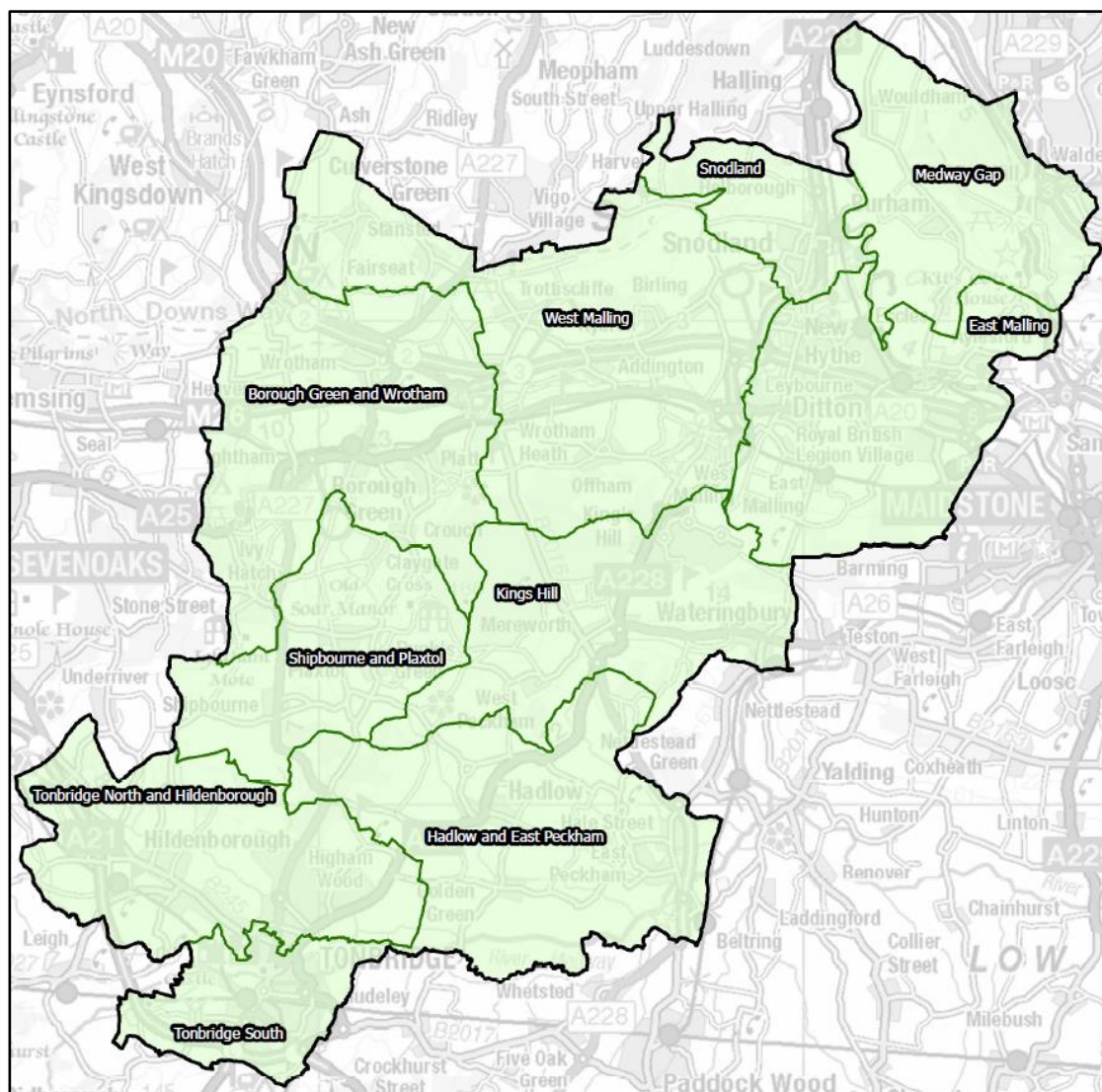
Tonbridge and Malling Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Tonbridge South	Bishop Chavasse CE Primary School	Free
	Royal Rise Primary School	Academy
	Slade Primary School	Community
	Sussex Road Community Primary School	Community
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	Cage Green Primary School	Academy
	Hildenborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Long Mead Community Primary School	Community
	St. Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School	Academy
	Stocks Green Primary School	Community
	Woodlands Primary School	Community
Hadlow and East Peckham	East Peckham Primary School	Community
	Hadlow Primary School	Community
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	Plaxtol Primary School	Community
	Shipbourne School	Community
Kings Hill	Discovery School	Community
	Kings Hill School	Community
	Mereworth Community Primary School	Community
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill	Academy

Planning Groups	School	Status
	Wateringbury CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Borough Green and Wrotham	Borough Green Primary School	Foundation
	Ightham Primary School	Community
	Platt CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. George's CE Primary School (Wrotham)	Voluntary Controlled
West Malling	More Park RC Primary School	Academy
	Offham Primary School	Community
	Ryarsh Primary School	Community
	Trottiscliffe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Leybourne Chase	Academy
	West Malling CE Primary School	Academy
East Malling	Brookfield Infant School	Community
	Brookfield Junior School	Community
	Ditton CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Ditton Infant School	Foundation
	Leybourne St. Peter and St. Paul CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Lunsford Primary School	Community
	St. James the Great Academy	Academy
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Aylesford)	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Aylesford	Academy
Snodland	Snodland CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Katherine's School (Snodland)	Academy
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Holborough Lakes	Academy
Medway Gap	Burham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mark's CE Primary School (Eccles)	Academy
	Tunbury Primary School	Community
	Wouldham All Saint's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

Birth Rate and Births Analysis
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Tonbridge & Malling, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
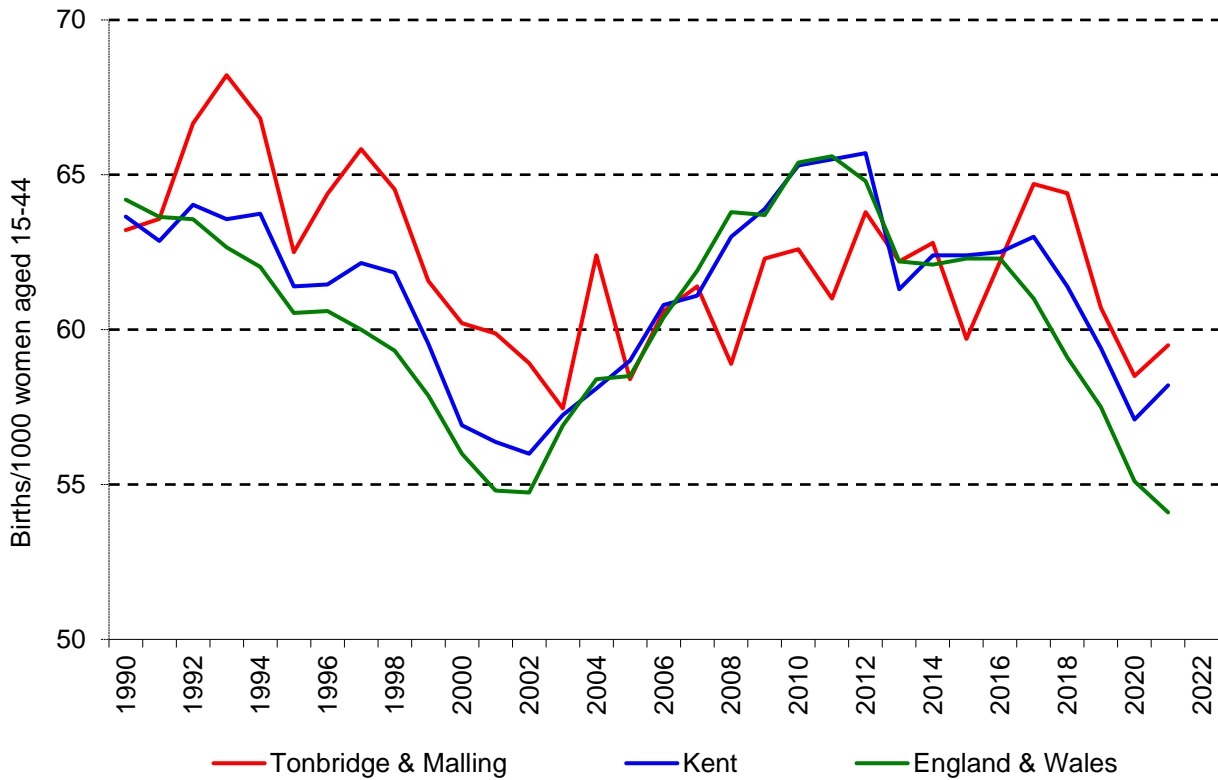
Tonbridge & Malling births and birth rate 1990-2022
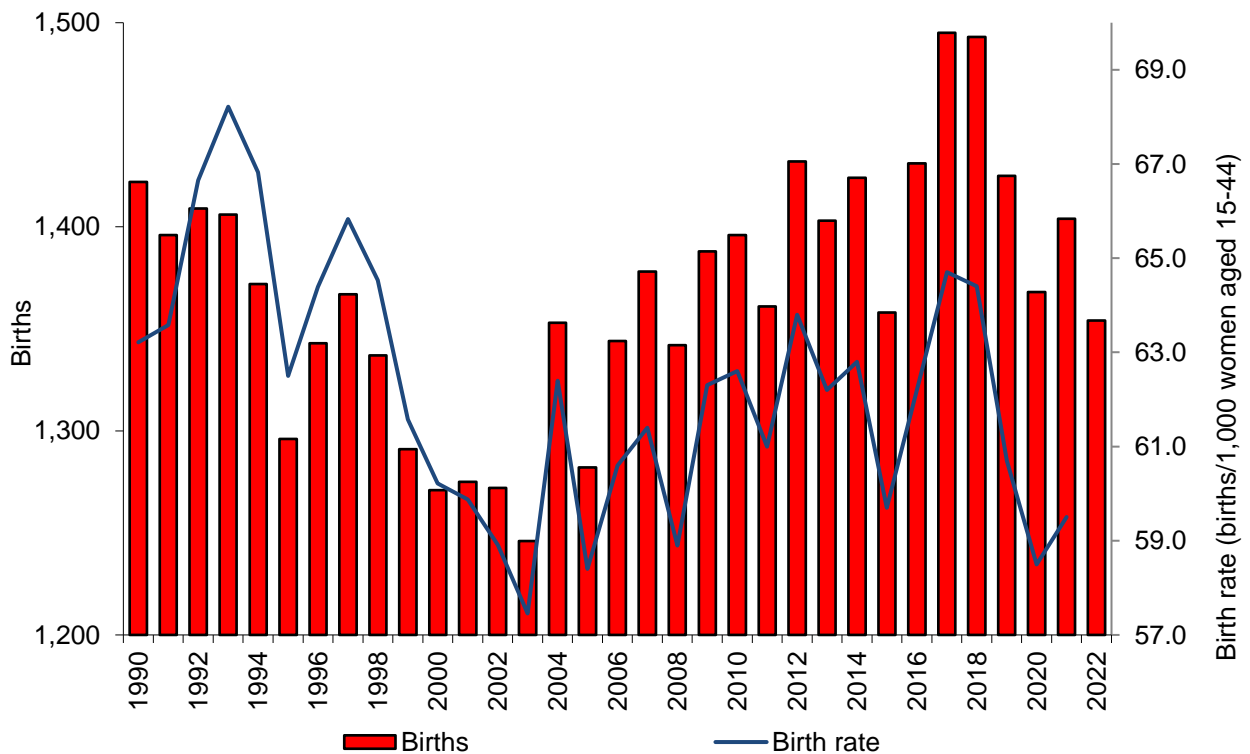
Tonbridge and Malling Analysis – Primary

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Tonbridge South	210	6	27	48	38	44	44	45	46	46	48	49	210
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	270	35	50	63	73	81	82	84	84	85	86	88	270
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	0	12	16	9	19	20	20	20	21	21	22	60
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	23	1	1	6	-1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	23
Kings Hill	240	21	39	38	25	47	47	48	47	47	46	46	240
Borough Green and Wrotham	135	21	18	29	11	24	23	22	20	20	19	19	135
West Malling	162	0	3	-5	-2	-12	-17	-22	-27	-33	-38	-42	162
East Malling	294	15	36	13	32	40	40	40	40	40	41	42	294
Snodland	180	38	22	-8	10	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	150
Medway Gap	198	38	11	-3	-4	-26	-30	-33	-36	-39	-41	-42	198
Tonbridge & Malling	**1,772**	**175**	**220**	**197**	**190**	**227**	**220**	**215**	**204**	**196**	**192**	**191**	**1,742**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	543	65	66	54	80	86	50	69	77	70	54	79	543
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	585	-20	6	-22	40	8	23	31	38	46	79	38	630
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,584	58	16	96	88	25	53	34	20	71	105	81	1,584
West Kent Selective	1,265	-26	-48	-22	-7	-53	-40	-29	-6	5	70	51	1,235

Primary District Commentary

For primary education, the overall forecasts indicate sufficient places to meet demand across the Plan period. However, there are local place pressures within the some of the individual planning groups.

Shipbourne and Plaxtol Planning Group

There is forecast to be a very small surplus throughout the Plan period apart from in 2025-26 when there will be a 1 place deficit. We will monitor the situation but would anticipate that there are sufficient places in the neighbouring planning groups to accommodate a single place deficit.

West Malling Planning Group

Forecasts for West Malling show deficits throughout the Plan period. The deficits are very small in the initial years and then from 2026-27 moves to an 11 place deficit that increases slowly to above 1 FE by the end of the Plan period. We anticipate that the deficits can be accommodated in the adjacent Kings Hill planning group for the short to medium term but will monitor the need for additional accommodation in the longer term.

Snodland Planning Group

The Planning group will have a small surplus of places apart from 2024-25 when it is forecast to have a deficit of 8 places. It is anticipated that the deficit year can be accommodated in neighbouring planning groups.

Medway Gap Planning Group

The planning group is forecast to have a deficit throughout the Plan period. There will be small deficits in 2024-25 and 2025-26, but this increases to 26 places in 2026-27 and continues to increase slowly through the Plan period. We will work with local schools to establish bulge provision before seeking a more permanent solution via the expansion of an existing school. The demand for school places within this group can be impacted by children resident in Medway, we will work with Medway Council when determining the most appropriate commissioning strategy for ensuring all children have a school place.

Secondary District Commentary

There are four planning groups which are within Tonbridge and Malling Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 12.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Three of which are non-selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Malling Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the planning group: Aylesford School, Holmesdale School and Malling School. Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient Year 7 places across the Plan period.

Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Sevenoaks and Borough Green non-selective planning group: Knowle Academy, Wrotham School and Trinity School.

The forecast indicates fluctuating demand for Year 7 places throughout the Plan period. There is a deficit of 22 places forecast in 2024-25 and small surpluses though the remainder of the Plan period. We will also work with existing schools to offer bulge provision of up to 30 places to meet the deficit in 2024-25.

Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the planning group: Hadlow Rural Community School, Hayesbrook School, Hillview School for Girls, Hugh Christie Technology College, Bennett Memorial Diocesan School, Mascalls Academy, Skinners' Kent Academy and St. Gregory's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient Year 7 places across the Plan period. It should be noted that these forecasts do not incorporate the impact of housing growth associated with unconsented or unallocated development outside of an adopted Local Plan, therefore future strategic housing growth may have a significant impact over and above the forecast need.

West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The forecast indicates that there will be fluctuating deficits through to 2030-31 when there is a forecast surplus. We anticipate that these forecast deficits will be met through commissioned bulge provision in existing schools where necessary or own admission authorities offering over their PAN. We will keep the need for additional permanent capacity under review.

Planned Commissioning – Tonbridge and Malling

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Medway Gap				1FE Expansion of Existing School		
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 30 temporary Year 7 places					
Special School		50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.				

8.12. Tunbridge Wells

Borough Commentary

- The birth rate for Tunbridge Wells has declined in recent years but increased significantly in 2021 and was on par with the County average in that year. The number of recorded births had fallen incrementally for the previous 4 years, but similarly increased in 2021, before falling back again in 2022.

- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough throughout the Plan period albeit there is local place pressure within the Cranbrook and Goudhurst, the Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst and the Paddock Wood planning groups. Within the secondary sector, we anticipate there will be sufficient places during the Plan period within the Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective and the Cranbrook Selective groups. The forecast indicates a deficit of places for the Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective and the West Kent Selective planning groups.

- Consultation took place on Issues and Options for the new Local Plan in 2017 and on a Draft Local Plan in autumn 2019, a final proposed Local Plan is now undergoing independent examination. The assessed housing need for the Borough is 678 dwellings per annum, equivalent to some 12,200 additional homes over the plan period to 2038. We will continue working with the Borough Council to ensure sufficient education provision is provided for future housing growth. During the 5 year period 2015-16 to 2019-20 a total of 2473 houses were completed with an average of 494.6 per year, which is below the required average.

Map of the Tunbridge Wells Primary Planning Groups
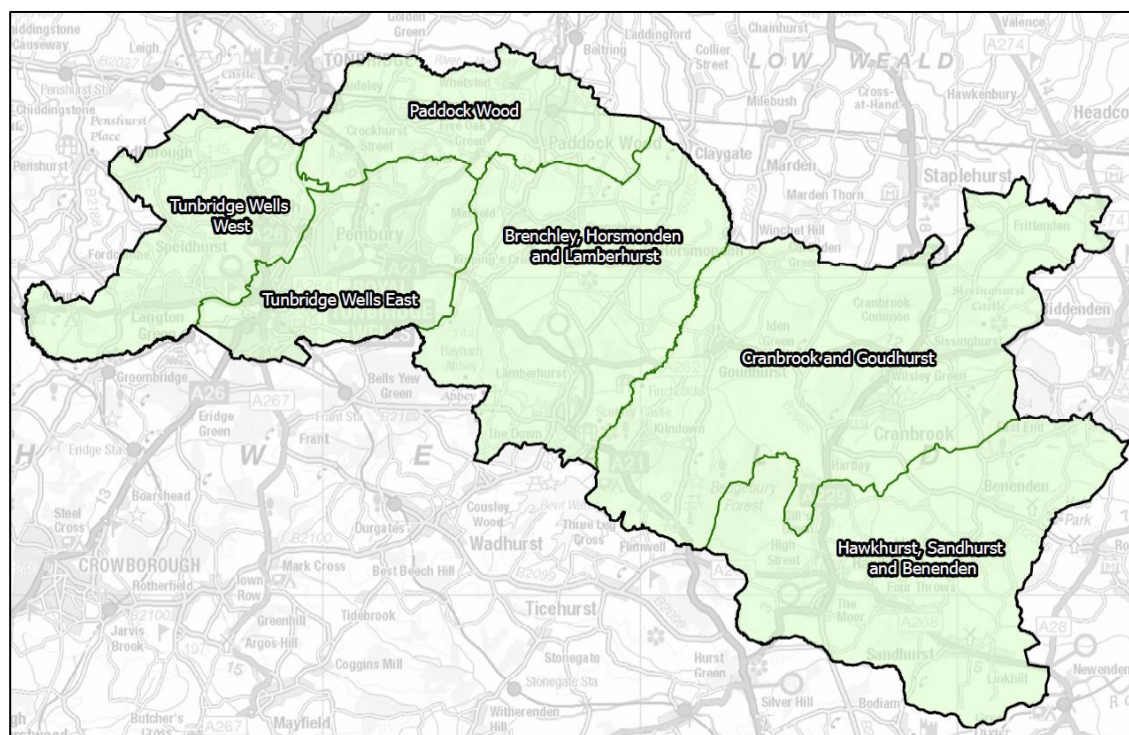
Tunbridge Wells Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Tunbridge Wells East	Broadwater Down Primary School	Community
	Claremont Primary School	Community
	Pembury School	Community
	Skinners' Kent Primary School	Academy
	St. Barnabas CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. James' CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Mark's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
	Temple Grove Academy	Academy
	Wells Free School	Free
Tunbridge Wells West	Bidborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bishops Down Primary School	Community
	Langton Green Primary School	Community
	Rusthall St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Southborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Speldhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Augustine's RC Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Academy
	St. John's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Matthew's High Brooms CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Paddock Wood	Capel Primary School	Community
	Paddock Wood Primary School	Academy
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	Brenchley and Matfield CE Primary School	Academy
	Horsmonden Primary School	Academy
	Lamberhurst St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Colliers Green CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Cranbrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

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Planning Groups	School	Status
	Frittenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Goudhurst and Kilndown CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sissinghurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	Benenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Hawkhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sandhurst Primary School	Community

Birth Rate Analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Tunbridge Wells, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2022
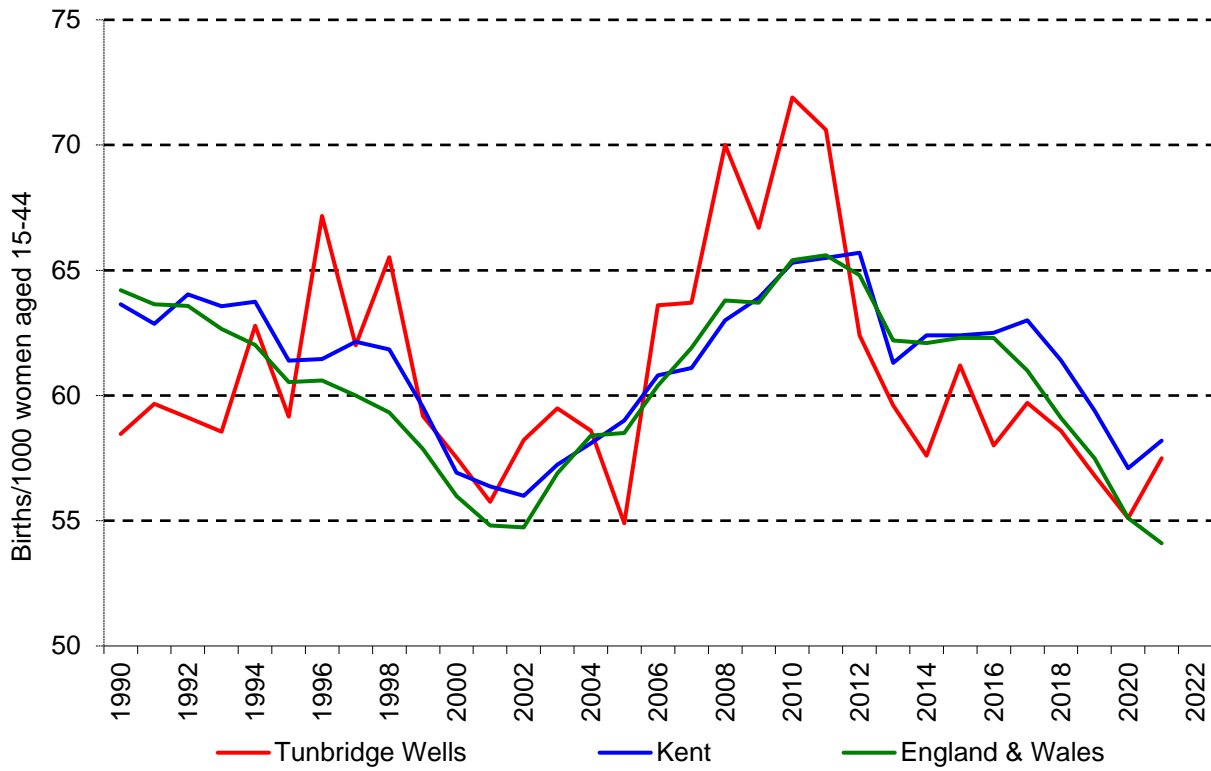
Tunbridge Wells births and birth rate 1990-2022
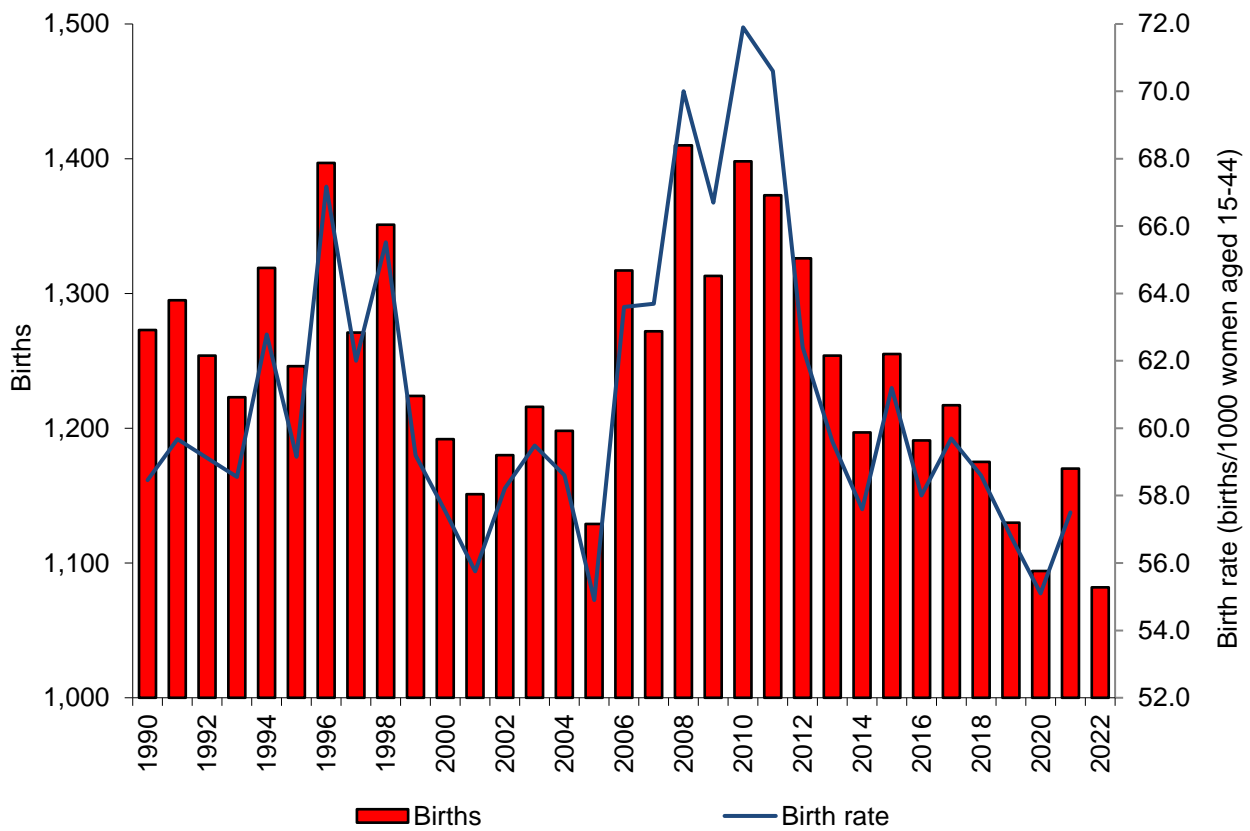
Tunbridge Wells Forecasts

Primary - Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	450	60	70	95	94	118	119	120	120	120	119	118	450
Tunbridge Wells West	435	33	17	13	45	68	71	73	74	74	76	78	435
Paddock Wood	120	1	1	-20	-17	-15	-16	-16	-17	-18	-18	-19	120
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	90	0	5	8	1	-5	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1	90
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	111	-3	-2	2	-12	-14	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	-12	116
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	90	21	8	6	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	90
Tunbridge Wells	**1,296**	**112**	**99**	**105**	**116**	**158**	**161**	**166**	**168**	**170**	**173**	**177**	**1,301**

Secondary - Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2022-23 capacity	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2029-30 (F)	2030-31 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2032-33 (F)	2032-33 capacity
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	390	46	-16	13	-1	-22	-31	-30	-39	-37	-52	-42	360
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,584	58	16	96	88	25	53	34	20	71	105	81	1,584
Cranbrook Selective	60	0	22	25	31	26	18	19	18	16	17	10	90
West Kent Selective	1,265	-26	-48	-22	-7	-53	-40	-29	-6	5	70	51	1,235

Primary District Commentary

For primary education the overall forecasts indicate sufficient places to meet demand across the Plan period for Year R and all primary years. There is local place pressure within the Paddock Wood, the Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst and the Cranbrook and Goudhurst planning groups

The Year R surplus in Tunbridge Wells town (Tunbridge Wells East and West planning groups) is forecast to be approaching 20% on average; depending on the distribution of this surplus between schools it may necessitate adjustment to the PANs of individual schools in order to ensure class sizes remain financially viable.

Paddock Wood Planning Group
There are forecast deficits of over 0.5 FE (15 places) throughout the Plan period. We will monitor the situation but anticipate that the deficits will be accommodated in the neighbouring planning groups or within one of the small schools within the planning group offering over PAN. We will review the need and viability of a new primary school being established within the town by 2026/7.

Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst Planning Group
The planning group is forecast to have a 5 place deficit in 2026-27 that diminishes gradually throughout the forecast period. We will monitor the situation but anticipate that the deficits will be accommodated in the neighbouring planning groups or within one of the small schools within the planning group offering over PAN.

Cranbrook and Goudhurst Planning Group
The forecast indicates that there will be deficits of between 12 and 14 places throughout the Plan period. We will seek to provide sufficient capacity within the planning group through additional temporary provision in those schools with a PAN of less than 1FE from 2024-25 and will seek to permanently expand one school within the group by 1FE from September 2026.

Secondary District Commentary

There are four planning groups which are within Tunbridge Wells Borough or which cross the Borough boundary, two non-selective and two selective (See appendix 12.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group
Following a substantive decision by the Secretary of State for Education to close High Weald Academy on 31 August 2022, this is a single school planning group containing Homewood School and Sixth Form Centre.

The Closure of High Weald Academy and the decision by the Tenterden Schools Trust to reduce the published admissions number of Homewood School from 390 to 360 places has led to pressure across much of the forecast period. There is an initial surplus forecast for 2024-25 and a deficit of only 1 place in the 2025-26. However, in 2026-27 the deficit is 22 and this increases through the Plan period to a high of 52 in 2031-32.

We anticipate that the additional places added at existing Ashford Schools and the opening of Chilmington Green Secondary School, plus places in the Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells non selective planning area will provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the pupils. It should also be noted that, following High Weald Academy's closure, travel to school patterns in the area may change over the coming years and will be monitored in future iterations of the Plan.

Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the planning group: Hadlow Rural Community School, Hayesbrook School, Hillview School for Girls, Hugh Christie Technology College, Bennett Memorial Diocesan School, Mascalls Academy, Skinners' Kent Academy and St. Gregory's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient Year 7 places across the Plan period. It should be noted that these forecasts do not incorporate the impact of housing growth associated with unconsented or unallocated development outside of an adopted Local Plan, therefore future strategic housing growth may have a significant impact over and above the forecast need.

Cranbrook Selective Planning Group

There is only one school in the Cranbrook selective planning group: Cranbrook School. We forecast sufficient Year 7 and Years 7-11 places throughout the Plan period.

West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The forecast indicates that there will be fluctuating deficits through to 2030-31 when there is a forecast surplus. We anticipate that these forecast deficits will be met through commissioned bulge provision in existing schools where necessary or own admission authorities offering over their PAN. We will keep the need for additional permanent capacity under review.

Planned Commissioning – Tunbridge Wells

Planning Group	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	By 2026-27	By 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
Cranbrook and Goudhurst Planning Group			1 FE permanent expansion of existing school			
Paddock Wood			1FE Through Establishment of New Primary School (subject to review)			
West Kent Selective			Up to 60 temporary places	Up to 30 temporary places		
Special Schools			50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.			

9. Commissioning Special Educational Needs

9.1. Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

The Children and Families Act 2014 sets out the responsibility to improve services, life chances and choices for vulnerable children and to support families. The Act extends the SEND system from birth to 25, where appropriate, giving children, young people and their parents/carers greater control and choice in decisions and ensuring needs are properly met.

The Equality Act 2010 and Part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014 interact in several important ways. They share a common focus on removing barriers to learning. In the Children and Families Act 2014 duties for planning, commissioning, and reviewing provision, the Local Offer and the duties requiring different agencies to work together apply to all children and young people with Special Education Needs (SEN) or disabilities. The Code of Practice 2015 which applies to England, explains the duties of local authorities, health bodies, schools and colleges to provide for those with special educational needs under part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014.

9.2. Kent Overview

Kent's ambitions for children and young people with SEN is articulated through its SEND strategy 2021-2024[2] which has been jointly developed by KCC and the NHS in conjunction with children, young people, parents and carers, Kent PACT (Kent Parents and Carers Together) and other key stakeholders.

Kent has a significantly large number of pupils with an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP). We remain an outlier nationally with a rate of growth in EHCPs well above national averages per 10,000 children. The number of EHCPs in January 2023 was 18,930.

- Kent has proportionately:
- fewer children identified as requiring SEN support in mainstream schools when compared to the national average.
- fewer children with EHCPs educated in our mainstream schools compared to national and statistical neighbour averages.
- more children placed in either maintained special or independent special schools or Specialist Resource Provisions than national and statistical neighbour averages.

  Kent is now part of the DfE Safety Valve programme. The programme aims to support Local Authorities to reform their High Needs systems and SEND services for children and young people while ensuring services are sustainable.

Whilst we acknowledge that Special Schools play an important role in the continuum of education provision in Kent, we also need to focus on developing the role of mainstream schools, including SRPs, to successfully support more complex children and young people with SEND.

KCC has developed its first Kent Sufficiency Plan for children and young people with SEND. This first plan is limited in scope due to the need to await the outcomes of the reviews of Special Schools, Specialist Resource Provisions and Early Years Provision, all of which will contribute to a revised SEND Strategy, setting out the direction for the next five years. The outcomes from these reviews and further work to inform KCC's approach to supporting children and young people with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs, aligned with our

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[2]https://www.kent.gov.uk/__d ata/assets/pdf_file/0012/13323/Strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities.pdf

approach to Alternative Provision across all twelve of Kent's districts, will inform the revision of the Sufficiency Plan later in 2024.

The Sufficiency Plan will sit under the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent to inform strategic educational place planning. The purpose of the Sufficiency Plan is to inform and support the Local Authority in its development of strategic place planning for SEND educational provision in the medium to long term. There are 4 key aims for the Sufficiency Plan.

- Inform medium to longer term commissioning/decommissioning of places for children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan
- Inform capital investment planning and future bids to DfE Wave programmes.
- Inform high level discussions with providers around required changes to current provision.
- Support the delivery of the Safety Valve programme, bringing Kent in-line with other local authorities' patterns of provision.

9.3.   Education Heath and Care Plans

The LA is responsible for issuing and maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years. As of January 2023, this totalled 18,930 children and young people with an EHCP in Kent. This is an increase of 1,197 (6.8%) since January 2022. In England, the number of children and young people with EHC plans increased to 517,000, in January 2023, up by 9% from 2022. The number of EHCPs have increased each year since 2010[3]

9.4.   Age Groups

Figure 9a shows the rate of children and young people with an EHCP per 1,000 population for the past 6 years. It shows that the proportion of the population aged 4 to 25 years with and EHCP continues to increase year on year.

Figure 9a: Children and Young People with EHCPs rate with per 1,000 population 2018-2023

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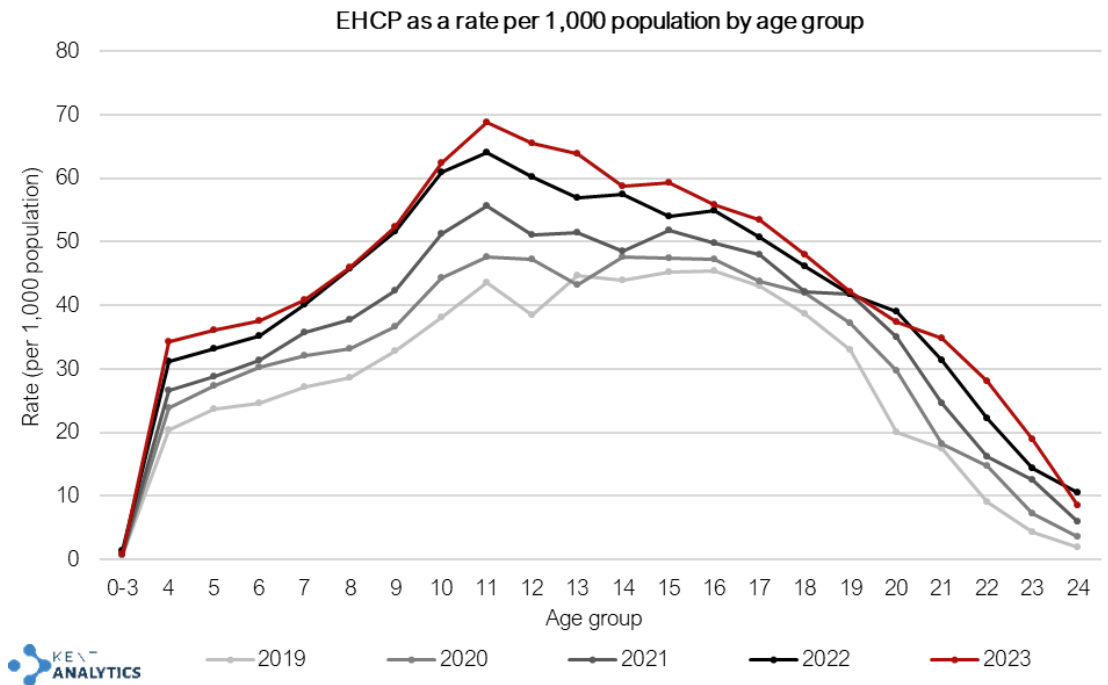
[3] Education, health and care plans, Reporting year 2023 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

Figure 9b: Percentage of pupils with an EHCP Kent compared with England 2016 -2023

Percentage of pupils with an EHCP

Source: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england
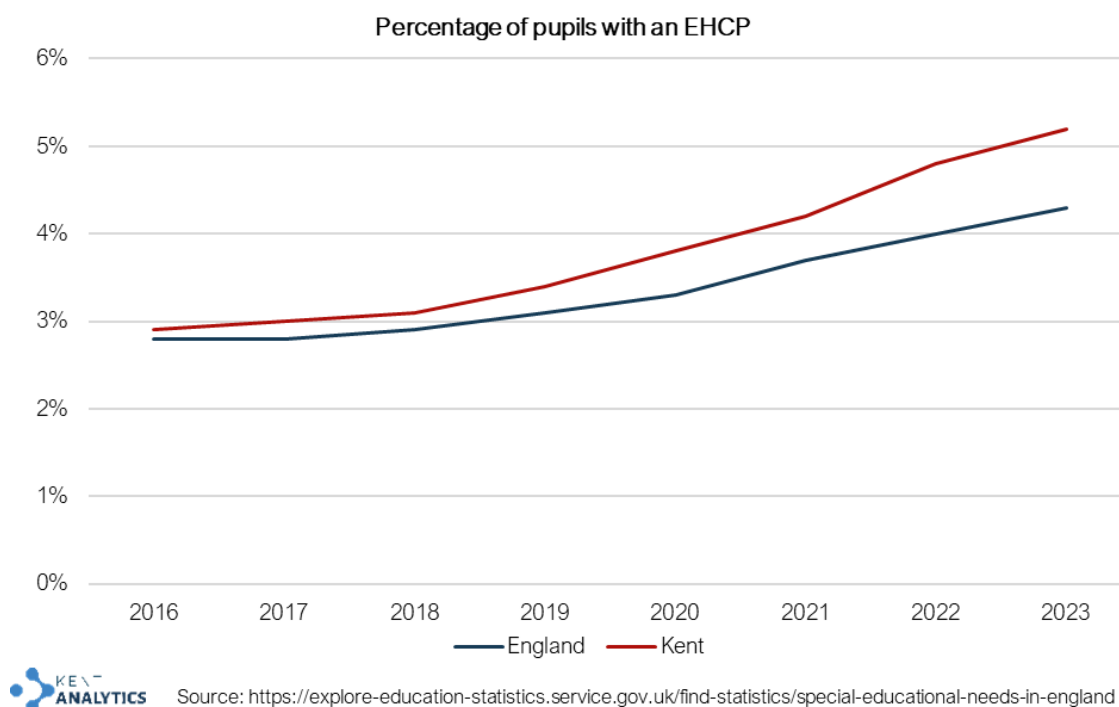
9.5. School Aged Pupils

Figure 9b shows the percentage of pupils in schools in Kent and England that have an EHCP. Kent has 5.2% of pupils compared to 4.3% for England. Whilst the rate of growth has increased nationally, Kent's increase started much earlier (2015) and has continued to increase at a greater rate.

9.6. SEN Need Types

Figure 9c shows that Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) remains the most common primary need type with 42.3% of children and young people with an EHCP (0-25 years) having ASD identified as their primary need. This is a decrease from 42.4% in January 2022. The second highest is SEMH at 20.4%, an increase from 20.2% in January 2022, followed by 17.2% of children and young people with Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) identified as their EHCP primary need.

Figure 9c: EHCPs by age group and need type January 2023

SEN Need Type 2023	Under 5	Aged 5-10	Aged 11-15	Aged 16-19	Aged 20-25	Total	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	149	2335	2921	1705	893	8,003	42.3%
Hearing Impairment	4	68	56	48	31	207	1.1%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	18	274	429	241	176	1,138	6.0%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	3	4	11	4	1	23	0.1%
Physical Disability	26	204	197	149	94	670	3.5%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	12	142	126	65	43	388	2.0%
Severe Learning Difficulty	28	213	305	209	167	922	4.9%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	10	637	1592	1111	507	3,857	20.4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1	43	168	86	58	356	1.9%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	181	1414	965	409	296	3,265	17.2%
Visual Impairment	6	30	31	20	14	101	0.5%
Kent Total	438	5,364	6,801	4,047	2,280	18,930	

Source SEN2 Return January 2023

9.7. Provision

Figure 9d shows the number of EHCPs by establishment type (0-25 year olds); In Kent 34% (33.5% in 2022) are educated in mainstream schools (including SRPs), whilst the England figure is 41%. In Kent, 40% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school (including independent schools) compared to 33.1% nationally.

To ensure the LA is able to provide sustainable high quality provision, the system needs to be realigned and the proportion of children and young people catered for within each provision type brought in line with national figures, so that specialist places are only for those children and young people with the most complex needs. A significant change programme is ongoing to improve mainstream school SEND inclusion capacity so staff are skilled, confident and able to educate and support more children with EHCPs. This realignment will be supported by the inclusive practices within Kent's Countywide Approach to Inclusive Education and will ensure a greater proportion of Kent's children and young people will be supported and achieve their full potential in mainstream schools close to their homes.

Kent has 24 special schools. These include 21 Local Authority maintained special schools, 1 special academy and 2 Free Schools. In 2023, 88% of Kent's special schools were graded as good or outstanding by Ofsted. There are 18 special schools that are all-through schools (primary and secondary aged). There are 15 special schools offering post-16 placements. For the academic year 2023/24 Kent has commissioned 5,968 places in Kent special schools, an increase of 473. Of the 5,968 places, 806 are places for post-16 pupils. The current total designated number across Kent special schools as of September 2022 was 5,483.

Kent also has 73 Specialist Resource Provisions attached to mainstream schools. Each provision has a designation for SEN and eight schools have more than one SRP or an SRP with multiple designations. A total of 1,430 SRP places, including 20 places for post-16 pupils, have been commissioned for September 2023, an increase of 55 places from September 2022.

Where we are unable to provide a specialist school placement in a Kent maintained special school or SRP, placements are commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector. As of January 2023, 1,589 Kent, resident pupils had places funded in an independent non maintained school, a decrease of 92 places from January 2022 and representing 8.4% of all EHCPs; 714 of these independent placements were for a primary diagnosis of ASD and 559 for SEMH. To meet the need for specialist places across Kent, including meeting the needs in areas of population growth, a mixture of new special schools, expansions of existing schools and the establishment of satellites and SRPs will be commissioned across Kent. This plan will only reflect a proportion of our commissioning intentions at this stage as the full plan will need to be informed by the review of our continuum of SEND provision, reporting in the first half of 2024.

Figure 9d: EHCPs by establishment type January 2023 (0-25 year olds)

Type of Establishment	Number	Kent %	England %
Mainstream school including SRPs	6,439	34%	41%
Special school inc. independent.	7,577	40%	33.1%
Non-maintained early years	63	0.3%	0.6%
Further education	3,488	18.4%	14.7%
NEET	176	0.9%	2.3%
Educated elsewhere	718	3.8%	3.8%
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit	4	0	0.7%
Other	460	2.4%	0.9%
Total	18,207		

Source: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/education-health-and-care-plans

9.8. Post 16 SEN provision

Most young people with SEND will complete their education alongside their peers by 18. However, some young people will require longer to complete and consolidate their education and training and the length of time will vary for each young person.

The Children and Families Act 2014 extended the special educational needs system to young people up to the age of 25. Consequently, since 2015 KCC has seen a large growth in the number of EHCPs for young people up to the age of 25. Figure 9e shows the growth by age from 2019 to 2023. There were 3,664 young people aged 18-24 with an EHCP in the 2022/23 academic year. This is an increase of 7.0% from 3,424 from in the previous academic year. The total number of EHCPs across all age groups increased by 6.8% for the same period.

Figure 9e: Growth in EHCP numbers by age 2019-2023
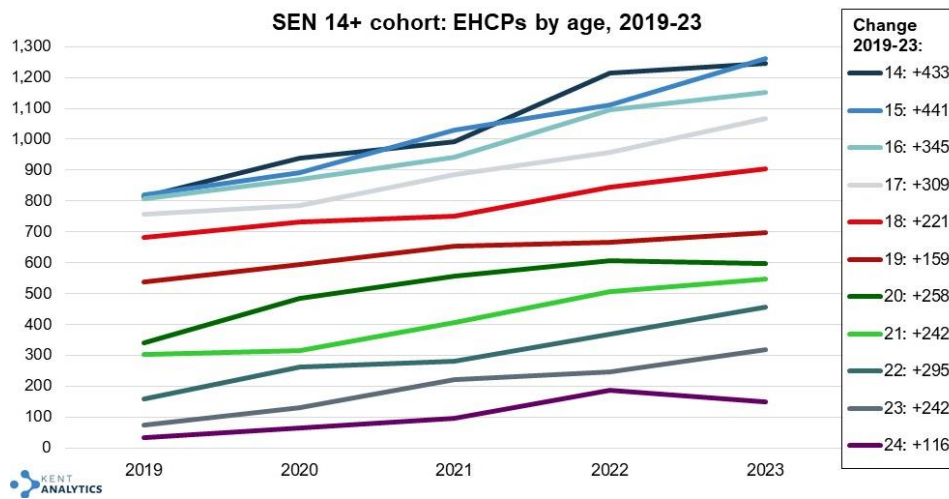
There has been an overall growth in EHCPs of 71% or 1,527 young people between 2019 and 2023, with SEMH remaining the SEND category with the largest growth for Post 16 at 144%. This is followed by Specific Learning Difficulties, which has increased by 127%, Speech, Language and Communication Needs and ASD, up 75%. Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty is up 63%.

We know the number of young people wanting to remain in education is growing. However, planning post 16 SEND provision is complex. KCC continues its work to establish a robust evidence base to resolve any gaps in provision. Remaining at their secondary school for 6th Form is one of the choices that young people with SEND can make; 17 of Kent's maintained special schools have 6th form provisions.

Figure 9f shows where 18 to 25 year olds with an EHCP continued their education in the 2022-23 academic year. The largest proportion attended General Further Education (FE), college or Higher Education (HE), with smaller proportions at Specialist Post-16 Institutions (SPI), Maintained Special Schools/Academies or a Non-maintained/Independent Special School (NMISS).

Figure 9f: Where 18-25-year-olds with an ECHP were educated in the 2022/23
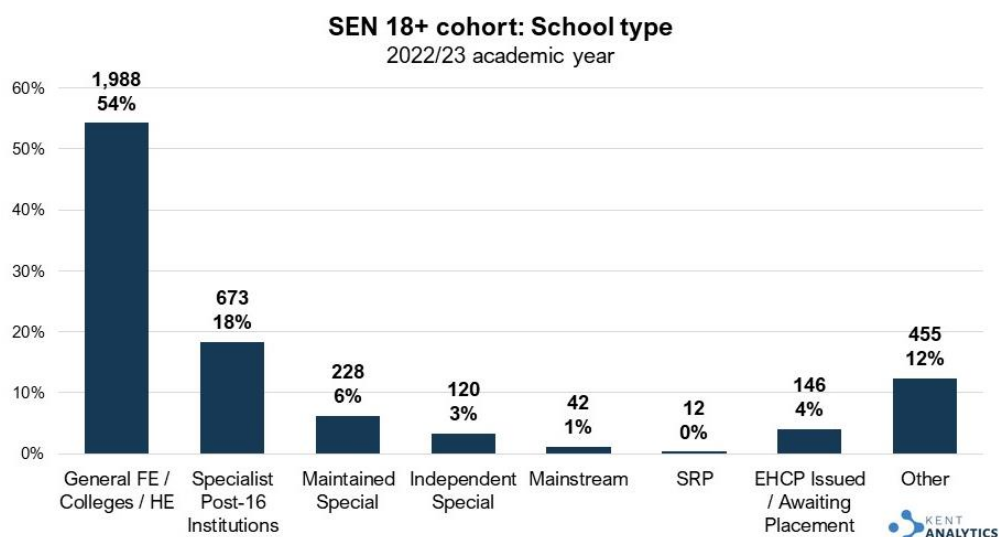
FE, college or HE remains the most common type of provision attended across all the age groups. In 2022/23, the proportion of young people attending these ranged from 38.2% among 18 year olds to 73.0% among those aged 24 years old. FE colleges provide a range of courses for post 16 to 25 SEND learners and are the most popular form of education for this group. However, due to a range of issues, FE colleges are not suitable in the first instance for many SEND learners and a proportion of learners drop out of college in the first semester.

SPIs provide an alternative to FE colleges offering more bespoke learning environments often for learners with additional or more complex needs. In recent years, we have seen an increase in the number of 18–25-year-olds attending an SPI, rising from 567 (17% of the total cohort) in 2022 to 673 (18% of the total cohort) in 2023. Of the SPIs in 2022, the majority have a contractual relationship with KCC. Growth in SPI provision to this point continues to be largely organic and provider led. To ensure we have full County coverage, we wish to work in partnership with prospective providers as there is the need for more targeted SPI provision in the County.

We continue to work with FE Colleges to ensure that we have good geographical coverage of the right courses at the right levels and that there are clear pathways and partnerships with alternate types of providers such as SPIs to meet the needs of learners with more complex needs or requiring a more bespoke package.

We expect that the number of EHCPs for young people over the age of 18 will continue to grow as the population bulge continues to work its way through secondary school and into Post 16, and without careful planning, demand could outstrip supply. In order to ensure sufficient quality Post 16 SEND provision, we will continue to build on our present work to develop a Post 16 to 19 SEND Strategy. We want to explore new ways of working, including potential collaborations between partner agencies and organisations, which are service intelligence and data-driven; so, we get the right provision in the right area to meet need.

9.9. Forecasts and Future Demands

The number of new EHCPs forecast is population driven. It is produced by calculating the rates of new 0–25 year-olds with an EHCP by key population age groups, based on the 2021 EHCP figures. These rates are applied to the Kent population forecast figures to estimate the number of new EHCPs for the next eight years and is adjusted to bring forecasts in line with targets agreed as part of the Safety Valve programme. Figure 9g shows the forecast for EHCPs (0-25 years)

Figure 9g EHCPs Forecast (0-25 year olds)

Age Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Early Years	42	70	46	38	38	39	39	39	40	40
Years R-6	5,124	6,020	6,200	6,231	6,160	6,010	5,878	5,718	5,541	5,382
Years 7-11	5,314	6,164	6,801	7,414	7,971	8,312	8,506	8,600	8,693	8,742
Years12-13	1,825	2,055	2,219	2,446	2,625	2,863	3,192	3,454	3,605	3,657
Years 14+	2,976	3,424	3,664	3,720	3,373	3,156	2,975	3,062	3,253	3,478
Total	**15,281**	**17,733**	**18,930**	**19,850**	**20,167**	**20,380**	**20,591**	**20,874**	**21,131**	**21,299**
%Change		16.0%	6.8%	4.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%

The forecasts in need groups are profiled on the proportion within each group based on the new EHCPs recorded between 2020 and 2022. Figure 9h shows the EHCP forecast for each need group.

Figure 9h EHCP forecast by need type.

SEN Need type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ASD	6,519	7,511	8,007	8,300	8,325	8,315	8,311	8,334	8,351	8,337
SEMH	2,897	3,580	3,860	4,133	4,215	4,241	4,264	4,309	4,351	4,372
SLCN	2,390	2,904	3,259	3,544	3,764	3,964	4,169	4,384	4,579	4,752
MLD/SPLD	1,231	1,424	1,491	1,564	1,586	1,610	1,631	1,661	1,690	1,706
SLD/PMLD	1,313	1,312	1,311	1,284	1,240	1,202	1,155	1,122	1,087	1,052
Other	931	1,002	1,002	1,025	1,037	1,046	1,060	1,063	1,073	1,081
Total	**15,281**	**17,733**	**18,930**	**19,850**	**20,167**	**20,378**	**20,590**	**20,873**	**21,131**	**21,300**

9.10. Future Commissioning of Provision

Evidence for our commissioning intentions is set out within KCC's SEND Sufficiency. The Plan will inform changes and additional provision required from September 2024 and throughout the rest of the Plan period. Commissioning intentions for this Plan will be limited to new SEN schools and satellites where there is already a case based on population growth and current patterns of travel to special schools outside of the areas where children live.

Additional SRP's that have been committed to or form part of a new academy's funding agreement will also be included, as will the establishment of Kent's first (and first nationally) Primary Cullum Centre, delivered in partnership with the National Autistic Society, the Cullum Foundation and Canterbury Academy as this will form part of developing Kent's future approach to supporting children and young people with autism in mainstream education. We will also look to address evidenced gaps in SRP provision in secondary schools, particularly as the school age population growth is currently moving through the secondary and Post 16 age groups.

A total of 710 new special school places are forecast to be commissioned and 149 SRP places, some of which are already within the commissioning process. Additional SRP places may be commissioned following the completion of the SRP review which will identify need type and geographical gaps based on the role of SRPs within the provision of locality services for children and young people with SEND. Figure 9i and 9j identifies the number, need type and district of these places.

Figure 9i: Agreed and planned additional specialist provision across Kent Specialist Schools

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Special School (all through) - Whitstable	2026	PSCN/ ASD/ SEMH	Canterbury	120	0	0	48	28	44
Special School (All through) - Swanley	2026	PSCN	Sevenoaks	250	0	0	114	66	70
Isle of Sheppey (Secondary)	2024	SEMH with ASD	Swale	120	40	40	40	0	0
Expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite.	2026	SEMH with ASD	Swale	40	0	0	10	10	0
1 x secondary Satellite of PSCN School	2024	PSCN	Swale	20	10	10	0	0	0
Special School Satellite – Isle of Sheppey	2024	ASD	Swale	60	12	12	12	12	12
Satellite of a PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Tonbridge and Malling	50	0	50	0	0	0
Satellite of a PSCN School	2026	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	50	0	0	50	0	0
Total Special School places				**710**	**122**	**122**	**224**	**116**	**126**

Figure 9j: Agreed and planned additional Specialist Resource Provisions

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Cullum Centre	2024	ASD	Canterbury	9	3	6	0	0	0
Alkerden (Primary)	2026	ASD	Dartford	15	0	0	4	4	7
Alkerden (Secondary)	2026	ASD	Dartford	25	0	0	5	5	15
Expansion of Aspen SRP at Christchurch Academy	2024	PSCN	Dover	30	6	6	6	6	6
Folkestone Academy	2024	ASD	Folkestone & Hythe	30	6	6	6	6	6
Springhead Park Primary	2025	SLCN	Gravesham	15	0	4	4	4	3
Secondary SRP	2025	ASD	Thanet	30	0	5	5	5	15
Total SRP places				**154**	**15**	**27**	**30**	**30**	**52**

10. Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare

10.1. Legislative Context and Free Entitlements

Early Education and Childcare is legislatively governed by the Childcare Acts of 2006 and 2016. These place a duty on all local authorities to improve outcomes for young children, to cut inequalities between them, to secure sufficient childcare, with adequate flexibility to allow parents to work via the following:

- 15 hours of early education for eligible two-year olds (the Two Year Old Entitlement, in Kent known as Free for Two)
- The Universal Entitlement of 15 hours for all three and four-year olds
- 30 Hours of Free Childcare (the Extended Entitlement) for the three and four-year olds of eligible parents.

In Spring 2023 the Chancellor announced government plans to extend 30 hours of childcare for parents working at least 16 hours a week at National Minimum Wage.
This will be phased in over the next couple of years as follows:

- From April 2024 – 15 hours per week for working parents of two-year olds
- From September 2024 – 15 hours per week for working parents of all children aged 9 months and above
- From September 2025 – 30 hours per week for working parents of all children aged 9 months and above

In addition, the Government announced that there will be £289m funding to support local authorities to work with schools and other providers to increase the supply of wraparound childcare, so that all parents of school-aged children can access childcare from 8am to 6pm if they need it.

10.2. Early Education and Childcare Provision in Kent

All free entitlement places can either be provided by Ofsted registered provision, schools where registration with Ofsted is not required or by schools registered with the DfE and inspected by the Independent Schools Inspectorate. In each case, the full Early Years Foundation Stage must be delivered. Places can be delivered over 38 weeks a year or, in line with provider ability and choice, stretched over up to 52 weeks.

Early Education and Childcare in Kent is available through a large, diverse and constantly shifting market of maintained, academies, private, voluntary and independent providers and childminders, all of which operate as individual businesses and are therefore subject to market forces. Currently in Kent the market operates as follows:

- Private providers, **411** offering **30,382** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Voluntary providers, **176** offering **7,853** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Independent schools, **40** offering **1,837** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Childminders, **860** offering **4,300** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Maintained provision, **29** maintained nursery classes and one maintained nursery school offering a total of **1,413** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Academies, **63** academies offering a total of **2,741** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- FE colleges, **4** providers offering a total of **527** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Standalone Out of School Care: In total there are **129** stand-alone providers. Of those **49** offer breakfast clubs, **80** offer after school clubs and **76** run holiday playschemes.

The LA (in Kent as commissioned through The Education People) is required to work with providers in making available a sufficient range of flexible provision, in the right geographical areas, at the right times and offering the right sessions to fit with both standard and atypical working patterns.

10.3. Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

The annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) shows the supply of, and demand for, early years and childcare provision across the County, including where there might be over supply and particularly a deficit in provision. The Education People's Early Years and Childcare Service works with providers and potential providers to encourage the establishment of additional provision where it is required.

The CSA for the 2023/2024 academic year is based on the supply and demand for childcare in the Summer Term 2023 when demand for the take up and supply of childcare is greatest.

10.4. Sufficiency of Childcare Places for Children Aged 0-4 Years Old

Traditionally, the assessment of sufficiency is calculated by comparing the total available childcare supply of places with the forecast number of eligible children in each age group living within in each planning group and district.

Figure 10a: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Summer Term 2023/2024 Academic Year)

District	0-4 Year Old Population	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places	Surplus/ Deficit of Places
Ashford	6,875	3,966	3,790	-176
Canterbury	6,274	3,592	3,646	54
Dartford	7,637	3,981	5,190	1,209
Dover	5,165	2,909	2,752	-157
Folkestone & Hythe	4,630	2,596	3,146	550
Gravesham	6,188	3,252	3,121	-131
Maidstone	9,690	5,656	5,848	192
Sevenoaks	6,060	3,337	3,633	296
Swale	8,006	4,588	5,054	466
Thanet	6,486	3,619	4,116	497
Tonbridge & Malling	6,757	3,983	4,093	110
Tunbridge Wells	5,508	3,321	4,634	1,313
Total	**79,276**	**44,800**	**49,023**	**4,223**

In relation to the new entitlements, the DfE has provided KCC with early analysis of the demand for early years places and the number of schools recorded as currently supplying wraparound childcare on schools' sites. The early years data is based on GP registration information and is intended as a starting point to help KCC understand the local eligible population. Figure 10b below models the anticipated increased demand for two year old places from April 2024.

Figure 10b: Forecast Model of Demand for Two Year Old Places

District	2 Year Old Population	2 Year Olds Requiring Childcare (Modelled)	2 Year Old Childcare Places Available (Modelled)	Surplus/Deficit of 2 Year Old Childcare Places (Modelled)
Ashford	1,504	975	969	-6
Canterbury	1,343	876	913	37
Dartford	1,644	1,056	1,194	138
Dover	1,115	700	609	-91
Folkestone & Hythe	985	622	773	151
Gravesham	1,334	841	690	-151
Maidstone	2,071	1,374	1,339	-35
Sevenoaks	1,291	887	895	8
Swale	1,683	1,058	1,132	74
Thanet	1,399	850	879	29
Tonbridge & Malling	1,471	1,007	1,045	38
Tunbridge Wells	1,202	831	1,206	375
Total	**17,042**	**11,077**	**11,644**	**567**

10.5. Sufficiency Estimates by Planning Area

Sufficiency rates have been calculated using primary planning areas. Where some primary planning areas indicate a deficit of 0-4 childcare places, consideration must be given to the fact that neighbouring planning areas may have a surplus of places and children may be travelling to access settings in adjacent areas based on parental preferences or travel to work patterns. Equally, where planning areas have more provision than children, children will be drawn from other areas to access these settings.

The percentage of funded three and four year olds accessing a setting within the planning area in which they live can be used to interpret the deficit in each planning area along with qualitative analysis to understand whether the variation in local take up rates is driven by a preference for particular providers, commuting patterns or a lack of places in the local area.

10.6. Future Planning

Supporting the sufficiency, sustainability and quality of early years and childcare provision remains crucial in the aim to ensure a long term, sufficient supply of places.

The supply of Free Entitlement places for two, three and four year olds will be kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and potentially increase the demand for places. Where housing developments are proposed in school planning areas where there is an indicative deficit of places or where the size of a development means that it will require new provision; KCC will engage in discussions with developers to either seek funding to provide nursery provision which may include securing community rental or leasehold accommodation availability for private, voluntary or independent sector providers of 0-4 year old childcare.

When a new school is delivered according to the ESFA Baseline Design, a nursery space is now included in the design. As new schools are planned, KCC will work with the sponsor to identify early years provision and the most appropriate way to deliver this.

11. Post-16 Education and Training in Kent

The KCC review of 16-19 education, Pathways for All is now in its implementation phase. A strategic board, consisting of representatives from parts of the sector, has been appointed and groups have been established to drive forward the recommendations. The groups' have identified the following priorities to address the recommendations:

- Improve outcomes through establishing a comprehensive benchmarking programme.
- Raise young people's aspirations through promoting a life skills [and] a model CEIAG curriculum.
- Implement an "Area Offer" of 16+ provision
- Enhance provision below Level 2
- Improve early support for students with mental health challenges
- Improve access to post-16 provision by prioritising travel support to those who most need it
- Learn from Lockdown

The groups are at different stages and new strands of work are likely to be adopted as the Kent context changes. The main overarching focus for the medium term is to develop the board into the forum that promotes collaboration and becomes the strategic leadership for the county. This is in line with government policy of developing a provider-led system. There is a recognition that there are gaps opening for lower achieving and vulnerable learners across the county and that the sector will need to come together to meet this need.

The low-level offer for learners outside of school and colleges is in a concerning situation. Overall numbers of places have risen very slightly (1,101 in 21/22 1,106 in 22/23), but this was due to European funding (ESF) that ended in March 2023 and some short-term funding from KCC's Reconnect programme. The ESF funded provision supported over 500 young people over the life of the programme. The number of providers offering this provision has fallen from 24 to 20. We are also aware of some provisions that will not be running from September 2023 due to tutor shortages or training providers becoming insolvent. This represents an immediate loss of 186 places in addition to the loss of short term KCC and Government funding. In total, it is likely that the county will lose over 500 places for vulnerable learners, which is effectively a market failure.

The Shared Prosperity Fund could fill some of this, but the government initially stated that this could not be used for skills work until 2024. This restriction was removed earlier this year, but by that time, the district councils had already allocated their funding. We have been working with the funding team at the DFE (previously the ESFA) and have had a "Gaps Case" accepted. So far, despite the acceptance of our case, response from the DFE has been slow.

National post-16 qualification reform is ongoing. The roll out of T- levels continues with all colleges and a small number of schools offering them from September 2023. The defunding of BTECs that overlap with A levels and T-levels will commence in 2024. The deadline for exam boards to submit their applications to offer the new additional academic qualifications (AAQs) has just passed and we await the results. There has been a lot of criticism of the reform process, most notably from the Parliamentary Education Select Committee. While positive about the qualifications themselves, they have expressed concerns regarding sourcing the compulsory placements that form a key part of the qualification and that T-levels suit urban areas more than rural ones. They are also concerned that the defunding of BTECs will leave many students without a viable post-16 offer. One positive for Kent is that there is a commitment to retaining the International Baccalaureate diploma and careers programme. Level 2 qualifications are also undergoing reform, but we do not know the full details of this yet.

12. Appendices

12.1. Forecasting Methodology Summary

To inform the process of forecasting Primary school pupil numbers, KCC receives information from the Kent Primary Care Agency to track the number of births and location of Pre-school age children. The Pre-school age population is forecast into Primary school rolls according to trend-based intake patterns by ward area. Secondary school forecasts are calculated by projecting forward the Year 6 cohort, also according to trend-based intake patterns. If the size of the Year 6 cohort is forecast to rise, the projected Year 7 cohort size at Secondary schools will also be forecast to rise.

It is recognised that past trends are not always an indication of the future. However, for the Secondary phase, travel to school patterns are firmly established, parental preference is arguably more constant than in the Primary phase and large numbers of pupils are drawn from a wide area. Consequently, forecasts have been found to be accurate.

Pupil forecasts are compared with school capacities to give the projected surplus or deficit of places in each area. It is important to note that where a deficit is identified within the next few years work will already be underway to address the situation.

The forecasting process is trend-based, which means that relative popularity, intake patterns, and inward migration factors from the previous five years are assumed to continue throughout the forecasting period. Migration factors will reflect the trend-based level of house building in an area over the previous five years, but also the general level of in and out migration, including movements into and out of existing housing. An area that has a large positive migration factor may be due to recent large-scale housebuilding, and an area with a large negative migration factor may reflect a net out-migration of families. These migration factors are calculated at Pre-school level by ward area and also at school level for transition between year groups, as the forecasts are progressed.

Information about expected levels of new housing, through the yearly Housing Information Audits (HIA) and Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategies is the most accurate reflection of short, medium and long term building projects at the local level. Where a large development is expected, compared with little or no previous house building in the area, a manual adjustment to the forecasts may be required to reflect the likely growth in pupil numbers more accurately.

Pupil product rates (the expected number of pupils from new housebuilding) are informed by the MORI New Build Survey 2005. KCC has developed a system that combines these new-build pupil product rates (PPRs) with the stock housing PPR of the local area to model the impact of new housing developments together with changing local demographics over time. This information is shared with district authorities to inform longer term requirements for education infrastructure and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) discussions at an early stage.

Forecasting future demand for school places can never be completely precise given the broad assumptions which have to be made about movements in and out of any given locality, the pace of individual housing developments, patterns of occupation and not least parental preferences for places at individual schools. This will be a function of geography, school reputation, past and present achievement levels and the availability of alternative provision.

12.2. Secondary Planning Group Maps

Kent Secondary Non Selective Planning Groups
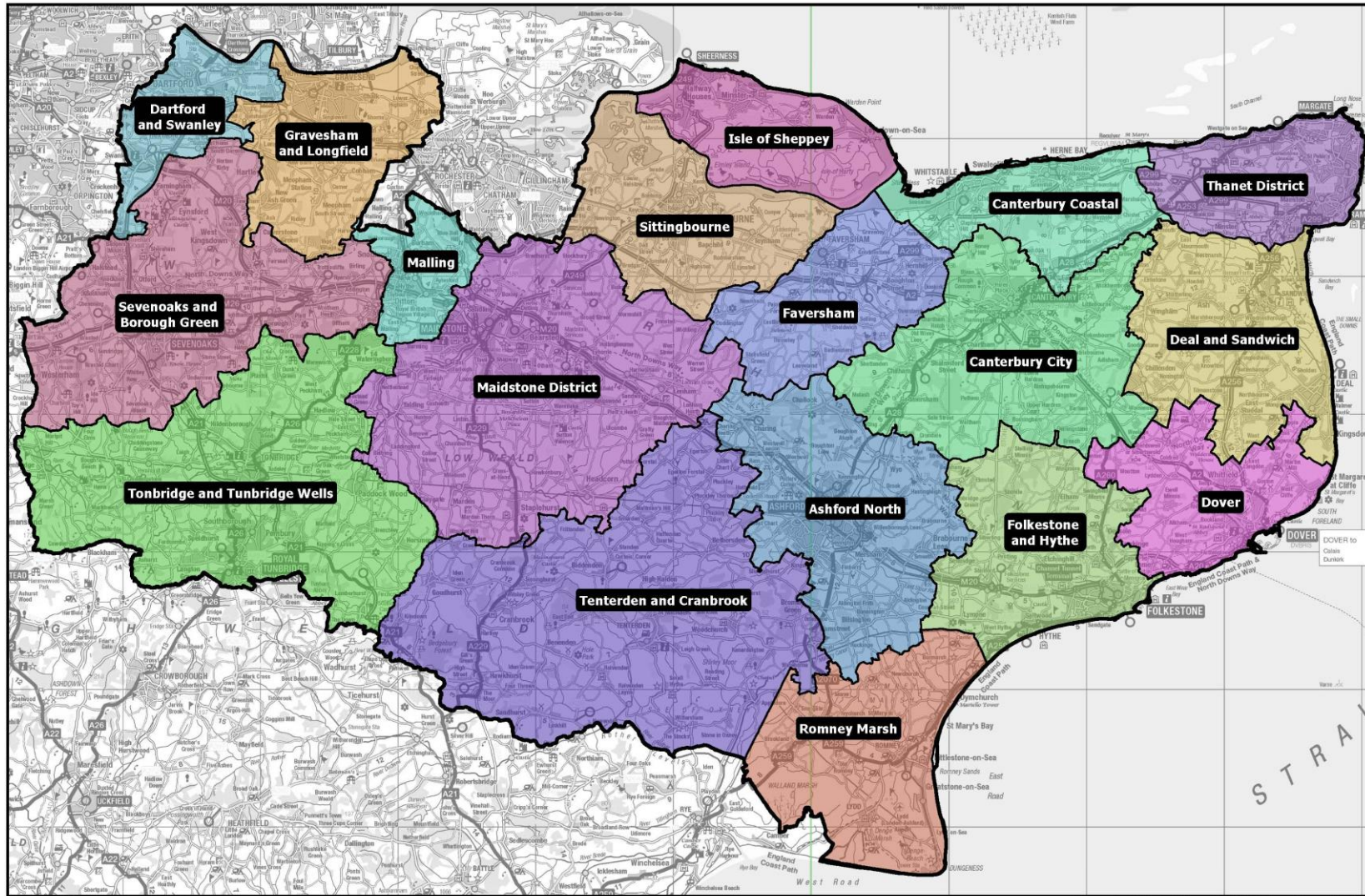
Management Information, KCC, 11/08/2022

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Kent Secondary Selective Planning Groups
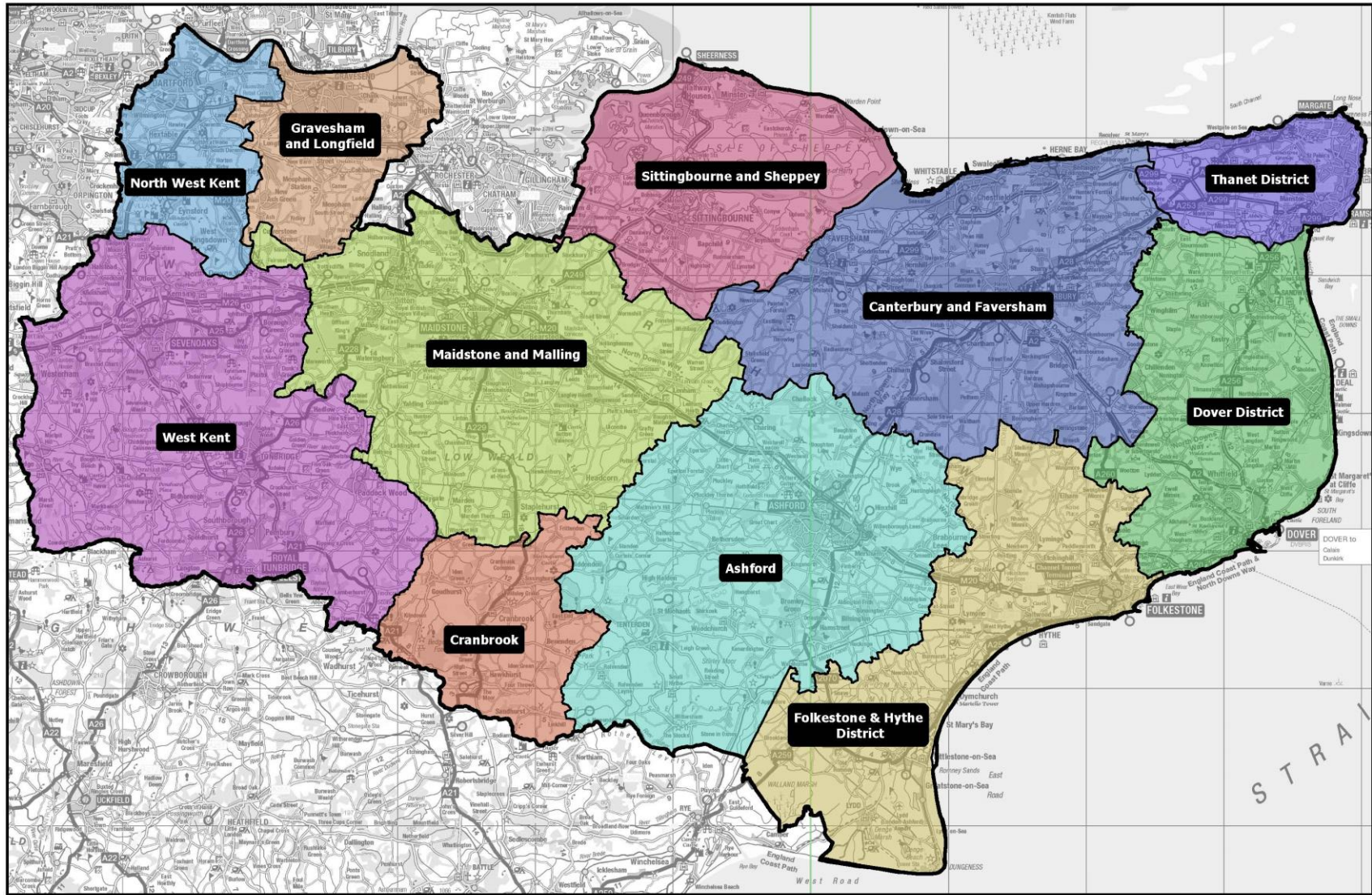
North West Kent

Gravesham and Longfield

Sittingbourne and Sheppey

Thanet District

West Kent

Maidstone and Malling

Canterbury and Faversham

Dover District

Cranbrook

Ashford

Folkestone & Hythe District

Management Information, KCC, 11/08/2022

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**Commissioning Plan for
Education Provision in Kent** 2024 – 2028

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:	DECISION NO:
Cabinet	**23/00105**

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
  a) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
    • *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28

Decision:

Cabinet, agrees:

A) The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28.

Reason(s) for decision:

Background
1.1   The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. This Commissioning Plan (KCP) sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient high quality places, in the right locations for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and recognise parental preference. The Plan details the expected future need for education provision, thereby enabling parents and education providers to put forward proposals as to how these needs might best be met.

1.2   The KCP sets out the principles by which we determine proposals, and it forecasts the need for future provision. It also sets out in more detail, plans to meet the commissioning needs which arise in each district and borough in Kent during the next five years.

1.3   This updated KCP is a 'live' document which underpins our on-going dialogue and consultation with schools, district and borough councils, diocesan authorities, KCC Members and local communities, to ensure we meet our responsibilities.

Our Commissioning Intentions

2.1   The KCP 2024-28 identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary mainstream school and specialist places each year as follows. Additional provision will be secured through a combination of expanding existing schools and opening new ones.

Primary School Commissioning Intentions:

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
0.5FE 50 Year R temp places	2.3FE 30 Year R temp places	6FE 0 Year R temp places	6FE	22.6FE	6FE

Total of 43.4FE across the Plan period and up to 80 temporary Year R places

Secondary School Commissioning Intentions

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28	Between 2028-31	Post 2031
1FE 150 Year 7 temp places	13FE 30 Year 7 temp places	8.5FE 90 Year 7 temp places	20FE 60 Year 7 temp places	2FE 30 Year 7 temp places	2FE

Total of 46.5FE across the Plan period and up to 360 temporary Year 7 places

SEND Commissioning Intentions:

by 2024-25	by 2025-26	by 2026-27	by 2027-28
209 places	155 places	500 places	0 places

A total of 864 permanent places across the Plan period

3. Financial Implications

3.1 The Local Authority as the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County, particularly in schools, in order to meet its statutory responsibilities.

3.2 The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for secondary places and for specialist places grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

3.3 Basic Need funding is allocated by Government on the basis of a comparison of school capacity (not pupil admission numbers) against forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception year to year 11 uplifted to provide a 2 per cent operating margin. Where capacity is lower than forecast, the DfE provides funding towards the gap.

3.4 The allocations for the 2024-25 financial year are based upon the projected need for new places by September 2025 (the start of academic year 2025/26); Kent has been allocated £5,046,624. The 'lumpy' nature of establishing new school provision means that the County Council incurs the majority of the capital costs at the outset of mitigating a forecast place deficit, e.g. expanding a school by a whole FE; whereas the Basic Need formula does not account for this and provides the Council with funding for places in an incremental way over a longer period of time.

3.5 One funding option which can assist with or overcome the challenges of forward funding new schools is the Free Schools programme. We encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success. However, as the free school programme has become more restrictive, being targeted to certain geographical areas of the Country in relation to mainstream schools, and of limited number for special schools and alternative provisions, it will not be the answer to all our needs. Additionally, it is not risk free for the Local Authority. Delays in delivery can require the Authority to put in place temporary provision with the resultant unplanned expense.

4   Legal implications
4.1   Each project identified in the KCP will be subject to a separate consultation and decision-making process. The legal implications of each proposal will be identified at that time.

5.   Equalities implications
5.1   The equality impact assessment considers whether the commissioning principles and guidelines contained within the KCP may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to mitigate the negative impacts. Separate, more detailed equalities impact assessments will be completed as individual project consultations come forward to consider the impacts on any protected group arising from that individual education proposal.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee will consider the decision on 21 November 2023.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
The commissioning intentions outlined in the KCP are planned to ensure there are sufficient schools places, in the right locations and at the right time in order to fulfil our legal responsibility to offer an appropriate school place to all who require one.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

....
signed   date

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EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title	
Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024-28	
Responsible Officer	
Paul Wilson - CY EPA	

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

No

Commissioning/Procurement

No

Strategy/Policy

Strategy/Policy

Details of other Service Activity

No

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Children Young People and Education

Responsible Service

Education Planning and Access

Responsible Head of Service

Nicholas Abrahams - CY EPA

Responsible Director

Christine McInnes - CY EPA

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Plan is to:

•	Provide an overarching framework for determining when and where education may be needed in the future. It sets out the forecast number of children and young people in Kent and breaks this down to smaller geographical areas (districts and planning groups) to show where there may be a need for more or fewer places.

•	Set out the principles which will be used to consider and evaluate individual proposals which might come forward (be commissioned) to address any identified shortage or surplus of places in a locality.

Summary of the outcome of the analysis:

No change is required. The evidence suggests that there is no potential for discrimination and all appropriate measures have been taken to advance equality and foster good relations between the protected groups.

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?
Yes

Have you consulted with stakeholders?
Yes

Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?
The equality impact assessment for the Commissioning Plan is carried out at two levels; First, in respect of the Commissioning Plan itself, to assess whether the commissioning principles and guidelines may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to amend the Plan or to mitigate the negative impacts. The second, a more detailed analysis of the impacts on any protected group arising from individual education consultation proposals is conducted contemporaneously through the Plan period. This assessment deals solely with the first of these two levels, with consultation completed with high level stakeholders consulted to ensure the Plan is drafted collaboratively. This process incorporates meetings with District and Borough Council Leaders and CEOs/Planning Officers, along with School Governor and Headteacher briefings for each district. This consultative activity will be completed prior to the adoption of the Plan by KCC Cabinet committee in January 2024.

Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?
Yes

Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?
Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?

Service Users/clients

Service users/clients

Staff

No

Residents/Communities/Citizens

No

Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?

Yes

Details of Positive Impacts

The overarching nature of the Commissioning Plan means that this equalities impact assessment is at a strategic level, rather specifically covering the various local commissioning schemes. In broad terms, the Plan focuses on the positive impacts for all children and young people, particularly the most vulnerable pupils and those with SEND. It provides a vehicle through which individuals and groups can make their voices heard regarding both current education provision and future proposals. An equality impact assessment will be completed as part of each individual consultation process that follows on from the Commissioning Plan. This assessment indicates that the plan will have either neutral or positive impacts on pupils within the protected groups.

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

Are there negative impacts for age?

No

Details of negative impacts for Age

Not Applicable

Mitigating Actions for Age

Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age

Not Applicable

20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability

Are there negative impacts for Disability?
No
Details of Negative Impacts for Disability
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Disability
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Disability
Not Applicable

21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex

Are there negative impacts for Sex
No
Details of negative impacts for Sex
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sex
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Sex
Not Applicable

22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender

Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
No
Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable

23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race

Are there negative impacts for Race
No
Negative impacts for Race
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable

24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief

Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
No
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief
Not Applicable

25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation

Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
No
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation

Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
No
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
No
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
No
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable

EXECUTIVE DECISION

From: **Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills**

                Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 21 November 2023**

Subject: **This report provides the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the first Kent Special Education Needs Sufficiency Plan and to note consultation responses prior to final approval by Cabinet.**

Title and
Decision
Number :   **Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023 - 23/00107**

Key decision:

- *It involves expenditure or savings of more than £1m*
- *New Strategy or Policy outside of the Policy Framework*

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: N/A

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet 25th January 2024

Electoral Division: All

Summary: This report provides the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the Special Education Needs Sufficiency Plan prior to final consideration and approval by Cabinet.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Special Education Needs Sufficiency Plan, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 25th January 2024.

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1.   Introduction

1.1 This is the first time that KCC has produced a Sufficiency Plan for Special Education Needs (SEN) Provision. Most Local Authorities now produce an

analysis and plan that sits under their SEND Strategy and feeds into their Education Commissioning Plan and capital strategy for education provision.

1.2 Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision has included a section on Special Education Needs Provision; however, this has always been a high-level summary based on limited analysis and forecasting.

1.3 As part of the new requirements for SCAP23 (School Capacity Survey) the DfE has requested that Local Authorities provide data on the capacity of their special schools, SEN units and resourced provisions as well as forecasts of demand for various forms of specialist provision. This is the first time that capacity of specialist schools and provisions has had to be included.

1.4 From 2023 to 2025 the Department for Education is running a Net Capacity programme to provide accurate and up-to-date information on pupil capacity for every government-funded secondary school and special school in England. This is the first time special schools will have been included in the programme and have an agreed net capacity. The capacity included in KCC's first Sufficiency Plan is based on a combination of reports commissioned by KCC and current roll numbers in schools. We know that a number of Kent special schools will have pupil numbers considerably over what is likely to be their net capacity.

1.5 The purpose of this Sufficiency Plan is to inform and support KCC in its development of strategic place planning for SEND educational provision in the medium to long term. The Sufficiency Plan will sit under the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent to inform strategic educational place planning. There are 4 key aims for the Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan:

- Inform medium to longer term commissioning/decommissioning of places for children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan
- Inform capital investment planning and future bids to DfE Wave programmes.
- Inform high level discussions with providers around required changes to current provision to meet future needs.
- Support the delivery of the Safety Valve programme, to bring Kent in line with other local authorities' patterns of provision.

2. Provision and current position

2.1 To meet the needs of children with SEND, a range of education provision is available in Kent, within both mainstream and special schools, to provide the best education to support individual pupil needs. Kent has 24 Special schools, including two new schools opened in recent years, and will have a 25th Special school for secondary age young people with SEMH opening on the Isle of Sheppey in September 2024.

2.2 Kent has 74 Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs) provided by 65 mainstream primary and secondary schools with some limited post-16 places. Resource provisions are places that are reserved at a mainstream school for pupils with specific types of Special Educational Needs (SEN), who are included within the mainstream school and activities, but require a base and/or some specialist

facilities around the school. These SRPs provide 740 primary places and 690 secondary places across different designations.

2.3   Kent is the largest local authority by population with 246,585 pupils. It has a statistically significant number of pupils with an Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP). The number of EHCPs in January 2023 was 18,930. The percentage of Kent school age children (5 to 19 years) with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) was between 2.9% and 3.1% of the cohort between 2015 to 2017. This had increased to 3.8% by January 2020 and to 5.2% of the school age population by January 2023. In England in 2023 the percentage of pupils with an EHCP was 4.3%. This includes all state-funded nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, non-maintained special schools, pupil referral units and independent schools. EHCPs in Kent have risen above national levels consistently since their introduction in 2014.

2.4   In 2022, 41.1% of pupils with an EHCP attended a special school compared to 34.8% nationally. For those with an EHCP in Kent, primary aged children are more likely to attend mainstream provision than secondary. There are high numbers of children and young people attending non-maintained and independent educational provisions, adding financial pressure and unsustainable costs.

2.5   In order to reduce the high numbers of children attending non-maintained and independent provision and meet the growing population, as well as manage the population bulge as it now moves through secondary education and onto post-16, we will need to commission additional maintained special school places, whilst ensuring that these places go to those children and young people with the most complex needs; increase the number of secondary school SRPs particularly to address obvious geographical gaps, and to ensure pathways from mainstream primary into mainstream secondary for children who require the additional support that an SRP can provide; and work with all post-16 providers to ensure that young people with EHCPs have pathways into higher education, work and independence.

3.   Commissioning Intentions

3.1   Commissioning recommendations for this first plan are limited by the need for the Special School, Specialist Resource Provision and Early Years reviews to complete. The outcomes and recommendations from these reviews will be key to informing future commissioning decisions. Commissioning recommendations from the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be reflected in Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2024 to 2028 and are set out in the tables below.

3.2   For post-16, actions are underway to meet demand regarding place planning, with engagement from all FE groups as part of multiple projects around access for students to mainstream settings. The phases of implementation of the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be influenced by the medium and longer-term commissioning decisions that result from the data presented.

3.3   Planned Additional Specialist Provision Across Kent Specialist Schools

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Special School (all through) - Whitstable	2026	PSCN/ ASD/ SEMH	Canterbury	120	0	0	48	28	44
Special School (All through) - Swanley	2026	PSCN	Sevenoaks	250	0	0	114	66	70
Isle of Sheppey (Secondary)	2024	SEMH with ASD	Swale	120	40	40	40		
Expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite.	2026	SEMH with ASD	Swale	40	0	0	10	10	20
1 x secondary Satellite of PSCN School	2024	PSCN	Swale	20	10	10			
Special School Satellite – Isle of Sheppey	2025	ASD	Swale	60	12	12	12	12	12
Satellite of a PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Tonbridge and Malling	50	0	50	0	0	
Satellite of a PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	50	0	50	0	0	
Total Special School places				**710**	**62**	**162**	**224**	**116**	**146**

3.4 Planned Additional Specialist Resource Provisions

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Cullum Centre	**2024**	**ASD**	**Canterbury**	**9**	**3**	**6**			
Alkerden (Primary)	**2025**	**ASD**	**Dartford**	**15**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	
Alkerden (Secondary)	**2025**	**ASD**	**Dartford**	**25**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Expansion of Aspen SRP at Christchurch Academy	**2025**	**PSCN**	**Dover**	**30**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Folkestone Academy	**2025**	**ASD**	**Folkestone & Hythe**	**30**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Secondary SRP	**2025**	**ASD**	**Thanet**	**25**		**5**	**5**	**5**	**10**
Total SRP places				**134**	**24**	**32**	**26**	**25**	**27**

4. Consultation

4.1 A summary of responses is available in Appendix 1.

4.2   The consultation was distributed to all schools, FE Colleges, Specialist Post-16 Institution (SPI) contacts, Kent PACT, Directorate and Divisional senior managers, Health contacts, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills, CYPE cabinet Committee, SIAB and SEND Scrutiny committee members.

5.   Financial Implications

5.1   Following consultation and approval, the SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023 will feed into capital plans through KCC's Commissiong Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024 – 2028 as all commissioning intentions set out within the Sufficiency Plan are reflected with the current draft Commissioning Plan.

5.2   The forecasts and commissioning intentions support the delivery of KCC's Safety Valve Agreement with the Department for Education https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/education-policies/send-strategies-and-policies/safety-valve-agreement

5.3   Each individual project will be subject to consultation and Cabinet Member decision.

6.   Legal implications

6.1   The County Council has a statutory duty under section 14 of the Education Act 1996, to ensure there is a sufficiency of school places available to meet the needs of all children and young people living within our authority. This includes the need to secure provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). In addition, section 315 of the Education Act 1996 requires that arrangements for children with SEND be kept under review.

6.2   The provision of sufficient school places is a statutory duty and contributes to the Strategic Business Plan Priorities to ensure that "Children and Young People in Kent get the best start in life".

7.   Equalities implications

7.1   The Equality Impact Assessment considers whether the principles, analysis and commissioning intentions contained within the Sufficiency Plan may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to mitigate the negative impacts. Separate, more detailed equalities impact assessments will be completed as individual project consultations come forward to consider the impacts on any protected group arising from that individual education proposal. An Equality Impact Assessment has been produced for this plan and the assessment did not identify any negative impacts.

8.   Other corporate implications

8.1   None identified.

9.   Governance

9.1 Once a key decision is made, Kent County Council's Constitution (Section 10, Executive Scheme of Officer Delegation), provides a clear and appropriate link between this decision and the actions required to implement it.

10. Conclusions

10.1 This first SEND Sufficiency Plan is a first step towards establishment of an annual cycle of forecasting for SEND provision linked to the delivery of Kent Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE and feeding into the Commissioning Plan for Education provision in Kent.

10.2 The Plan will provide analysis and an evidence base to inform longer-term capital planning for SEND provision.

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11. Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Special Education Needs Sufficiency Plan, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 25th January 2024.

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12. Background Documents

12.1 Consultation documents Appendix 1

12.2 Kent Strategy for SEND 2021-2024
https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs/send-strategy/strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities

12.3 Kent Commissioning Plan for Education Provision
www.kent.gov.uk/educationprovision

12.4 Framing Kent's Future Our Councils Strategy 2022-2026
Framing Kent's Future - Kent County Council

13. Contact details

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SEND SUFFICIENCY PLAN

October 2023

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1: Introduction

Kent's Strategy for Children and Young People with SEND 2021-2024 sets out an ambition to ensure that "Children and young people experience a high quality, inclusive education within the most appropriate setting to meet their needs"; and that we "ensure children and young people with SEND are included in their local community."[1] The SEND Code of Practice sets out that for most children with SEND, there is a presumption that their education will be within a mainstream setting and KCC's ambition is that most children and young people with an EHCP will also be able to access appropriate provision within or within a reasonable distance of their local community.[2]

The County Council has a statutory duty under section 14 of the Education Act 1996, to ensure there is a sufficiency of school places available to meet the needs of all children and young people living within our authority. This includes the need to secure provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). In addition, section 315 of the Education Act 1996 requires that arrangements for children with SEND be kept under review. 'Special educational needs' is a legal definition and refers to children with learning problems or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn than most children of the same age. Those with more complex needs will have an integrated assessment and, where appropriate, a single Education, Health and Care plan for their support.[3]

In March 2022, the government published its SEND review: right support, right place, right time. "The SEND Review sets out government's proposals for a system that offers children and young people the opportunity to thrive, with access to the right support, in the right place, and at the right time, so they can fulfil their potential and lead happy, healthy and productive adult lives."[4]

To meet the needs of children with SEND, a range of education provision is available in Kent, within both mainstream and special schools, to provide the best education to support individual pupil needs. Kent has 24 Special schools, including two new schools opened in recent years, and will have a 25th Special school for secondary age young people with SEMH opening on the Isle of Sheppey in September 2024. Some Kent mainstream schools have dedicated SEN Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs) which are specially designed to support pupils with specific special educational needs alongside a mainstream education. Pupils attending a school with named Specialist Resource Provision will have access to specialist timetabled lessons as well as attending mainstream lessons with peers, where appropriate. At the same time, research is constantly being undertaken into ways to support children

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[1] https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/13323/Strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities.pdf
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25
[3] SEND_Code_of_Practice_January_2015.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk) page 11
[4] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-and-ap-green-paper-responding-to-the-consultation/summary-of-the-send-review-right-support-right-place-right-time

with various needs to remain within mainstream settings, alongside their peers, in their local communities. As mainstream schools develop their expertise on special needs education, they are more able to provide for increased numbers of children with an Education Health and Care Plan. In order to support the consistency of approach to inclusion for children and young people with SEN across Kent's mainstream schools, KCC has implemented a detailed programme of training for schools, to include whole school nurture and an Inclusion Leadership Development programme. Further information on Kent's approach to supporting children and young people within mainstream settings can be seen within KCC's "Countywide Approach to Inclusive Education (2023- 2028)" which sets out standards and expectations for inclusive education in Kent.[5] These were agreed following extensive and detailed collaboration with schools, settings, parent/carers, young people, and other key stakeholders. The CATIE was informed by the SEND Code of Practice, the Kent Strategy for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities 2021-24 and research published in the Local Government Association report 'Developing and sustaining an effective local SEND system.'

Kent is the largest local authority by population with 246,585 pupils[6]. It has a statistically significant number of pupils with an Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP). The number of EHCPs in January 2023 was 18,930. The percentage of Kent school age children (5 to 19 years) with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) was between 2.9% and 3.1% of the cohort between 2015 to 2017. This had increased to 3.8% by January 2020 and to 5.2% of the school age population by January 2023.[7] In England in 2023 the percentage of pupils with an EHCP was 4.3%. This includes all state-funded nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, non-maintained special schools, pupil referral units and independent schools.[8]

The increase in Kent, both in percentage and numbers (as the school population has grown overall), has led to an increased reliance on independent providers. Kent has greater proportions of children supported in either special or independent schools than national averages. In response to this level of demand and range of presenting needs, a range of long and short-term solutions have been implemented across KCC's maintained specialist sector providers as well as in many mainstream schools. Examples of the impact of this rapid growth can be seen in both the range of pupils' identified EHCP primary need in many individual special schools who have had to adapt quickly to meet the needs of their current pupil cohorts, in the growth of satellite classes and in the number of schools that have had to give up specialist curriculum accommodation or important social spaces to create more classroom capacity. The demand for specialist places has been significant. We have continued

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[5] https://www.kelsi.org.uk/special-education-needs/inclusion/countywide-approach-to-inclusive-education
[6] Facts-and-Figures-2022.pdf (kelsi.org.uk)
[7] Create your own tables, Table Tool – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)
[8] https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england

to invest in provision; however, this has still been insufficient to meet demand resulting in an even greater use of independent sector providers. 1,800 additional special school places have been created (43% increase) over 5 years. In addition, the number of Specialist Resource Provision (SRP) places has increased by almost 500 places (70% increase) over the same 5-year period. Kent has 74 SRPs, an increase of 12 since 2016.

Our increased reliance on independent sector providers, rate of increase in growth of EHCPs – outstripping the rate of growth in all other local authorities - and higher percentages of children and young people being educated in specialist education provision rather than in mainstream, has led to financial pressures and the inclusion of Kent in the Department for Education's Safety Valve programme.[9] By entering into the Safety Valve agreement with the DfE, we will be putting in place a range of measures to make sure appropriate provision is available. This will include ensuring there is sufficient and consistent capacity across the county to support children with severe and complex needs in their local area wherever possible and implementing new models for reintegration of children and young people into mainstream schools.

Currently, the three largest primary need groups for EHCPs are: Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) and Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs (SEMH). Most schools report that children's needs are becoming more complex. This supports the trend seen nationally that special schools are needing to provide places for more complex children. High levels of complex need more often require more physical space for equipment, or breakout areas and quiet rooms, smaller class sizes and staff with additional specialist expertise and experience.

In parallel with the development of this first SEND Sufficiency Plan, we are undertaking several reviews that will inform policy direction and future revisions of this plan:
- Special School Review
- Specialist Resource Provision Review
- Early Years Review
- High Needs Funding Review

We are also working with schools and key stakeholders in localities to develop new approaches to locality services around SEN and have undertaken a deep dive into provision for children and young people with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs to inform new approaches. We will look to build on this through the Special School review and a future review of Alternative Provision in Kent, linked to supporting children and young people with SEMH needs.

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[9] Dedicated schools grant: very high deficit intervention - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

In 2021 an in-depth review was undertaken into provision for Kent's 16- to 19-year-olds – Pathways for All.[10] The next steps from this review will also form the basis for future provision planning for young people with SEND, working collaboratively across all sectors to improve pathways into employment and independent adult lives. Additional interdependencies support the development of the post-16 offer across the county. The Pathways for All – 16-19 review focusses on the improvement of the entire post-16 offer and landscape across Kent, with multiple recommendation implementation group outcome aims assisting towards the broadening of the SEND offer. The review produced multiple recommendations, including the development of the offer below level 2, and the need to develop a comprehensive offer on a local level, implemented via collaboration. All 8 of the recommendations aim to improve the accessibility and understanding of post-16 across the County, improving inclusion and outcomes. The impact of this work will further support the sufficiency plan recommendations, underpinning it with additional collaborative work to ensure the breadth of offer and access to appropriate educational provision improves Kent-wide.

Aims of the SEND Sufficiency Plan

The purpose of this SEND Sufficiency Plan is to inform and support the local authority in its development of strategic place planning for SEND educational provision in the medium to long term. The SEND Sufficiency Plan will sit under the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent to inform strategic educational place planning. There are 4 key aims for the Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan.

1. Inform medium to longer term commissioning/decommissioning of places for children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan
2. Inform capital investment planning and future bids to DfE Wave programmes.
3. Inform high level discussions with providers around required changes to current provision to meet future needs.
4. Support the delivery of the Safety Valve programme, to bring Kent in line with other local authorities' patterns of provision.

Development of the SEND Sufficiency Plan

To create the SEND Sufficiency Plan, we looked at capacity and designated numbers in Kent provisions, pupil travel patterns, destination and progression data around outcomes and transition, alongside forecast pupil data to identify gaps in both the capacity, type and geographical location of specialist provision.

Multiple data sources were available to inform the gap analysis. This included Special School and Specialist Resource Provision (SRP) capacity, commissioned

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[10] https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/college-sixth-form-employment-and-training/kent-16-to-19-review-pathways-for-all

places, school census information [11], live SEND data through Power BI, progression and destination reporting tables, the SEN2 return, the 2023 update to EHCP forecasts, stakeholder views and information from interdependent projects.

The data modelling, gap analysis and initial conclusions will inform the sufficiency planning assumptions around which structured consultation with all stakeholders, including parents, carers and young people will take place during the autumn of 2023. Feedback from the consultations will inform any revision to the commissioning proposals in this and future iterations of the SEND Sufficiency Plan.

Consultation Timetable

Date	Action
October – November 2023	Plan for consultation alongside Kent Commissioning Plan
22nd November 2023	SEND Sufficiency Plan goes to CYPE Cabinet Committee
1st December 2023	Cabinet Member for Education takes decision
25th January 2024	SEND Sufficiency Plan goes to Cabinet alongside Kent Commissioning Plan

2: The Current Picture

There are two ways to analyse EHCP data. It may be more appropriate in some instances to look at the entire cohort which includes children and young people aged 0-25 years. Alternatively, in some instances it is more appropriate to look at cohorts of pupils attending educational settings (including schools and post-16 providers.) This cohort includes children and young people across the primary, secondary, and post-16 educational phases.

Nationally, the percentage of children and young people with an educational health care plan (EHCP) has continued to increase, "a trend of increases since 2016."[12] "In 2023 the national rate of the 0- to 25-year-old population with an EHCP was 3.1%, compared to 4.2% in Kent,"[13] totalling 18,930 children and young people.

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[11] *Information from SCAP23 reported that data from the school census for SRPs was found to be unreliable. Roll data was only available for 49/65 SRPs due to incomplete school census returns, and in several cases the data that was reported was obviously incorrect.*

[12] https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england
[13] EHCP Numbers – Kent at National Average 2023, Kent Analytics

Percentage of 0 to 25 Population with an EHCP (2023)[14]
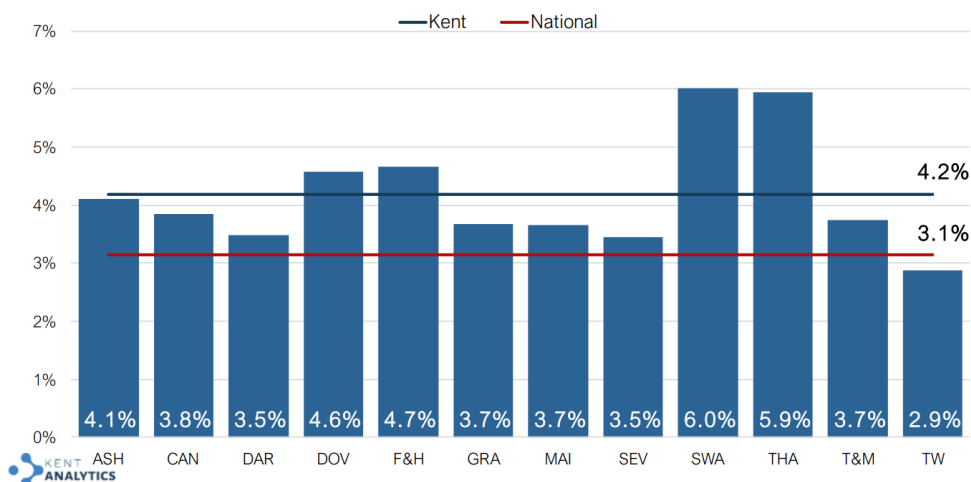
Please note, these figures may be different to other published figures due to the method of analysis.

The districts of Swale, Thanet, Dover and Folkestone and Hythe all reported a rate higher than the Kent average, and all Kent districts were above national average apart from Tunbridge Wells.

Percentage of Pupils with an EHCP in Kent and England 2007-2022[15]
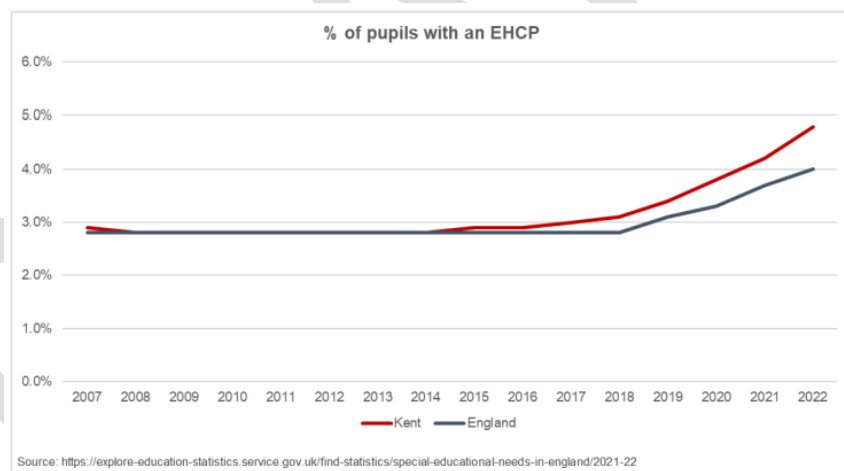
The national "proportion of pupils with an EHCP increased to 4.3% in 2023," from 4% in 2022.[16] The graph above shows that EHCPs in Kent have risen above national levels consistently since their introduction in 2014.

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[14] EHCP Numbers – Kent at National Average 2023, Kent Analytics
[15] Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2023 to 2027, page 128
[16] SEND analysis of data sources June 2023, page 10

Attendance at Educational Provision by Education Phase

Placement	2023 Total	Early years	Primary	Secondary	Post16
Mainstream Schools	4,963	2	2,827	1,928	206
Specialist Resource Provision (SRP)	1,286	-	620	602	64
Maintained Special Schools	5,972	-	2,336	2,860	776
Independent Schools	1,767	-	307	1,133	327
Post-16 / Full Time Education	3,614	-	-	8	3,606
Other	1,263	3	87	269	904

Number calculated from EHCP 2023 Forecast

Percentage of EHCP Pupils in a Special School in 2022[17]
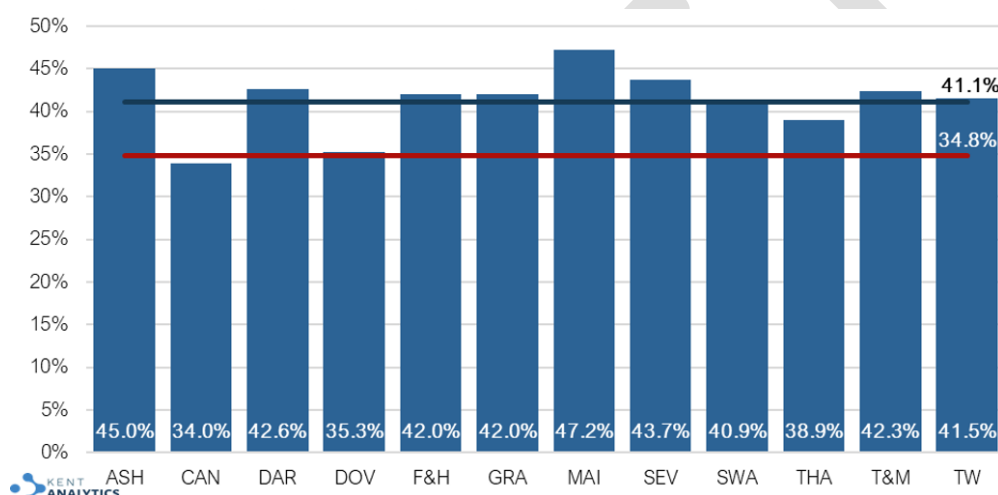
Please note, these figures may be different to other published figures due to the method of analysis.

In 2022, 41.1% of pupils with an EHCP attended a special school compared to 34.8% nationally. The forecast rise in EHCP numbers over the coming years will create additional pressure on the current capacity of Kent's special schools, if this trend continues.

For those with an EHCP in Kent, primary aged children are more likely to attend mainstream provision than secondary. There are high numbers of children and young people attending non-maintained and independent educational provisions, adding financial pressure and unsustainable costs.

Nationally, "the percentage of pupils with an EHC plan attending independent schools has increased significantly in recent years."[18] Kent reflects this trend, with an increasing reliance on the independent sector when in-county provision and resources cannot meet need or offer capacity.

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[17] Kent Analytics, 2022
[18] Special educational needs and disability: an analysis and summary of data sources, Department for Education, page 13

3. Future Demand

Kent Analytics has produced a tool to forecast the number of children and young people in Kent with EHCPs. Our forecast of new EHCPs is population driven and produced by calculating the rates of 0- 25-year-olds with an EHCP by key population age groups. These rates are applied to the Kent population forecast figures to estimate the number of new children and young people with an EHCP for the next eight years. The SEN need type proportions of the EHCP population forecast have been based on EHCPs recorded between 2020 to 2022, whilst the placement forecast is calculated using needs-based transition rates of each age group. Safety Valve requirements are then applied to forecasts in order to inform future capacity requirements in line with policy direction. Last year's forecast for January 2023 was -1.3% different from the actual reported number of EHCPs for the same period.

Our forecasts, based on current trends, indicate that the number of children and young people aged 0-25, with an EHCP and funded by the local authority will rise from 18,930 (January 2023) to 20,874 (January 2028.) unless the mitigating action currently being implemented addresses this rate of growth.

Forecast of Children and Young People with an EHCP[19]
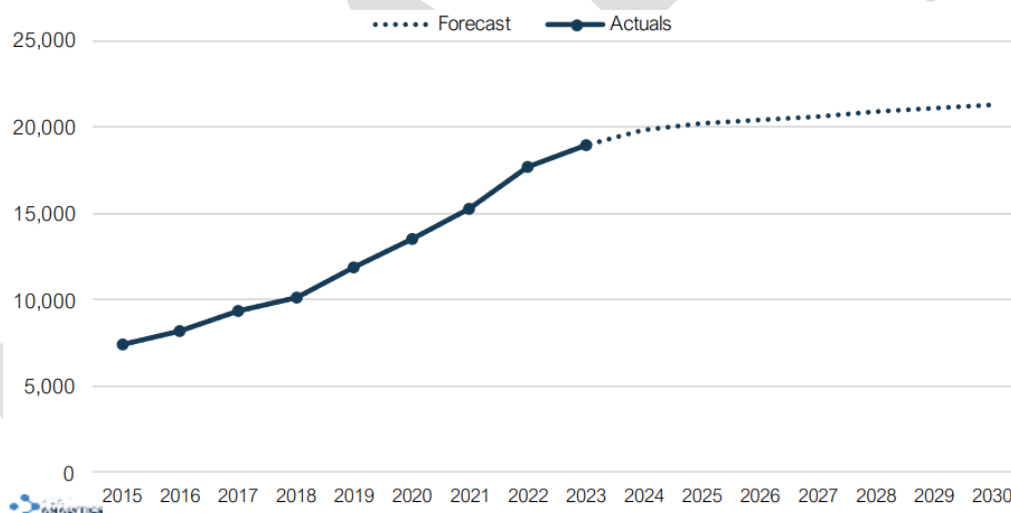
Year Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
EY	42	70	46	38	38	39	39	39	40	40
R-6	5,124	6,020	6,200	6,231	6,160	6,010	5,878	5,718	5,541	5,382
7-11	5,314	6,164	6,801	7,414	7,971	8,312	8,506	8,600	8,693	8,742
12-13	1,825	2,055	2,219	2,446	2,625	2,863	3,192	3,454	3,605	3,657
14+	2,976	3,424	3,664	3,720	3,373	3,156	2,975	3,062	3,253	3,478
Total	15,281	17,733	18,930	19,850	20,167	20,380	20,591	20,874	21,131	21,299
%Change		16.0%	6.8%	4.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%

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[19] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 6

Forecast of Children and Young People with an EHCP Across Educational Phases[20]
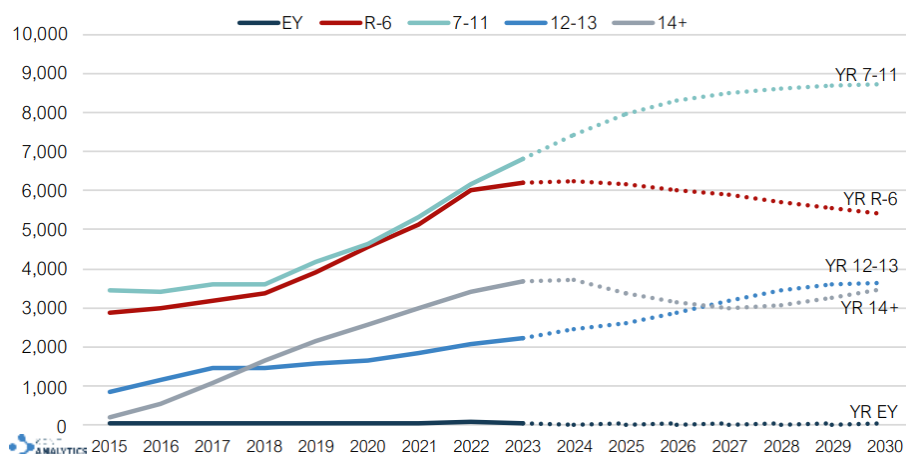
The graph above shows the EHCP forecast across year groups (phases). The data indicates population numbers in secondary (Year 7-11) and post-16 (Year 12-13) are due to rise, due to population fluctuations. Forecasts indicate that primary (Year R-6) and post-18 (Year 14+) populations are due to decrease.

Children and Young People with an EHCP by Need Type[21]

Need	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ASD	6,519	7,511	8,007	8,300	8,325	8,315	8,311	8,334	8,351	8,337
SEMH	2,897	3,580	3,860	4,133	4,215	4,241	4,264	4,309	4,351	4,372
SLCN	2,390	2,904	3,259	3,544	3,764	3,964	4,169	4,384	4,579	4,752
MLD/SPLD	1,231	1,424	1,491	1,564	1,586	1,610	1,631	1,661	1,690	1,706
SLD/PMLD [22]	1,313	1,312	1,311	1,284	1,240	1,202	1,155	1,122	1,087	1,052
Other	931	1,002	1,002	1,025	1,037	1,046	1,060	1,063	1,073	1,081
Total	15,281	17,733	18,930	19,850	20,167	20,378	20,590	20,873	21,131	21,300

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[20] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 7

[21] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 8

[22] The reduction shown is due to a forecasting technicality. We do not expect the % of children and young people with PMLC/SLD to change.

Nationally, "the most common type of need among pupils with an EHC plan is autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)."[23] The need types indicating an increase in forecast numbers in Kent are autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), speech, language and communication needs (SLCN), and social, emotional and mental health (SEMH).

EHCP Pupils in Mainstream Schools[24]

Year Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
EY	4	6	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-6	2,085	2,682	2,827	2,833	2,837	2,869	2,910	2,894	2,862	2,835
7-11	1,215	1,605	1,928	2,153	2,407	2,624	2,737	2,783	2,836	2,851
12-13	127	157	164	259	209	234	275	317	335	341
14+	11	41	42	50	88	78	72	82	95	109
Total	3,442	4,491	4,963	5,298	5,546	5,808	5,998	6,079	6,132	6,140
%Change		30.5%	10.5%	6.8%	4.7%	4.7%	3.3%	1.4%	0.9%	0.1%

As the child population bulge moves through secondary and post-16 cohorts, the number of children attending a mainstream school or entering further education is set to rise. In 2023, 32.8% of the EHCP cohort were attending mainstream schools (6.8% accessing SRP support.) KCC aims for the percentage of children and young people educated in our mainstream schools (including SRPs) to increase to 36.6% by 2028. Within mainstream schools, more pupils are forecast to have a need type of ASD, SLCN and SEMH than other SEN needs. This pattern is forecast to continue over time.

EHCP Pupils in a Mainstream School with an SRP Named[25]

Year Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
R-6	584	637	620	630	622	604	586	570	566	556
7-11	560	600	602	665	727	803	870	933	967	990
12-13	522	59	52	57	65	66	71	80	90	98
14+	2	7	12	8	12	12	12	13	15	18
Total	1,198	1,303	1,286	1,360	1,426	1,484	1,539	1,596	1,637	1,662
%Change		8.8%	-1.3%	5.7%	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%	2.6%	1.5%

The forecast indicates a decreasing pressure on specialist resource provision in the primary phase as the primary age population decreases, alongside a gradually increasing demand in the secondary and post-16 age groups, reflecting population changes. This indicates a need to increase mainstream sixth form offers to EHCP students, ensuring early identification of students for whom this opportunity could be extended. In 2023, 6.8% of the EHCP cohort accessed SRP support. This is forecast to rise to 7.6% by 2028. Of the current EHCP cohort who access SRP support, 52.7% have a primary need of ASD. The next highest SEN need type is SLCN, currently at 28.2%.

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[23] https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england/2022-23

[24] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 9

[25] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 11

Pupils in Maintained Special Schools[26]

Year Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
EY	3	7	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-6	2,023	2,236	2,336	2,361	2,316	2,222	2,114	2,014	1,882	1,763
7-11	2,419	2,635	2,860	3,097	3,337	3,624	3,864	4,032	4,132	4,205
12-13	483	521	548	513	508	564	663	687	723	775
14+	171	208	228	221	164	148	128	152	160	156
Total	5,099	5,607	5,972	6,196	6,328	6,562	6,773	6,889	6,900	6,902
%Change		10.0%	6.5%	3.7%	2.1%	3.7%	3.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%

Kent educates 39.7% of its children and young people with an EHCP in special schools (including maintained, academy and independent special schools), compared to 34.8% nationally.

Pressure for places in maintained special schools is forecast to decrease slightly in the primary and post-18 populations, in contrast to the secondary and post-16 cohorts both of which increase significantly over time. The forecast rate of increase in demand for maintained special schools is indicated to reduce to 1.7% by 2028. This is in line with KCC's aim to educate 33% of the children and young people with an EHCP in maintained special schools by 2028. The expansion over recent years of several of Kent's special schools, to include a reduction in age range to meet demand, has resulted in fewer places being available for Year 6 to Year 7 transfer for pupils coming from primary special schools or from mainstream primary schools. This pressure is "hidden" from a data perspective but is a serious and continuing gap that needs to be addressed.

Need Type of Pupils in Maintained Special Schools[27]

Need	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ASD	2,627	2,936	3,125	3,165	3,166	3,176	3,206	3,201	3,161	3,118
SEMH	624	655	708	761	786	893	963	992	973	972
SLCN	515	647	750	890	1,010	1,128	1,247	1,344	1,436	1,502
MLD/SPLD	280	300	303	317	325	352	374	391	395	398
SLD/PMLD	845	847	853	818	793	757	719	686	652	622
Other	208	222	233	244	247	256	263	274	283	290
Total	5,099	5,607	5,972	6,196	6,328	6,562	6,773	6,889	6,900	6,902

In 2023, 52.3% of special school pupils had a need type of ASD. This is forecast to decrease to 46.4% by 2028. Forecasts indicate the need type of SLCN in maintained special schools will increase significantly over the next five years, rising from 12.6% in 2023 to 19.5% in 2028. This rate of increase is not seen in other SEN need types and will require further investigation to establish whether this pattern is likely to continue.

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[26] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 12
[27] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 12

EHCP Pupils in Independent Schools by Year Group[28]

Year Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
EY	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R-6	298	325	307	291	269	204	160	135	126	125
7-11	850	1,060	1,133	1,214	1,212	976	751	579	488	428
12-13	167	187	207	206	223	196	171	180	169	130
14+	81	108	120	109	74	60	56	51	53	57
Total	1,396	1,681	1,767	1,821	1,780	1,437	1,138	946	837	740
%Change		20.4%	5.1%	3.1%	-2.3%	-19.2%	-20.8%	-16.9%	-11.5%	-11.6%

The independent sector plays an important role in Kent's education provision. However, Kent has an overreliance on the independent sector to place children who have not been accommodated in the Kent system. As part of the Safety Valve Programme, Kent's aim is to reduce the percentage of children and young people with EHCPs placed in the independent sector, particularly at points of phase transition. It is therefore critical to ensure we will have a sufficiency of Year 7 places in our maintained special schools for those children requiring a special school place, as well as sufficient Specialist Resource Provision to support mainstream secondary school support to pupils with an EHCP.

Forecasts, in line with Safety Valve, indicate a direction of travel where independent placements will significantly reduce for the secondary phase (year 7-11) from 2025. This is in conjunction with smaller reductions across other age groups. In 2023, 9.3% of the EHCP cohort attended an independent provision. The forecast indicates this will need to reduce to 4.5% by 2028.

The tables below set out the forecast changes in provision numbers in line with Kent's Safety Valve Programme for Kent's post-16 cohort. The recommendations to underpin this changing approach are included in the SEND Sufficiency Plan.

EHCP Forecast for Year 12 and 13 Aged Young People

Yr12-13	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Mainstream	127	157	164	259	209	234	275	317	335	341
SRP	52	59	52	57	65	66	71	80	90	98
P16/FT Edu*	835	926	945	1,147	1,389	1,575	1,777	1,952	2,045	2,070
Maintained Special	483	521	548	513	508	564	663	687	723	775
Independent	167	187	207	206	223	196	171	180	169	130
Other**	163	205	303	265	230	228	235	238	243	242
Total	1,825	2,055	2,219	2,446	2,625	2,863	3,192	3,454	3,605	3,657

Number calculated from EHCP 2023 Forecast
*Includes General FE and tertiary colleges, higher education, other further education, sixth form colleges and SPIs
**Includes awaiting provision, educated at home, other-arranged by LA, other-arranged by parent and other/educated elsewhere.

The greatest increases in provision for those in years 12 and 13 need to be encouraged in mainstream settings. The number of places offered through FE,

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[28] KCC EHCP Forecast 2023, July 2023, Kent Analytics, page 13

mainstream schools, and mainstream with SRP support needs to, on average, double by 2030. Careful consideration needs to be given to the numbers of year 12 and 13 young people in the 'other' category, as this includes those who are awaiting placement. Close monitoring of those who are NEET or awaiting provision needs to continue and be reviewed on a regular basis as it is for statutory school aged students via the placement process, alongside a reduction in bespoke provision.

EHCP Forecast for Year 14+ Aged Young People

Yr14+	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Mainstream	11	41	42	50	88	78	72	82	95	109
SRP*	2	7	12	8	12	12	12	13	15	18
P16/FT Edu**	2,092	2,527	2,661	2,881	2,673	2,540	2,417	2,484	2,645	2,847
Maintained Special	171	208	228	221	164	148	128	152	160	156
Independent	81	108	120	109	74	60	56	51	53	57
Other***	607	533	601	450	362	319	291	280	285	291
Total	2,976	3,424	3,664	3,720	3,373	3,156	2,975	3,062	3,253	3,478

Number calculated from EHCP 2023 Forecast

*Yr14+ SRP includes those recorded at units attached to mainstream. Confirmation that this is a data error has been received.

**Includes General FE and tertiary colleges, higher education, other further education, sixth form colleges and SPIs

***Includes awaiting provision, educated at home, other-arranged by LA, other-arranged by parent and other/educated elsewhere.

The year 14+ forecast shows rising numbers of young people with an EHCP in mainstream school sixth forms, which will present a challenge given the majority of these offer a fixed two-year programme of study. However, these numbers may represent exceptions made for students requiring an additional flexible year to complete level 3 study. Data errors on Synergy have resulted in some instances of year 14+ young people being registered at SRPs, showing a need for improved record keeping. Forecasts, to fall in line with Safety Valve Agreements, indicate placements within independent settings should reduce by approximately 50% over the next 7 years, alongside a gradual reduction in placing in maintained special schools in the older age groups. Post-16 and full-time education institutions should aim to reduce the number of year 14+ age learners over the coming years and encourage positive progression to independence or alternative adult support. Much like the post-16 cohort, careful consideration should be given to year 14+ young people in the 'other' category, with a reduction of EHCPs in this category and a focus on progression to independence and appropriate ceasing of EHCPs.

4. Kent Provision

Specialist Resource Provision

"Resourced provisions are places that are reserved at a mainstream school for pupils with a specific type of Special Educational Needs (SEN), who are included within the mainstream school and activities, but require a base and/or some specialist facilities around the school.

Resourced provisions:

- are designated specifically for making this kind of SEN provision
- are treated as specialist provision for funding purposes
- cater for a specific area or areas of SEN (for example specific learning difficulties)
- are for pupils with an EHC Plan
- should support pupils with SEN support and EHC Plans through delivering in-reach and/or outreach activities."[29]

In Kent there are 74 SRPs provided by 65 schools covering the primary and secondary phases with some limited post-16 places.

Total Places for Kent SRPs (2023-24 Commissioning)

Total SRPs	Primary SRP schools	Primary places	Secondary SRP schools	Secondary places	Notes
North	9	120	6	116	Includes 1 secondary multiple SRP
East	11	195	8	282	Includes 1 primary multiple SRP Includes 5 secondary multiple SRP (with 1 school providing 3 SRPs)
South	11	281	4	97	Whitfield and Aspen School offers 165 primary places.
West	10	144	6	195	Includes 1 primary multiple SRP The Malling School offers 120 secondary places, including 20 post-16 places.
Total	41	740	24	690	1,430 places (commissioned)

The table above indicates the number of SRP schools across the Kent areas by primary or secondary phase. It also shows the number of commissioned places for 2023 – 24. There are more primary than secondary school SRPs, but generally the secondary school SRPs provide more pupil places. There are only 20 post-16 SRP places, and these are commissioned for The Malling School SRP. The overall numbers can mask some gaps in provision at secondary for designations.

There are several SRP schools that offer a multiple SRP and are commissioned for more than one SEN need type. The schools are shown in the table below.

School	District	Phase	Designation
Canterbury Academy	Canterbury	Secondary	ASD, HI and SLCN
Garlinge Primary	Thanet	Primary	ASD and PD
Leigh Academy	Dartford	Secondary	SLCN and HI
Molehill Copse Primary	Maidstone	Primary	SLCN and HI
Sittingbourne Academy	Swale	Secondary	SLCN and HI
St Anselm's Catholic School	Canterbury	Secondary	ASD and PD
The Archbishops School	Canterbury	Secondary	SPLD and VI
Westlands Academy	Swale	Secondary	SPLD and PD

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[29] 2023 KCC SRP SLA

Two schools are commissioned as having one SRP with a dual designation. Reculver School in Canterbury district has a designation of C&L VI and is commissioned for 15 places. The Malling School in Tonbridge and Malling district has a designation of ASD and SLCN and is commissioned for 120 places, including 20 post-16 places.

Bromstone Primary School in Thanet district is not designated as an SRP but has a special arrangement with KCC offering 20 places for children with an EHCP for SLCN or VI.

Kent Schools with Specialist Resource Provision by SEN Need Type[30]

Management Information, KCC 16/09/2022   Source: MI Database   (C) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 100019238, 2022
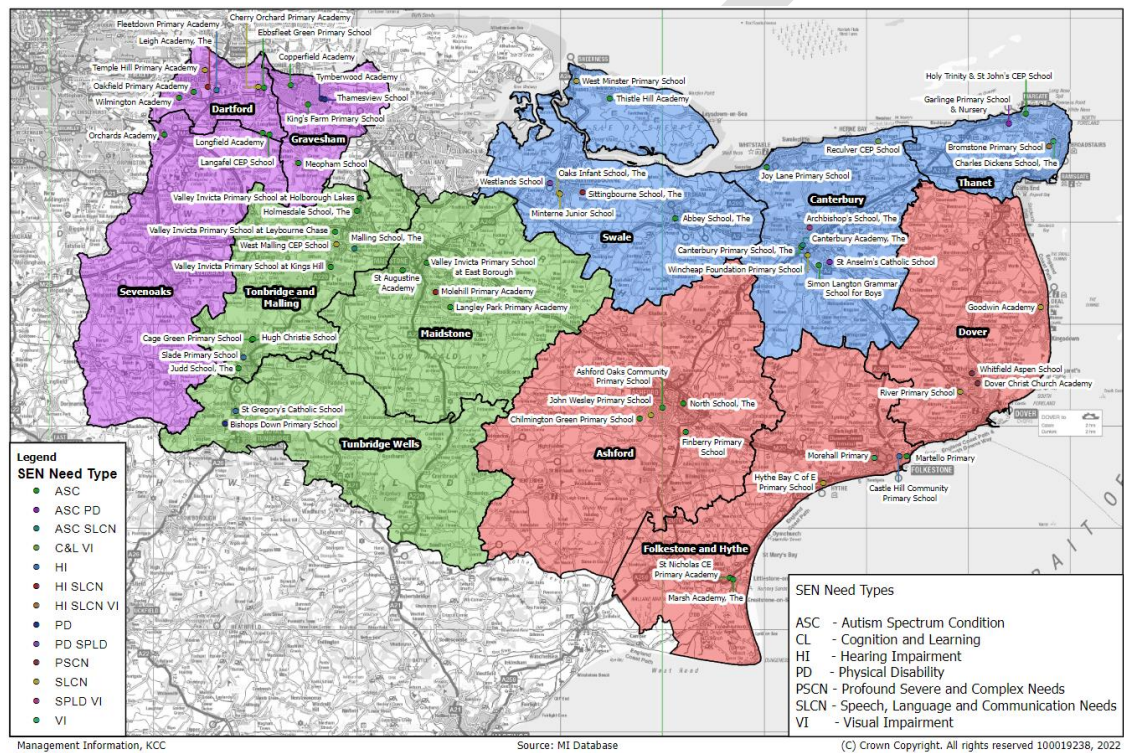
The map above shows the location of the SRPs. Each SRP has a designation for SEN, as shown. There are currently no primary or secondary SRPs for SEMH.

Commissioning for ASD SRPs

In Kent, and following the national trend, ASD is the largest pupil cohort at 42.3% of EHCPs. The local authority commissions 36 SRPs for pupils with ASD as their primary need on their EHCP. Four schools offer ASD provision with another designation (Garlinge Primary, Canterbury Academy, St Anselm's Catholic School and The Malling School.)

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[30] Management Information KCC, 2022

The secondary SRP for ASD at Canterbury Academy is a designated Cullum Centre. A Cullum Centre is a Specialist Resource Provision that is established in collaboration with the National Autistic Society (NAS), Cullum Family Trust and Kent County Council. There is a current proposal to expand this provision to include primary provision. We are in discussion with NAS and the Cullum Family Trust regarding plans to invest in a small number of Cullum Centres across Kent subject to evidence of need and a business case undertaken as part of the overall SRP Review.

Kent has more primary ASD SRPs commissioned (21) than secondary ASD SRPs (15). However, secondary school SRPs are often commissioned for more pupil places.

District Commissioning for ASD SRPs

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of Primary ASD SRPs	3	2		2	1	1 1*	3		2	2	4		21
Commissioned primary places 2023/24	53	20		47	8	24	25		29	30	68		304
Number of Secondary ASD SRPs	2	1	1	1 2*	1		1		1	1	4		15
Commissioned secondary places, 2023/24	64	15	10	67	44		25		20	14	52		311**

*Multiple SRP
**The Malling School (T&M Secondary) is included as an ASD provision in the table above. It is commissioned for ASD and SLCN pupil places as one total by KCC. The number of commissioned places is not included in the table above, but in the SLCN commissioning figures.

The district breakdown shows further detail with 3 districts without a primary phase SRP for ASD (Sevenoaks, Dover and Tunbridge Wells). There are 3 districts without a secondary phase SRP for ASD (Thanet, Dover and Tunbridge Wells).

However, Dover provides places in Kent's largest primary SRP at Whitfield Aspen School. It has a designation of PSCN although pupils with a primary need of ASD are on roll. Secondary transfer for pupils is available to the SRP at Aspen 2 at Christchurch. Currently it cannot meet all the demand from children attending Whitfield Aspen primary school receiving SRP support requiring a secondary mainstream place with support from the SRP.

SRPs and Grammar Schools

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of SRP grammar schools				1							1		2
Commissioned places				35							22		57

Two grammar schools provide an SRP, designated for ASD (high functioning). There are 32 grammar schools in Kent, and 10 districts do not offer an SRP at a grammar school. Currently there is no ASD SRP grammar school offering places for girls.

The SRP review will be considering commissioning decisions identified by the gap analysis reflected in the SEND Sufficiency Plan.

District Commissioning for SRP for SLCN

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of Primary SLCN SRPs	2			1	3	1	1	1	1	1*	1		11 1*
Commissioned primary places 2023/24	26			20	55	20	10	12	22	6	20		165
Number of Secondary SLCN SRPs	1*			1*	1*			1			1		2 3*
Commissioned secondary places, 2023/24	14			20	60			14			120**		228

Multiple SRP
**The Malling School (T&M Secondary) is included as an SLCN provision in the table above. It is commissioned for ASD and SLCN pupil places as one total by KCC. The number of commissioned places is included in the table above.
Bromstone Primary School (Thanet) is not an SRP. It is an ESTA with commissioned places and has been part of the SRP panel process since September 2022.

The table above shows there are 17 SLCN SRPs for primary and secondary pupils. A total of 393 primary and secondary places were commissioned.

There are 3 districts with no primary or secondary SRP (Gravesend, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells). There is also no secondary SRP in Thanet, Ashford, Folkestone & Hythe and Maidstone. In the district of Tonbridge & Malling, there is a large secondary SRP, The Malling School.

SRPs for SEN HI Across Districts

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of Primary SRP schools for HI	1								1	1*	1		3 1*
Commissioned places 2023/24	13								14	4	9		40
Number of secondary SRP schools for HI	1*			1*	1*							1	1 3*
Commissioned places 2023/24	4			4	15							9	32

Multiple SRP

SRPs for SEN VI Across Districts

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of Primary SRP schools for VI				1*					1				1
Commissioned places 2023/24				**					4				4
Number of secondary SRP schools for VI				1*		1							1 1*
Commissioned places 2023/24				3		5							8

*Multiple SRP
** SRP is commissioned for C&L VI by KCC for 15 places in total and not specifically VI

SRPs for SEN PD Across Districts

	DAR	GRA	SEV	CAN	SWA	THA	ASH	DOV	F&H	MAI	T&M	TW	Total
Number of Primary SRP schools for PD		1				1*						1	2 1*
Commissioned places 2023/24		8				6						7	21
Number of secondary SRP schools for PD		1		1*	1*								1 2*
Commissioned places 2023/24		9		12	15								36

*Multiple SRP

Most children and young people with physical disability, hearing or visual impairment attend mainstream schools. A small number have needs that require access to the specialist expertise and equipment that can be accessed through a specialist resource provision attached to a mainstream school. More detailed analysis will have to be undertaken to inform future commissioning requirements for SRPs for PD, VI and HI which can then be reflected in a future SEND Sufficiency Plan.

Summary

Overall, investment in the expansion of secondary SRPs will specifically support CATIE priority 4 "ensuring smooth transition between education phases "as currently we have a significant gap in the pathways for pupils requiring access to SRP support when they transition from primary to secondary education. The expansion of secondary SRPs will also increase the capacity of mainstream secondary schools to meet the needs of the increased numbers of children and young people with an EHCP that will need to be educated in Kent mainstream schools.

District (Area)	Headlines	Action
Sevenoaks (North)	22.9% of secondary age SRP pupils living in S/oaks attend the 1 secondary SRP. The majority travel to Tonbridge & Malling (40%) and Dartford (22.9%). No primary SRP.	Commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review.
Dartford (North)	Most SRP pupils at both primary and secondary attend an SRP in Dartford.	Intention to commission a primary SRP and secondary SRP linked to new schools serving new housing at Alkerden Primary and Secondary (2025)
Gravesham (North)	At primary 40% of pupils who live in Gravesham attend an SRP in the district, dropping to 32.6% at secondary. The majority of secondary SRP pupils attend an SRP in Dartford (52.2%), 13% attend an SRP in Tonbridge and Malling and 2.2% attend an SRP in Swale.	Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review
Canterbury (East)	Mixed range of designations across primary and secondary SRPs which means for some needs there are no clear pathways. For primary the majority of pupils attend a school with an SRP in Canterbury (92.8%). This drops to 67.9% for secondary, who also attend SRPs in Swale (24.5%), Dover (3.8%) & Tonbridge and Malling (3.8%)	Intention to commission a Cullum Centre through expansion of a current primary SRP for ASD in Canterbury Academy Primary school. Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review
Swale (East)	78.8% of primary SRP pupils who live in Swale also attend an SRP in the district. For secondary age pupils, 90.6% live in the district and attend a school in Swale. At the secondary phase there are SRP pupils travelling from every district (except Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells) to Swale. A significant proportion of SRP pupils travelling to Swale come from Canterbury (24.5%) and Thanet (15%)	Any additional commissioning or adjustments to SRP provision to be identified on completion of SRP review
Thanet (East)	Much broader range of SRP designations across primary SRPs (ASD, PD, HI, VI &	Intention to commission a

	SLCN). Secondary SRP designations are more limited and specialised (VI). There are no clear pathways from primary to secondary, especially in relation to ASD. The majority of secondary SRP pupils travel to schools in Canterbury (35%) and Swale (15%).	secondary SRP for Thanet. Any additional commissioning or adjustments to current SRP provision to be identified on completion of SRP review
Folkestone & Hythe (South)	6 SRP holding schools, 5 primary and 1 secondary (Marsh Academy) with an ASD designation. 34.3% of secondary SRP pupils attend the 1 SRP in Folkestone & Hythe, others travel to SRPs in Canterbury (28.6%), Dover (20%) and Ashford (11.4%). A small proportion travel to Swale (2.9%) and Tonbridge & Malling (2.9%)	Intention to commission a secondary SRP for ASD. Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review
Dover (South)	Proportion of primary SRP pupils who live in Dover and attend a Dover school is high (89.7%) but drops to 66.2% for secondary. Where a secondary age SRP pupil does not attend a Dover school, they are more likely to attend one in Canterbury (26.5%) and Thanet (1.9%)	Intention to expand the secondary SRP at Christchurch Academy (Aspen 2). Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review.
Ashford (South)	There are pathways from primary to secondary SRPs although these are limited as there is only one secondary SRP in the district, designated for ASC. The primary schools have designations of ASC or SLCN. The majority of primary aged SRP pupils who live in Ashford also attend a school in Ashford (80.6%), this proportion reduces for secondary aged SRP pupils with only 51.4% both living and attending school in Ashford. Secondary aged SRP pupils who live in Ashford are more likely to travel to districts in other areas (East Kent: Swale 8.6% & Canterbury 17.1%; West Kent: Tonbridge & Malling 11.4% & Maidstone 2.9%) than districts also within South Kent (Folkestone & Hythe 8.6%).	Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review

Maidstone (West)	There are limited pathways as there is only one secondary SRP (designated as ASC) compared to 3 primary SRP with designations of ASC, HI and SLCN. The proportions of both primary SRP pupils (59.1%) and secondary SRP pupils (20.8%) who both live and attend a school in Maidstone is low. In both cases pupils are travelling to schools typically within other districts within West Kent (Tonbridge & Malling 34.1% primary SRP pupils and 72.9% secondary SRP pupils; Tunbridge Wells secondary pupils only 2.1%), so the area can be seen to be meeting needs. Where pupils do not attend a school in another West Kent district they are travelling to Swale in East Kent (4.5% primary age; 2.1% secondary), Dartford (primary only 2.35%) and Ashford (secondary only 2.1%).	Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review
Tonbridge & Malling (West)	10 SRPs in the district, 6 primary and 4 secondaries with clear pathways across phases, excluding HI (but there is a HI SRP in the neighbouring district of Tunbridge Wells). 92.8% of primary age SRP pupils both live and attend school in Tonbridge and Malling, this is maintained for secondary SRP pupils with 90.6% both living and attending school in the district. Travel pattern data indicates that, like Swale, this district may be compensating for gaps in other districts as secondary aged SRP pupils are travelling from all districts across Kent, excluding two (Dover and Thanet).	Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review
Tunbridge Wells (West)	Unclear pathways between 1 primary SRP with a specialist designation (PD) and 1 secondary SRP with a different specialist designation (HI). No provision for the most prevalent needs across the county such as ASC and SLCN. Only 48.4% of primary aged SRP pupils both live and attend a school in Tunbridge Wells with the remaining SRP pupils travelling to SRPs in other districts within West Kent (Tonbridge & Malling 45.2% &	Any additional commissioning to be identified on completion of SRP review

| | Maidstone 6.55).
The proportion of secondary aged SRP pupils who both live and attend a school in Tunbridge Wells decreases, compared to primary SRP pupils, to 26.7%, the second lowest proportion of all districts in Kent.
The remaining 73.3% of secondary aged SRP pupils who live in Tunbridge Wells are travelling to the neighbouring district of Tonbridge & Malling to be educated. | |

Kent Special Schools

Kent has a total of 24 special schools. These include 21 maintained special schools,1 special academy and 2 academy free schools. In 2023, 88% of Kent's special schools were graded as good or outstanding by Ofsted. There are 18 special schools that are all-through schools (primary and secondary). There are 17 special schools that offer post-16 placements for pupils.

Kent Special Schools by SEN Need Type

Kent special schools use the four areas of need from the EHCP categories for their designations. These include Communication and Interaction, Social Emotional and Mental Health, and Physical and Sensory. The SEN area of need for Cognition and Learning is identified as the category of Profound Severe and Complex Need, (PSCN)[31]. This special school designation is unique to Kent and broadly covers the sub-group of cognition and learning (C&L) SEN needs.

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[31] KsENT Special Schools Admissions Guidance
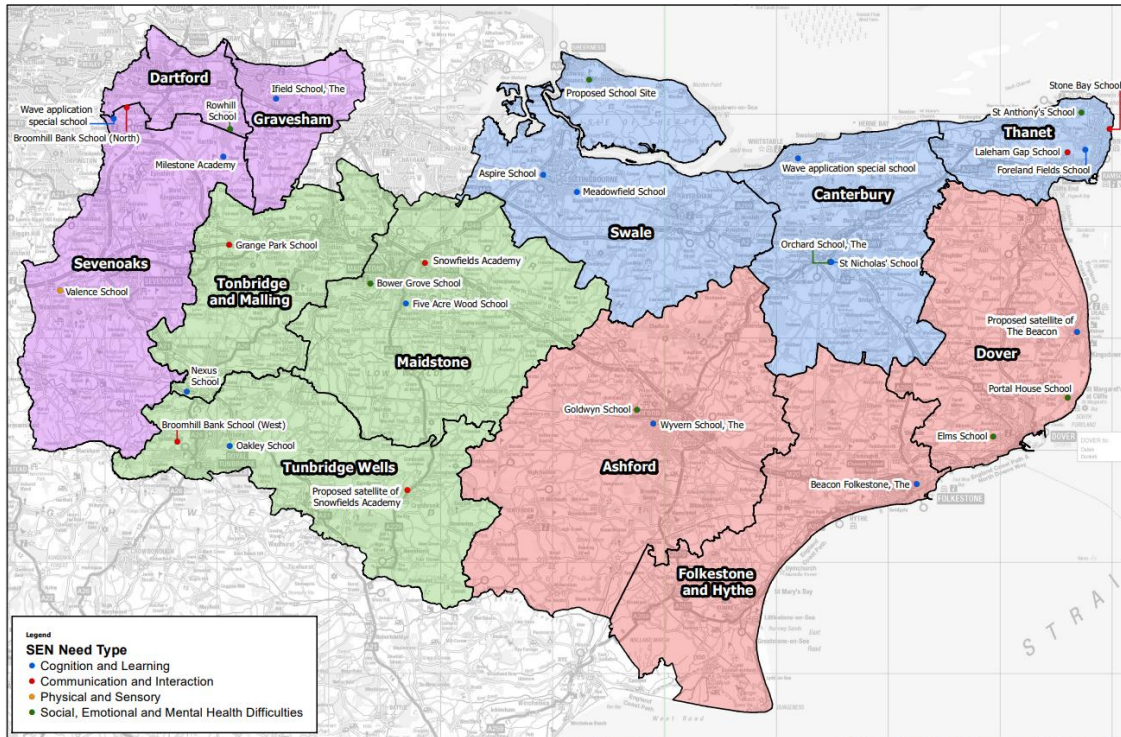
*Note: On the map above, the PSCN category is replaced by Cognition and Learning, reflecting the sub-category used by the DfE.

The location of the special schools combined with the size of the county and their designations means that many pupils have long and costly daily return journeys to attend their school.
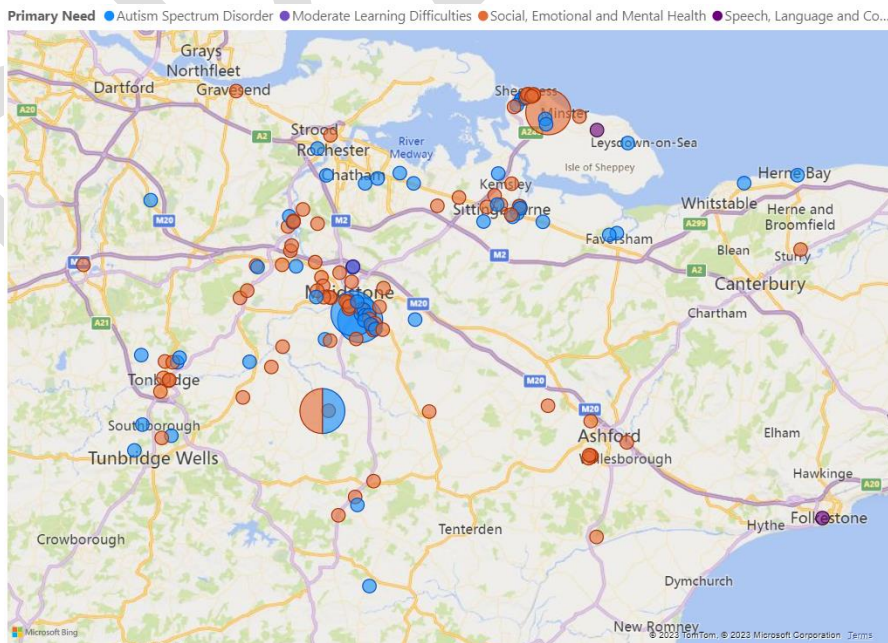
Home location of pupils attending Bower Grove, Maidstone (PowerBI 2023)

The scale and range of this issue is illustrated by the map above which shows the home locations for 142 secondary aged pupils that travel to a special school in the Maidstone district, Bower Grove. The school is designated for SEMH, with an age

range of 4-16 years. The map indicates that there is a range of primary SEN need on the EHCP for pupils on roll. The SEN need types include ASD, MLD, SEMH, SLCN. Return daily journeys will impact on the time of the pupils and their opportunities to be part of their local community. It also will incur significant and long-term financial costs for the local authority.

Travel Patterns for Special Schools[32]

Pupil District	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Folkestone & Hythe	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevenoaks	Swale	Thanet	Tonbridge and Malling	Tunbridge Wells
Ashford	70.4%	5.2%	0.0%	8.1%	3.8%	0.0%	7.4%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%
Canterbury	4.9%	59.2%	0.2%	12.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	1.6%	17.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Dartford	0.6%	0.0%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	5.0%	50.3%	0.0%	0.9%	6.1%	10.5%
Dover	4.9%	10.4%	0.0%	43.1%	26.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Folkestone & Hythe	17.0%	3.6%	0.0%	19.8%	55.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Gravesham	0.6%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	51.3%	3.6%	17.3%	0.6%	0.3%	7.2%	4.8%
Maidstone	3.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	82.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.3%	4.0%	5.1%
Sevenoaks	0.4%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.0%	39.2%	0.7%	0.4%	18.3%	24.8%
Swale	2.8%	9.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	19.4%	0.1%	60.3%	3.5%	1.6%	0.9%
Thanet	1.5%	3.5%	0.0%	11.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	82.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Tonbridge & Malling	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	34.1%	6.8%	0.2%	1.4%	33.3%	19.6%
Tunbridge Wells	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	16.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.4%	12.4%	63.1%

All data comes from the January 2022 SEN2 list and relates to children attending KCC Special Schools

The table above shows the percentage of children who attend a school by district matched with their home district. For example, 82.6% of special school pupils that live in Thanet attend a special school in their home district.

SCAP23 – Special School Capacity Survey

The DfE collects information about the capacity of schools each academic year. This is referred to as SCAP. In 2023, for the first time, information was collected on special schools. Some schools are based across more than one site and/or provide satellite provisions. The tables below show the information submitted, organised by school designations using the DfE sub-type categories.

For the purposes of SCAP23, capacity for special schools has been measured as the higher of commissioned places or number on roll (as of January 2023). For secondary special schools with sixth forms, the sixth form capacity is the higher of total commissioned places or total number on roll subtracted by the higher of pre-16 commissioned places or pre-16 number on roll i.e., sixth form capacity is a balancing item that may not necessarily equal post-16 commissioned places. This approach masks the situation in some Kent special schools where the numbers on roll exceed the recommended capacity of the school. From 2023 to 2025 the Department for Education's (DfE's) NCA programme will ensure accurate and up-to-date information on pupil capacity is available for every government-funded secondary school and special school in England. This will provide a complete record of pupil capacity in special schools for the first time and will be reflected in future SCAP returns and sufficiency assessments.

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[32] Travel Patterns of EHCP Pupils at KCC Special Schools – April 2023, Kent Analytics

The designated number reflects the number of pupils that a school is statutorily expected to have on roll.

Communication and Interaction (also designated for ASD)

School name	District	Age range	Designated number 2022/23	SCAP23 Primary (R-6)	SCAP23 Secondary (7-11)	SCAP23 Sixth form	SCAP23 total capacity
Aspire*	Swale	5-11	168	152			152
Broomhill Bank	Tunbridge Wells	11-19	318		254	97	351
Grange Park	Tonbridge and Malling	11-19	150	12	94	69	175
Laleham Gap	Thanet	4-18	188	58	149	12	219
Snowfields Academy	Maidstone	11-18	280		175		175
Stone Bay	Thanet	5-19	90	70	24	9	103

*This school had a DfE Categorisation of Cognition and Learning in error. This has been corrected by MI for future data collection.

The EHCP forecasts for Kent, which replicate data for national trends, show that ASD is the most prevalent SEN need type. School census data indicates that pupils with an EHCP with a primary need of ASD are found on roll across many of Kent's special schools. The six schools above are recognised by the local authority as offering specialist provision for children and young people with ASD. This is reflected in the admissions criteria of the schools.

These special schools include one primary phase school, three secondary phase schools and two schools that are all-through. Five schools provide post-16 places. These provisions are spread across districts, with two schools in Thanet. There are seven districts without this type of special school, Dartford, Gravesham, Sevenoaks, Canterbury, Ashford, Dover, Folkestone & Hythe.

Social, Emotional and Mental Health

School name	District	Age range	Designated number 2022/23	SCAP23 Primary (R-6)	SCAP23 Secondary (7-11)	SCAP23 Sixth form	SCAP23 total capacity
Bower Grove School	Maidstone	4-16	208	89	149		238
Elms School	Dover	5-16	96	55	103		158
Goldwyn School	Ashford	10-18	195		175	28	203
Portal House School	Dover	11-16	80		80		80
Rowhill School	Dartford	4-16	106	45	104		149
St Anthony's School	Thanet	5-16	112	34	76		110
The Orchard School	Canterbury	5-16	96	32	73		105

There are seven schools designated for the SEN need type of SEMH. There are no primary only phase schools, two secondary phase schools and five schools that are all-through. There is one school that offers post-16 places. The SEMH schools are spread across districts, with two schools situated in Dover and six districts, Folkestone & Hythe, Tonbridge & Malling, Tunbridge Wells, Swale[33], Gravesham and Sevenoaks without this category of special school.

Cognition and Learning (also known as PSCN)

School name	District	Age range	Designated number 2022/23	SCAP23 Primary (R-6)	SCAP23 Secondary (7-11)	SCAP23 Sixth form	SCAP23 total capacity
Five Acre Wood School	Maidstone	2-19	580	431	261	80	772
Foreland Fields School	Thanet	2-19	230	133	89	29	251
Meadowfield School	Swale	4-19	366	206	137	47	390
Milestone Academy*	Sevenoaks	2-19	237	167	159	44	370
Nexus School	Tonbridge and Malling	2-19	228	143	103	30	276
Oakley School	Tunbridge Wells	2-18	252	92	94	31	217
St Nicholas' School	Canterbury	3-19	310	159	160	34	353
The Beacon School	Folkestone and Hythe	3-19	650	174	169	65	408
The Ifield School	Gravesham	4-19	190	125	101	39	265
Wyvern School	Ashford	3-19	270	179	124	46	349

*Milestone Academy had a DfE categorisation of SEMH in error, this has been corrected by MI for future data collection

There are ten schools designated for the SEN need type of C&L or PSCN. There are no primary only or secondary only phase schools and the ten schools are all-through and also offer post-16 places. The C&L or PSCN provisions are spread across ten different districts. There are two districts, Dartford and Dover, without this designation of special school, however The Beacon School does have a satellite school in Walmer that is opening on a phased basis in the district of Dover.

Physical and Sensory

School name	District	Age range	Designated numbers 2022/23	SCAP23 Primary (R-6)	SCAP23 Secondary (7-11)	SCAP23 Sixth form	SCAP23 total capacity
Valence School	Sevenoaks	4-19	80	38	47	34	119

There is one only school designated for Physical and Sensory to serve Kent.

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[33] Swale will have an SEMH school from September 2024 based on the Isle of Sheppey

Special School Satellites

Ten special schools have satellites which are classes hosted in mainstream schools and run by staff employed by the special school. These provisions offer an opportunity for pupils to learn alongside their mainstream peers, with support from specialist teaching staff as appropriate. The satellite pupils remain on roll of the special school and are included in the designated number of the special school. Across the ten schools, there are 68 satellites classes, across 25 sites. In addition, Snowfields School has a satellite school in Cranbrook, and The Beacon School has a satellite school in Walmer. All schools that have satellite classes are PSCN designation except for Bower Grove School.

School name	District	Designation	Age range	Satellite site and district
Bower Grove School	Maidstone	SEMH	5-16	**1 class on 1 site** Westborough Primary, Maidstone
Five Acre Wood School	Maidstone	C&L PSCN	2-19	**19 classes on 3 sites** Holmesdale School, Tonbridge & Malling St Katherine's School, Tonbridge & Malling Palace Wood School, Maidstone
Foreland Fields School	Thanet	C&L PSCN	2-19	**4 classes on 3 sites** Garlinge Primary, Thanet Hartsdown Academy, Thanet East Kent College, Thanet
Meadowfield School	Swale	C&L PSCN	4-19	**2 classes on 1 site[34]** Sunnybank Primary, Swale
Milestone Academy	Sevenoaks	C&L PSCN	2-19	**10 classes on 4 sites** Cherry Orchard Academy, Dartford Dartford Primary Academy, Dartford Leigh Academy, Medway Wilmington Academy 6th form, Dartford
Nexus School	Tonbridge and Malling	C&L PSCN	2-19	**3 classes on 1 site** Wouldham, Tonbridge & Malling
Oakley School	Tunbridge Wells	C&L PSCN	2-18	**1 class on 1 site** Oakley School, Tonbridge & Malling
St Nicholas' School	Canterbury	C&L PSCN	3-19	**18 classes on 7 sites** Parkside, Canterbury St John's, Canterbury Chartham, Canterbury Canterbury Primary, Canterbury Canterbury Academy, Canterbury Spires, Canterbury Canterbury College, Canterbury
The Beacon School	Folkestone and Hythe	C&L PSCN	3-19	**7 classes on 2 sites** Castle Hill, Folkestone & Hythe Walmer (satellite school), Dover
Wyvern School	Ashford	C&L PSCN	3-19	**3 classes on 2 sites** Towers School, Ashford Great Chart, Ashford

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[34] Proposed second site (Meadowfield) in discussion for 2 classes at Fulston Manor School, due to open September 2024.

In some cases, the number of satellites classes reflects the localised capacity pressures on these schools for places and the lack of ability for the schools to be expanded on their current sites. However, the benefit of satellite classes is that it provides a model of special school education that enables greater social and some educational integration with mainstream pupils where appropriate.

Independent Non-Maintained Provision

Where the Local Authority is unable to provide a specialist school placement in a Kent maintained special school or a mainstream school with an SRP, placements are commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector.

District	NMISS schools total	ASD places	SEMH places	Speech, language and communication needs places	Total*
Ashford	6	127	111	25	263
Canterbury	1	2	6	0	8
Dover	5	138	80	15	236
Folkestone & Hythe	1	7	13	0	20
Gravesend	1	37	2	0	39
Maidstone	1	1	0	0	1
Sevenoaks	3	44	44	6	94
Swale	2	14	54	3	71
Thanet	9	72	97	20	189
Tonbridge & Malling	1	13	0	0	13
Tunbridge Wells	1	18	33	1	55
NMISS not Kent area	51	174	107	42	374
Total		647	547	112	1363

From school census data (Jan 2023)
*Includes pupils in NMISS in the district with other SEN needs

In the table above the data shows the number of independent schools by district and the pupils, that Kent has a responsibility for, who attend these schools by need type. It indicates that ASD is the largest SEN cohort, closely followed by SEMH. The district shown is for the school location and pupils may travel across districts to attend the school from their home location. Dartford is the only district without NMISS provision. There are an additional 51 NMISS that are not located in the Kent area.

Kent Resident Pupils Attendance at Independent Special Schools and Independent Schools

	ASD	SEMH	SLCN	Total district attendance*
Dartford	33	13	7	58
Gravesham	32	11	6	50
Sevenoaks	50	22	12	95
Canterbury	60	49	24	139
Thanet	74	78	32	211
Swale	63	88	25	189
Ashford	49	39	9	116
Dover	81	47	4	144
Folkestone & Hythe	42	31	3	83
Maidstone	28	31	10	82
Tonbridge & Malling	34	17	2	56
Tunbridge Wells	25	15	2	57
Total	571	441	136	1280

Live data from PowerBI (06/09/2023)

*Total includes other SEN need types

The table above shows the number of pupils (YR to Y11) attending NMISS with an EHCP that Kent has a responsibility for. The district indicates the pupil's home location and shows that the districts with the highest numbers of pupils attending an independent, non-maintained provision are Thanet, Swale, Dover and Canterbury. It shows that ASD is the largest SEN cohort, closely followed by SEMH.

Summary

In order to address the number of special school places for PSCN and ASD that will be required based on the forecast numbers that include the planned reductions in placements in the independent, non-maintained sector:

- A satellite school of The Beacon is opening in Walmer (Dover district). The school has a designation of PCSN but will include pupils with ASD. The SRPs at Whitfield Aspen and Dover Christchurch will then be more able to take higher numbers of pupils with ASD as pupils with more complex needs are able to attend The Beacon (Walmer).
- A new special free school (120 place) has been agreed by the DfE to serve the Canterbury district coastal area. This school will have a designation of PSCN and ASD. The new school will enable children to access a maintained special school provision closer to home and reduce pressure on schools in Thanet and Swale.
- A new special free school (250 place) has also been agreed for North Kent. To support the evidence-base for the need, particularly for a PSCN/ASD school, the two PSCN schools currently serving the area are significantly over capacity. Those schools are Milestone Academy in New Ash Green and Ifield School in Gravesend.
- A secondary satellite of Meadowfield school is planned at Fulston Manor to provide pathways for the children attending the satellite classes at Sunny Bank primary school and to help with the pressure for places at Meadowfield.

- Further satellites are planned for Swale (Isle of Sheppey), Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells

For SEMH, a new special free school is opening on the Isle of Sheppey from September 2024 for secondary pupils, with the intention to commission 40 primary places at key stage two from September 2026, either through expansion of the new school or through a satellite provision to be based on the site of a local primary school.

Any additional required commissioning of SEMH special schools or special school places will be informed by the Special School Review recommendations expected in 2024.

Post-16 Pathways Available for Children and Young People in Kent
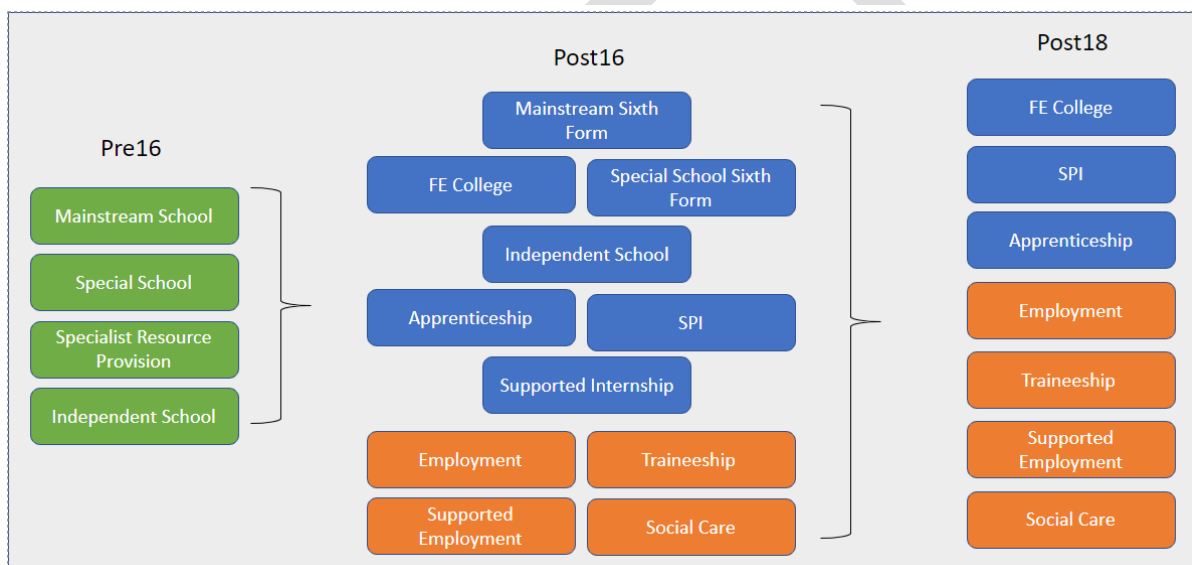
Kent provides a wide range of provision for young people post-16. Kent has a large number of secondary school sixth forms across the grammar and comprehensive sectors, multiple FE college groups, a number of SPIs (Specialist Post-16 Institutions) and a Supported Employment and NEET service, delivered by The Education People. The image above shows the continuum of provision currently available to the Kent post-16 cohort.

The post-16 landscape is ever changing. There is a constantly changing picture for young people moving through the system to meet the needs of upcoming cohorts, subject demands and in response to government funding. Those with an EHCP are required to make decisions around their post-16 pathway much earlier than those in mainstream education, and there is no guarantee that courses or provisions will be available at the point of transition. This can increase local authority workload when changes occur. It is important that EHCP students are provided with impartial and timely progression information, empowering them to make informed decisions. Post-16 institutions should have information provided to them on future cohorts, including their needs and interests, as early as possible in order to plan future provision.

Mainstream Sixth Form

Progression to mainstream sixth form is low within the EHCP cohort. Kent's 92 mainstream sixth forms currently support a small number of higher attaining SEND young people, through a predominantly level 3 offer across the board. Although mainstream sixth form coverage across Kent is uniformly distributed, the entry requirements are often not accessible for many of the EHCP cohort. Information from the mainstream application system shows that there is minimal availability of lower-level courses.[35]

Specialist Resource Provision

SRP provision for post-16 students remains low in Kent. For 2022/23 there were 20 commissioned places at The Malling School, however 51 SRP places were provided across 6 districts (a snapshot taken from February 2022.) No places were provided in Dartford, Gravesham, Sevenoaks, Thanet, Folkestone and Hythe or Maidstone. There are a growing number of young people attending both special and mainstream independent school for post-16, who may benefit from this additional support within a local mainstream school. Data also suggests that progression into mainstream provisions from SRPs is significantly higher than other specialist settings.

Progression of Specialist Resource Provision Cohorts[36]

2019 School type	2021 School type	Count	% share of 2019 school type	% share of total cohort (N=828)
SRP	General FE / Colleges / HE	42	58%	5%
	SRP	16	22%	2%
	Specialist Post-16 Institutions	5	7%	1%
	No Current Placement	3	4%	<0.5%
	Left	2	3%	<0.5%
	Mainstream	2	3%	<0.5%
	Independent Special	1	1%	<0.5%
	Other	1	1%	<0.5%
	Maintained Special	1	1%	<0.5%
Total		73	100%	9%

Further Education Colleges

Kent has 3 FE college groups based in the county, with 11 Kent campuses and one in Medway. There are currently no FE college sites in Tunbridge Wells or Sevenoaks. EHCP learners who are able to access mainstream courses can access a wide variety of vocational areas across Kent. There are fewer options for those not working at level 1. There is currently no forecasting or expected cohort characteristics shared with the FE colleges in Kent. Conversations have begun between KCC and the Kent FE groups from the Pathways for All and SEND FE

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[35] KentChoices https://www.kentprospectus.co.uk/
[36] SEN post-18 Placements Strategy Report September 2021 (2021 school type for the SEN 2019 Year 11 cohort in SRP in 2019.

conference strategic working groups, to assess the current offer and collaborate to find ways to best support their local communities.

Specialist Post-16 Institutions
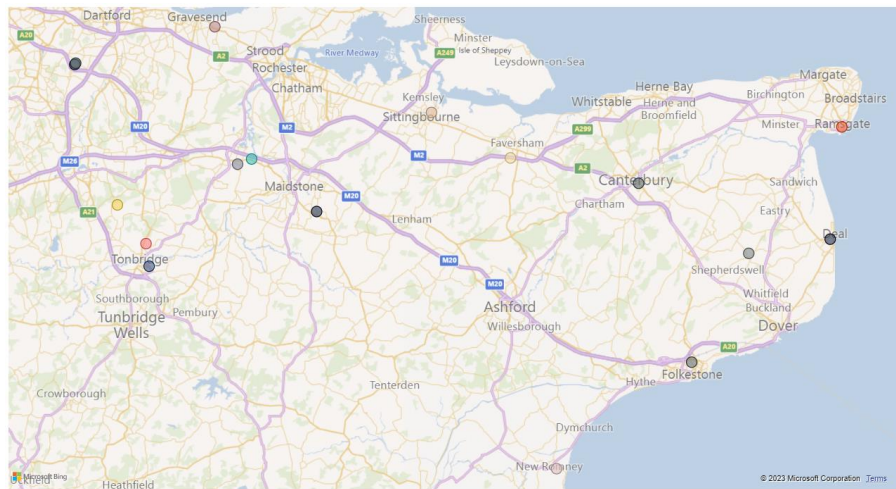
Geographical location of Specialist Post-16 Institutions (PowerBI 2023). Note that some SPIs are not represented on Local Authority systems.

There are 16 Specialist Post-16 Institutions (SPIs) spread across Kent, with 4 catering for 19+ and the remainder offering provision from 16 onwards. There are varied offers across Kent locations, ranging from employability and vocational courses to specific vocational areas such as music, sport, animal care or horticulture. Due to their location and often specialist subject focuses, many students are travelling long distances with accompanying travel times to access these provisions.

There is a lack of consistency in how SPIs and their learners are recorded on local authority databases, making it challenging to achieve robust reporting. A lack of forecasting information provided to establishments, alongside a challenging landscape for independent providers, makes planning and resourcing a key challenge for SPIs. KCC arranges placements directly with SPIs.

Special School Sixth Forms
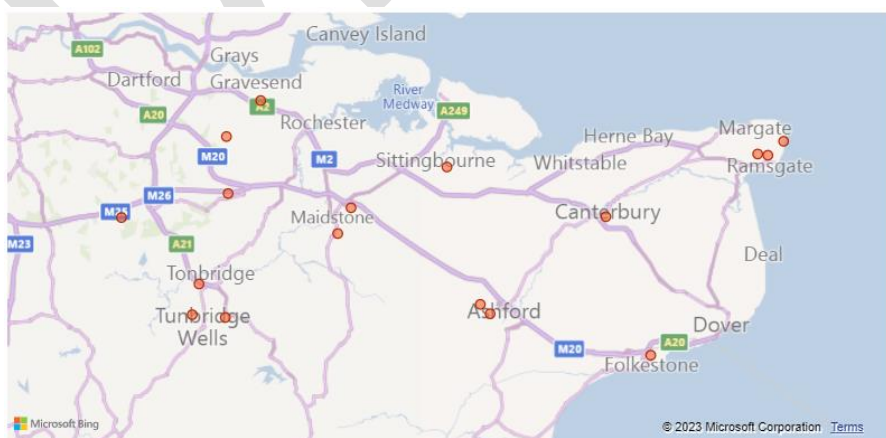
Geographical location of Special School Sixth Forms with a sixth form offer (PowerBI 2023)

There are 17 special schools in Kent offering post-16 provision. In 2023, 776 EHCP post-16 pupils were being educated in Kent's maintained special school sixth forms.

The offer varies across the county, with some special schools encouraging an internal progression, and others progressing pupils externally where possible. Some Kent special school sixth forms deliver alongside partner FE institutions to deliver a wider curriculum offer.

Data from 2019 shows that the likelihood of remaining in a special school post-16 is high. Retention of the cohort may be due to a lack of appropriate local provision that meets need, alongside a concern from families that the mainstream offer is not suitable.

Progression of Maintained Special School Cohort[37]

2019 School type	2021 School type	Count	% share of 2019 school type	% share of total cohort (N=828)
Maintained Special	Maintained Special	187	55%	23%
	General FE / Colleges / HE	77	23%	9%
	Specialist Post-16 Institutions	35	10%	4%
	Left	14	4%	2%
	No Current Placement	10	3%	1%
	Other	10	3%	1%
	Mainstream	4	1%	<0.5%
	SRP	1	<0.50%	<0.5%
Total		338	100%	41%

Independent Provisions

Independent school placements are made by the local authority in circumstances where county provision is not suitable or available and can also be expressed as a parental preference. In 2023, there were 327 post-16 independent school placements. The increase in secondary independent placements is a concern as if these placements are retained post-16, additional financial pressure could result, especially as there will be population growth in this age-range. The need types for independent placements are predominantly ASD and SEMH.

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[37] SEN post-18 Placements Strategy Report September 2021 (2021 school type for the SEN 2019 Year 11 cohort in Maintained Special in 2019)

Post-16 Independent Placement Need Type Breakdown (NMISS and ISP, 2022-23)

Need Type	NMISS*	ISP**	Total
ASD	100	40	140
SEMH	64	6	70
SLCN	26	7	33
PD	6	10	16
SLD	6	6	12
SPLD	5	2	7
HI	4	3	7
MLD	4	2	6
VI	0	5	5
PMLD	2	1	3
Not recorded	1	2	3

Data from Finance for Post-16 Pupils 21-22 and 22-23, this data may differ from the forecast figures
* Non-maintained independent special school
** Independent Specialist Provider

In 2022-23, post-16 students attended 58 NMISS and independent schools and 23 ISPs. Looking at post-16 independent provision, the ASD cohort is the largest, followed by SEMH, which would indicate that to reduce the spend in independent provision there needs to be strategic planning for these two SEN need types.

Apprenticeships

The local authority promotes apprenticeships to both young people and employers through its trading company, The Education People. This route may become increasingly challenging for learners with an EHCP, as we see the movement of apprenticeships towards higher levels, with low numbers of level 2 apprenticeship standards available. There is also a low uptake of special schools around free advice and information about apprenticeships.[38]

Supported Internships

"A supported internship is a bespoke study programme to support SEND students aged 16 to 24 with an education and health care (EHC) plan to gain the right skills needed in the modern workplace."[39] There are several routes via various Kent providers which are displayed on the kent.gov.uk website. Numbers from Synergy indicate a very small number of young people have taken this route. Recent employer-based challenges, such as covid19, mean some placements may be hesitant to offer opportunities to young people due to business pressures, which may have a knock-on effect on employment routes.

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[38] Data provided by The Education People and CXK ASK Programme.
[39] https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs/support-for-young-people/employment-for-send-young-people/supported-internships

NEETs/Those Awaiting Placement
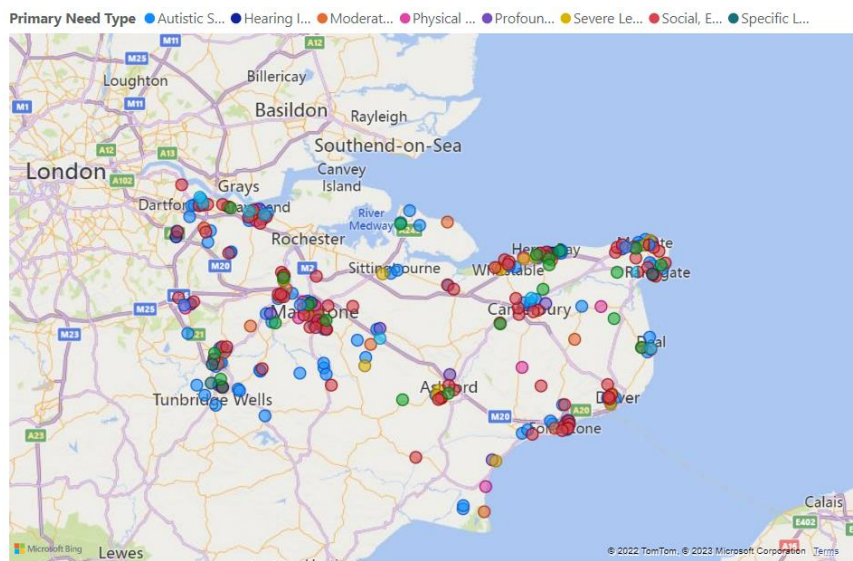
Home location of pupils recorded as NEET of Awaiting Placement (PowerBI 2023)

The map above shows the countywide home locations of all post-16 young people with an EHCP in Kent who are not engaging in an education placement (those not in education, employment or training and awaiting placement.) There are clusters in multiple coastal locations, as well as across west and north Kent, despite the availability of provision in these areas. The Local Authority has a duty to track and support young people (under their duty to support participation, Raising the Participation Age) from school leaving age until their 18th birthday, and a further duty to support those with an Education Health and Care Plan until the age of 25.[40]

A full area and district breakdown of area and district providers from special school sixth forms, FE college campuses and specialist post-16 institutions is available in appendix 1.

Attainment of post-16 learners in Kent

Kent's Accelerated Progress Plan aims to "provide a focused update from an education perspective against the following areas of weakness" including tackling the "poor standards achieved, and progress made, by children and young people with SEND.[41]

The attainment of a young person with an EHCP directly impacts their transition options post-16, with the majority of Kent's offer requiring some level of prior qualification. Of the 22 special schools where attainment data was available from 2022[42], the following outcomes can be seen:

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[40] https://www.kelsi.org.uk/school-management/data-and-reporting/management-information/coreplus-team-tracking-young-people#:~:text=KCC%20has%20a%20statutory%20duty,report%20monthly%20to%20the%20DfE.
[41] Kent Area Accelerated Progress Plan
[42] Key Stage 4 attainment data, 2022

- 7 special schools had over 50% of year 11 pupils achieving one or more pass (grade 1 to 9) for GCSE.
- 8 special schools (designated cognition and learning) did not enter any students for GCSE qualifications (a cohort of 143), with a further special school entering fewer than 5 pupils.
- 11 special schools have 100% of pupils with low prior attainment.
- Percentage of disadvantaged pupils in special schools ranges from 25% to 87%, against a local authority average of 22%, and a national maintained school average of 26%.[43]

These factors make it increasingly challenging for young people with SEND to access post-16 mainstream education in Kent. Forward planning must ensure that there are adequate spaces for young people not able to access a level 1 or higher qualification in a mainstream setting.

Post-16 attainment is challenging to measure as the local authority does not collect outcomes for post-16 study for the SEND or mainstream cohorts. This increases the difficulty for providers in ensuring they offer appropriate provision that meets the needs of upcoming cohorts and means the measuring of progression is limited.

5. Recommendations to improve future SEND sufficiency planning

Pre-16 and General Recommendations

Recommendation	Actions
Future commissioning of SEND provision: SRP Review recommendations.	The SRP Review, alongside locality planning to be consulted on and subsequently built into future planning, for example for further investment in secondary SRPs.
	The SRP Review to confirm the role and extent of Cullum Centres to support pupils with an EHCP with primary need of ASD as part of Kent's continuum of provision for SRPs.
	The SRP Review to explore the meeting of needs and gaps in provision availability for Hearing Impairment (HI), Visual Impairment (VI) and Physical Disability (PD). To report and inform changes required.

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[43] Attainment KS4 2022 DfE published performance tables

Future commissioning of SEND provision. Special School Review recommendations.	Current forecasts indicate an additional 253 special school places will be required by 2027 based on current capacities (i.e. not addressing the schools currently over capacity).
	Further work is required to agree the designations, geographical areas and options for delivery of this additional capacity.
Explore the requirements of residential provision for children and young people with an EHCP.	As a subsequent phase of the Special School Review, consider Kent's options for meeting the requirements for residential provision. The outcome to inform future sufficiency planning for residential capacity.
Explore the potential for site expansion of special schools.	Secure agreement and funding to carry out feasibilities on any special schools identified as having sufficient site capacity for potential future expansion. Based on current capacity information held this will inform future options.
Develop mainstream school accommodation for pupils with EHCPs.	Develop criteria for investment in mainstream schools for adjustments to accommodation to meet needs of an increased percentage of children with EHCPs e.g. ASD friendly environments, quiet/calming spaces and/or rooms for therapeutic support.
	Criteria and advice to be developed and used to inform capital investment.
Review the Accessibility Strategy for Kent.	Accessibility Strategy to inform utilisation of the School Access Initiative budget and to support improved access and inclusion for children with SEN.
	Ensure map of accessible schools is available for families to inform decisions on preferences. Geographical spread /access to be ensured.
	Schools to be encouraged to publish accessibility plans on their websites.

Review the provision of Alternative Provision (AP)	Building on the deep-dive report into SEMH, undertake a review of AP to include hospital school/health needs alongside the provision and support available for children and young people with an EHCP with a primary need of SEMH.
	This will inform the continuum of provision for children and young people with SEMH and the capacity requirements to be included in future sufficiency planning.
Parental and young person engagement and consultation	Work with SEN and Communications teams to build in the approach taken for consulting on future sufficiency proposals.
	Incorporate these into engagement activity for parents and young people (including support groups) that will inform future sufficiency planning.
Improve data quality to support SEN planning	Continue to address the data quality and checking of data across key data sets used to inform SEN planning. Census data is particularly unreliable.
	Continue to improve the district data to inform more detailed planning.
Investigate options for capturing "live" roll and placement data for special schools to inform placements.	Develop a business case for system to support "live" placement and roll information that can inform place planning.
	To also identify hidden "pinch-points" for capacity purposes e.g., to predict lack of Year 7 places for specific geographical areas or to meet certain need types.

Post-16 Recommendations to Improve <u>SEND Sufficiency</u>

Recommendation	Actions
Encouraging pathways to independence	Implement conversations around progression and independence earlier in the EHCP process to reduce anxiety, lack of information, and concerns around plan ceasing.
Forecasting the post-16 cohort	Provide forecasts on a yearly basis 3 years in advance for all post-16 (by district or catchment area) settings across the landscape to ensure appropriate planning time. This should include historical and expected attainment data to allow for appropriate course level planning.
	Provide detailed information on upcoming cohorts from Kent Special Schools to local post-16 and FE partners, including information on need types and therapies, and use local forums to build effective local partnership working.
	Review the local post-16 offer available to EHCP learners with a comparison the local need types and cohort sizes on a yearly basis through continued sufficiency research.
Further exploration of incidences of independent placement	Explore the pathways of those in independent settings, and the offer that was required to support them. Set out accountability standards for post-16 providers to ensure appropriate provision is being offered across the county.
Review and improve the data collected around post-16 EHCP learners	Implement an agreed capacity or expected cohort numbers for all post-16 provisions, reviewed every year to compare against attendance data, for accountability and monitoring. Work collaboratively to ensure providers understand their requirements regarding data collection.
	Design a training plan for education providers around the use/completion of data and the ways to improve data accuracy. Include the impact of incorrect completion in this CPD.
	Increase the quality of annual reviews and EHCPs for post-16 SEND learners, ensuring all plans effectively reflect the information required by post-16 providers

	at key transition stages.
	Review current data recording practices of post-16 placements. Amend current recording to campus specific records, amending 'other' provisions to more specific destinations. Implement system changes and CPD to support consistency.
	Develop a moderation system to ensure forecasting and provision is synergising and improve data accuracy across FE and SPIs.
	Implement systems to track aspiration and intended pathways from Year 9 to ensure local providers are aware of upcoming cohorts and preferred vocational areas.
Review the progression information provided to young people (including via careers education, information, advice and guidance, annual reviews and EHCPs) for Post-16 EHCP learners.	Review the knowledge of post-16 in teaching and support staff in specialist settings.
	Implement conversations around progression and independence earlier in the EHCP process to reduce anxiety, lack of information, and concerns around plan ceasing.

Commissioning Recommendations

Commissioning recommendations for this first plan are limited by the need for the Special School, SRP and Early Years reviews to complete. The outcomes and recommendations from these reviews will be key to informing future commissioning decisions. Commissioning recommendations from the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be reflected in Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2024 to 2028 but are set out in tables below.

For Post 16, actions are underway to meet demand regarding place planning, with engagement from all FE groups as part of multiple projects around access for students to mainstream settings. The phases of implementation of the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be influenced by the medium and longer-term commissioning decisions that result from the data presented.

Planned Additional Specialist Provision Across Kent Specialist Schools

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Special School (all through) - Whitstable	2026	PSCN/ ASD/ SEMH	Canterbury	120	0	0	48	28	44
Special School (All through) - Swanley	2026	PSCN	Sevenoaks	250	0	0	114	66	70
Isle of Sheppey (Secondary)	2024	SEMH with ASD	Swale	120	40	40	40		
Expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite.	2026	SEMH with ASD	Swale	40	0	0	10	10	20
1 x secondary Satellite of PSCN School	2024	PSCN	Swale	20	10	10			
Special School Satellite – Isle of Sheppey	2025	ASD	Swale	60	12	12	12	12	12
Satellite of a PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Tonbridge and Malling	50	0	50	0	0	
Satellite of a PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	50	0	50	0	0	
Total Special School places				**710**	**62**	**162**	**224**	**116**	**146**

Planned Additional Specialist Resource Provisions

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places added by year				
					2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Between 2028-31
Cullum Centre	2024	ASD	Canterbury	9	3	6			
Alkerden (Primary)	2025	ASD	Dartford	15	4	4	4	3	
Alkerden (Secondary)	2025	ASD	Dartford	25	5	5	5	5	5
Expansion of Aspen SRP at Christchurch Academy	2025	PSCN	Dover	30	6	6	6	6	6
Folkestone Academy	2025	ASD	Folkestone& Hythe	30	6	6	6	6	6
Secondary SRP	2025	ASD	Thanet	25		5	5	5	10
Total SRP places				**134**	**24**	**32**	**26**	**25**	**27**

Further Education Commissioning (2023-24)

FE College	Commissioned Numbers (2023-24)
North Kent College Group	220 places (160 Kent and 60 OLA)
EKC Group	628 places (544 Kent and 84 OLA)
MidKent College	90 places (90 Kent)

Data provided by KCC finance, 2023

Summary of Commissioning Recommendations for Post-16

Theme	Recommendation
Specialist Resource Provisions	Increase the commissioning of post-16 SRP places, encouraging a minimum in each district to reflect local need. Explore the incentives for increasing post-16 SRP capacity and relay this to the wider mainstream sixth form landscape.
Mainstream Sixth Forms	Work with mainstream sixth forms to increase the offer at for EHCP learners.
Further Education Colleges[44]	Continue the exploration of expansion of courses in FE colleges below level 2, reflecting local need on a district basis, considering those districts without an FE campus. Work to commission additional places for those with ASC and SEMH.
	Continue the KCC and FE collaborative process to ensure young people are encouraged towards mainstream settings, sharing positive outcomes.
Careers Information, Advice and Guidance[45]	Commission a review of careers advice in all specialist settings in Kent, including access to qualified careers advisors in special schools and access to independent advice in post-16 settings.
	Design a consistent training programme for post-16 provider professionals around need types, best practice, positive progression outcomes and resources for SEND learners. Initial market researching around CPD requirements would need to be undertaken.
	Implement exposure and experiences of mainstream FE to those cohorts not majority progressing to mainstream destinations, with a focus on special schools and families accessing independent provision around key phase transfers.

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[44] This recommendation is also being progressed through the Pathways for All Recommendation 4.4
[45] This recommendation is also being progressed through the Pathways for All Recommendation 4.2

	Implement early exposure to mainstream destinations to all with an EHCP earlier than the stated Year 10 annual review, by building relationships between special schools and FE colleges, by utilising engaging resources.
	Implement a central resource of information with engaging and accessible resources around provision, offer, capacity and support services available from all post-16 provision in Kent. Encourage providers to keep this updated, reflecting positive outcomes they have supported. Distribute and advertise this to the public and implement this into professional advice to families.
Capacity in post-16 providers	Implement capacity information collection across the board for post-16 providers to support sufficiency planning in the future.
	Set sufficiency and destination percentage targets for post-16 in the county, bringing Kent more in line with national figures.

6. Funding

The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for specialist and secondary school places grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from the Basic Need Grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

2023 is the first year that local authorities have had to submit capacity information regarding state maintained special school capacity for their area. The Department for Education's (DfE) Free Schools Programme is another way to deliver some of the school provision Kent needs. Kent submitted a bid to the DfE Wave 2 (Special School and Alternative Provision) in October 2018 and secured a new secondary SEMH school for the Isle of Sheppey, which is due to open in September 2024. As part of KCC's Safety Valve Programme agreement with the DfE, KCC was invited to submit bids for new special schools to help to address the excessive costs of placing children in independent special schools. Kent has had approval (subject to certain conditions) for two new special schools for children and young people with Profound, Severe and Complex Needs, one to serve north Kent and one to serve the coastal communities of Whitstable, Herne Bay and surrounding villages.

KCC also secures developer contributions to the capital programme but has only recently been able to request contributions for specialist provision. The budget gap between what is needed for KCC to meet its statutory duties as school place commissioner and what is available is significant. The local authority currently receives no Basic Need funding for post-16. As secondary student numbers increase, where additional post-16 provision is required, it would be the responsibility of the Education Skills and Funding Agency to ensure this is provided. Independent post-16 training providers cannot draw down capital funding. This hinders the development of their offer across the county as premises costs are high. All avenues are being explored to reduce the risks, but inevitably difficult decisions will have to be made to prioritise KCC's investment of the capital budget.

The cost of construction has risen since 2020 and this is likely to continue during the plan period. We will continue to manage and mitigate this as far as we are able to, however, pressure from inflation may become a constraint to our commissioning strategy. It is expected that investment in our special school and specialist support provision will have to be profiled over a ten-year period.

7. Next Steps

Following consultation and approval, the SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023 will feed into capital plans through Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision.

Moving forward, the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be reviewed annually, considering interdependent project outcomes.

The next SEND Sufficiency Plan (2024) will:

- be informed by the outcomes of the Special School Review, the SRP Review and the Early Years Review, after their publication.
- include a review of residential provision, including Kent's approach and need for this type of provision.
- include recommendations on improved support for children and young people with an EHCP for SEMH who are educated in mainstream schools. The review will consider links between Alternative Provision, special schools for pupils with SEMH and nurture provision within mainstream settings.
- include a review of requirements for children and young people with SEN needs for HI, VI and PD for SRPs and link to the development of an Accessibility Plan, revised and updated for Kent.
- require further in-depth work surrounding the post-16 FE sector, and how the local authority can better inform the qualification level, course range and number of places required across the county.

8. Glossary

SEND Need Types

ASD/ ASC	Autistic spectrum disorder/condition
HI	Hearing impairment
MLD	Moderate learning difficulties
PD	Physical disability
PMLD	Profound and multiple learning difficulties
PSCN	Profound, severe and complex needs
SEMH	Social, emotional and mental health
SLD	Severe learning difficulties
SpLD	Specific learning difficulties
SLCN	Speech, language and communication needs
VI	Visual impairment

Broad categories of SEND[46]
Communication and Interaction (C&I)

- Children and young people with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) have difficulty in communicating with others. This may be because they have difficulty saying what they want to, understanding what is being said to them or they do not understand or use social rules of communication. The profile for every child with SLCN is different and their needs may change over time. They may have difficulty with one, some or all of the different aspects of speech, language or social communication at different times of their lives.
- Children and young people with ASD, including Asperger's Syndrome and Autism, are likely to have particular difficulties with social interaction. They may also experience difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can impact on how they relate to others.

Cognition and Learning (C&L)

- Support for learning difficulties may be required when children and young people learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate differentiation. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs, including moderate learning difficulties (MLD), severe learning difficulties (SLD), where children are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum and associated difficulties with mobility and communication, through to profound and multiple learning difficulties (PMLD), where 98 children are likely to have severe and complex learning difficulties as well as a physical disability or sensory impairment.
- Specific learning difficulties (SpLD), affect one or more specific aspects of learning. This encompasses a range of conditions such as dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia.

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[46] SEND_Code_of_Practice_January_2015.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)

- Children and young people may experience a wide range of social and emotional difficulties which manifest themselves in many ways. These may include becoming withdrawn or isolated, as well as displaying challenging, disruptive or disturbing behaviour. These behaviours may reflect underlying mental health difficulties such as anxiety or depression, self-harming, substance misuse, eating disorders or physical symptoms that are medically unexplained. Other children and young people may have disorders such as attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactive disorder or attachment disorder.
- Schools and colleges should have clear processes to support children and young people, including how they will manage the effect of any disruptive behaviour so it does not adversely affect other pupils.

Sensory and/or Physical Needs (S&P)

- Some children and young people require special educational provision because they have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided. These difficulties can be age related and may fluctuate over time. Many children and young people with vision impairment (VI), hearing impairment (HI) or a multi-sensory impairment (MSI) will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning, or habilitation support. Children and young people with an MSI have a combination of vision and hearing difficulties. Information on how to provide services for deafblind children and young people is available through the Social Care for Deafblind Children and Adults guidance published by the Department of Health (see the References Section under Chapter 6 for a link). 6.35 Some children and young people with a physical disability (PD) require additional ongoing support and equipment to access all the opportunities available to their peers.

Other Terms

Academy	"Academies receive funding directly from the government and are run by an academy trust. They have more control over how they do things than community schools. Academies do not charge fees." (Types of schools: Academies, gov.uk)
AP	Alternative Provision – "Schools and pupil referral units can use a range of alternative provision to try to prevent students from being excluded or to re-engage students in their education." (Alternative provision: education outside school, gov.uk)
Commissioned Number	Planned education places at an institution.
Designated Number	The maximum number of pupils the special school is set up to provide for.
DfE	Department for Education
EHCP	Education, Health, and Care Plan
Entry level qualifications	Qualifications available below level 1 in three stages, entry 1, 2 and 3 (with 3 being the most difficult.)

ESFA	Education and Skills Funding Agency
FE	Further Education
GIAS	Get Information about Schools (GIAS) a register of schools and colleges in England, with information reported by the school.
Independent School	"Private schools (also known as 'independent schools') charge fees to attend instead of being funded by the government. Pupils do not have to follow the national curriculum." (Types of school: Private school, gov.uk)
Independent Special School	An independent school providing education for those with an Education, Health and Care Plan.
Level 1	Equivalent to GCSE grades 3, 2, 1. Also available as a level 1 diploma, certificate, functional skills and other qualification types.
Level 2	Equivalent to GCSE grades GCSE grades 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4. Intermediate apprenticeship. Also available as a level 2 diploma, certificate, functional skills and other qualification types.
Level 3	Equivalent to A level. Advanced apprenticeships. Also available as AS levels, and level 3 diploma, certificate, award and other qualification types.
Mainstream School	A school that does not specifically cater for pupils with SEND needs.
Maintained schools	Schools that are maintained by the local authority.
NEET	Not in education, employment or training.
Net Capacity	The capacity of the educational building.
Non-maintained School	Non-maintained schools are not controlled by the local authority.
Non-maintained special school	Non-maintained special schools are not controlled by the local authority and cater for students with an EHCP.
PACT	Parents and Carers Together – Kent PACT is a "forum for parents and carers of children and young people who have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) within Kent local authority." (kentpactnew2022.co.uk)
Phase Transition	Where children and young people move between key phases of education. E.g., early years to primary, primary to secondary, or secondary to post-16.
Post-16	The years following statutory school age.
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit – "Pupil referral units (PRUs) teach children who aren't able to attend school and may not otherwise receive suitable education. This could be because they have a short- or long-term illness, have been excluded or are a new starter waiting for a mainstream school place." (Pupil referral units: converting to alternative provision academies, gov.uk.)
Satellite Classes	Classes that take place on behalf of a school on another campus.
SCAP	School Capacity Survey – collects information on educational provision capacity for the current academic year.

SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SENDIAS	The Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Information Advice and Support Services
SEND learners	For the purpose of this report, SEND learners is a phrase used to describe those with an active education, health and care plan.
SEN Support	SEN Support can be offered to children and young people with an identified barrier to learning without the need for an EHCP.
SEN2	A data report provided by Management Information looking at a snapshot of data.
Special School	"A special school provides education and support to children and young people with an education, health and care (EHC) plan who have complex special educational needs and require their SEN provision to be delivered in a specialist setting." (kent.gov.uk)
SPI	Specialist Post-16 Institution
SRP	Specialist Resource Provision – "A specialist resource provision (SRP) provides support for those, who without specialist input, are unlikely to make progress in their learning and will struggle to take part in mainstream school life." (kent.gov.uk)
Synergy	Operational database used by KCC SEND team.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Area and District Breakdown of Post-16 Provision from Special Schools, FE Colleges and Specialist Post-16 Institutions

Area	District	Local Offer
North	Dartford	North Kent College (Dartford campus) Reynolds Training Academy (SPI)
	Gravesham	North Kent College (Gravesend campus) Link 19 (SPI) Ifield School
	Sevenoaks	SupaJam (SPI) White Rocks Farm (SPI) Catch22 (SPI) Milestone Academy Valence School
East	Canterbury	East Kent College (Canterbury campus) SupaJam (SPI) St Nicholas School
	Thanet	East Kent College (Broadstairs campus) Liberty Training (SPI) SportsConnect (SPI) Foreland Fields School Laleham Gap School

		Stone Bay School
	Swale	East Kent College (Sheppey campus) BEMIX (SPI) Brogdale CIC (SPI) Kite College (SPI) Meadowfield School
South	Ashford	East Kent College (Ashford campus) Goldwyn School Wyvern School
	Dover	East Kent College (Dover campus) Woodpecker Court (SPI) Catch22 (SPI)
	Folkestone & Hythe	East Kent College (Folkestone campus) Romney Resource Centre (SPI) Beacon Plus (SPI) The Beacon Folkestone
West	Maidstone	MidKent College (Maidstone campus) Catch22 (SPI) Five Acre Wood School Snowfields Academy
	Tonbridge & Malling	North Kent College (Tonbridge campus) North Kent College (Hadlow campus) SportsConnect (SPI) Grow19 (SPI) The Oaks Specialist College (SPI) West Kent YMCA Horizon (SPI) Oakley School Grange Park School Oakley School
	Tunbridge Wells	Broomhill Bank School Nexus School

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:	DECISION NO:
Cabinet	**23/00107**

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
   a) be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:
      - *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023

Decision:

Cabinet, agree the Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023

Reason(s) for decision:

Background
This is the first time that KCC has produced a Sufficiency Plan for Special Education Needs (SEN) Provision. Most Local Authorities now produce an analysis and plan that sits under their SEND Strategy and feeds into their Education Commissioning Plan and capital strategy for education provision.

Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision has included a section on Special Education Needs Provision; however, this has always been a high-level summary based on limited analysis and forecasting.

Options:
Commissioning recommendations for this first plan are limited by the need for the Special School, Specialist Resource Provision and Early Years reviews to complete. The outcomes and recommendations from these reviews will be key to informing future commissioning decisions. Commissioning recommendations from the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be reflected in Kent's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2024 to 2028 and are set out in the tables below.

For post-16, actions are underway to meet demand regarding place planning, with engagement from all FE groups as part of multiple projects around access for students to mainstream settings. The phases of implementation of the SEND Sufficiency Plan will be influenced by the medium and longer-term commissioning decisions that result from the data presented.

Financial Implications:
Following consultation and approval, the SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023 will feed into capital plans through KCC's Commissiong Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2024 – 2028 as all commissioning intentions set out within the Sufficiency Plan are reflected with the current draft Commissioning Plan.

Legal Implications:
The County Council has a statutory duty under section 14 of the Education Act 1996, to ensure there is a sufficiency of school places available to meet the needs of all children and young people living within our authority. This includes the need to secure provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). In addition, section 315 of the Education Act 1996 requires that arrangements for children with SEND be kept under review.

The provision of sufficient school places is a statutory duty and contributes to the Strategic Business Plan Priorities to ensure that "Children and Young People in Kent get the best start in life".

Equalities implications:
An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been completed for the Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023. The screening found no evidence that the Sufficiency Plan will impact negatively on pupils from protected groups or lead to them being treated less favourably.

Data Protection implications
n/a

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee considers the decision on. 21 November 2023

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
1.1   This first SEND Sufficiency Plan is a first step towards establishment of an annual cycle of forecasting for SEND provision linked to the delivery of Kent Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE and feeding into the Commissioning Plan for Education provision in Kent.

1.2   The Plan will provide analysis and an evidence base to inform longer-term capital planning for SEND provision.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

....
signed

....
date

EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title

Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan 2023

Responsible Officer

Nicola Phillips - CY EPA

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

No

Commissioning/Procurement

No

Strategy/Policy

Strategy/Policy

Details of other Service Activity

No

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Children Young People and Education

Responsible Service

Education Planning and Access

Responsible Head of Service

Marisa White - CY EPA

Responsible Director

Christine McInnes - CY EPA

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Sufficiency Plan is to support the local authority in its development of strategic place planning for SEND educational provision in the medium to long-term. The sufficiency plan will sit under the commissioning plan for education provision in Kent, to form strategic education place planning. There are 4 key aims for the Kent SEND Sufficiency Plan.

•   Inform medium to longer term commissioning/decommissioning of places for children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan.

•   Inform capital investment planning and future bids to DFE wave programmes.

•   Inform high level discussions with providers around required changes to current provision.

•   Support the delivery of the safety valve programme bringing Kent in-line with other local authorities' patterns of provision.

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?

Yes

Have you consulted with stakeholders?

Yes

Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?

The consultation is planned for October and the start of November. Kent schools, education provisions and health will be consulted with during this time. This consultation activity will be completed prior to the adoption of the plan by KCC Cabinet Committee in January 2024. Consultation in October/November 2023 will be with:
- special schools (primary and secondary phase)
- mainstream schools (primary and secondary phase)
- post-16 FE institutions
- SPIs
- KCC staff (internal democratic proceedures)
- Health

Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?
No

Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?
Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?

Service Users/clients
Service users/clients

Staff
No

Residents/Communities/Citizens
No

Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?
Yes

Details of Positive Impacts
Ensuring appropriate provision and sufficient places for EHCP learners in Kent

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

Are there negative impacts for age?
No

Details of negative impacts for Age
Not Applicable

Mitigating Actions for Age
Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age
Not Applicable

20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability

Are there negative impacts for Disability?
No

Details of Negative Impacts for Disability
Not Applicable

Mitigating actions for Disability
Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Disability
Not Applicable

21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex

Are there negative impacts for Sex
No
Details of negative impacts for Sex
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sex
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Sex
Not Applicable
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
No
Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race
Are there negative impacts for Race
No
Negative impacts for Race
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
No
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief
Not Applicable
25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
No
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
No
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity

Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
No
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
No
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable

From: **Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills**

             Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee - 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) Public Report Actions**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Summary:

This report outlines the actions the Council has taken and proposes to take in response to the report from the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) Investigation into a complaint about Kent County Council (reference number: **22 013 579**) which was decided on 17th August 2023.

Recommendation(s):

The committee is asked to note the contents of the report and the actions the Council intends to take as a result.

1.   Introduction

1.1   The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) considered case 22 013 579 and reached a formal decision on 17 August 2023. Due to details within the case that the LGSCO believed could allow the complainant to be identified, their final decision has not been published on their website. As such it is not possible to include the full report as an appendix within this paper.

1.2   Within the report there were a series of recommendations, which included the following which has prompted the need for this paper:

- It is noted that as a result of previous investigations by the Ombudsman, the Council has agreed to a series of procedural improvements in delivery of services to children with special educational needs over the past 12 months. This has included:
- reminding staff of the need to ensure the Council provides any education provision detailed within an EHC plan;
- undertaking a detailed review of its policy and procedure for responding to situations where a child is out of school and not receiving education; and review at a senior level why a child was not provided with suitable alternative education when it became clear a school place could not easily be found, and why any potential barriers to doing so were not addressed at an early stage.

- Given that this investigation identified fault in these areas again after the Council said it had already carried out service improvements, the Council will consider this case at its next Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee meeting in November 2023, along with any other relevant Ombudsman decisions made in the last 12 months. It will consider if there are any further actions the Council now needs to take. The Council will provide us with the minutes of that meeting.

1.3   It should be noted that the majority of SEN decisions and actions relating to this case occurred before KCC received the written statement of action and developed the Accelerate Progress Plan (APP) in response. While this in no way minimises the experiences of the family involved, it does provide useful context as to why previous assurances to the LGSCO did not result in the promised changes. The APP (Web link available at the end of the report under the background documents heading) provides a detailed action plan which will ensure that similar experiences are not felt by SEN families in the future.

Actions on the recommendations

2.   Reminding staff of the need to ensure the Council provides any education provision detailed within an EHC plan.

2.1   SEND has undertaken a full review of staff training in an effort to ensure there is a clear understanding of the Council's statutory duties across the entire service. As a result, the SEND Performance and Practice Framework for Professional Development has been developed.

2.2   This framework is a summary of the support which is in place or under development to enable staff to do their jobs effectively by ensuring they are:

- Trained and competent
- Consistent in delivery and
- Communicating effectively, particularly with parents and carers, but also other key stakeholders such as educational settings.

2.3   This supports the Council's SEND Strategy which embraces this vision of improving the educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes for all of Kent's children and young people with special educational needs and those who are disabled through five priorities.
- Priority One: Improve the way we work with children and young people, parents and carers.
- Priority Two: Ensure children, young people and their families have positive experiences at each stage of their journey including a well-planned and smooth transition to adulthood.
- Priority Three: Identify and assess the needs of children and young people earlier and more effectively.
- **Priority Four: Improve education, care and health outcomes for children and young people with SEND.**
- Priority Five: Ensure children and young people with SEND are included in their local community.

2.4　A dedicated, mandatory staff training resource has been developed which includes key modules on appropriate placement decisions and timescales, support and challenge to named schools, annual review responsibilities and alternative provision where placement breaks down.

2.5　This combined vision and training will ensure that there is no further ambiguity in staff understanding their roles and responsibilities in cases where children are not accessing the resources available within their EHCP.

3.　Undertaking a detailed review of its policy and procedure for responding to situations where a child is out of school and not receiving education.

3.1　Alongside the work outlined above, SEN worked in conjunction with the PRU, Inclusion & Attendance Service (PIAS) to undertake a review of the policies and procedures that are in place for the various scenarios where a child is out of school and not receiving an education.

3.2　The findings of this review can be found in Appendix A.

3.3　In addition, safeguarding review of children with the category of no placement, or provision unknown was undertaken on the reporting period June 2023 (Appendix B). The report explored the children's information considering any trends related to age, gender, school year, primary educational needs, along with the geographical area the child lives, in the context of safeguarding concerns, related to children not being in school being out of sight. The report considered children who were subject to Child in Need (CIN), Child Protection (CP) and Children in care (CLA) and children transferred in from other Local Authorities (classified as imports).

3.4　In terms of transitioning children back into school, children recently out of school and younger children are being considered a priority, along with children in care and those with previous care episodes, the rational being, the longer the child experiences a school absence the harder it will be for children to reintegrate back into education. The report includes an action plan which details how this area will be resolved.

4.　Review at a senior level why a child was not provided with suitable alternative education when it became clear a school place could not easily be found, and why any potential barriers to doing so were not addressed at an early stage.

4.1　The following simplified chronology outlines the main points of the case. Details have been kept to a minimum in line with the LGSCO's decision not to publish the case.

- SEN was aware that Y was not attending school A in May 2021 and school A could not meet needs. The Council completed an annual review and decided to re-assess Y's SEN to better understand their needs.
- SEN did not take any action to ensure the provision was secured for Y until July 2021 when it tried to arrange tutoring services. Y's parent raised safeguarding concerns with the tutoring services that were detailed in Y's

EHC plan and school risk assessment. Both services withdrew their offers, therefore they were not available to Y.

- SEN said it had no further options for providing education. It later accepted the tutoring was not suitable as the services could not safeguard Y. SEN did not explore any alternative options at this point. Y missed a term of specialist provision between May and November 2021.
- SEN issued an amended EHC plan for Y in November 2021 specifying they needed a special school. SEN consulted with 23 schools and providers between November 2021 and June 2022 but could not identify a placement for Y.
- SEN referred to a tuition service that it already considered in June 2022 and it offered the same package it had withdrawn in October 2021, which was declined by Y's parent. SEN also offered tutoring from the other declined tuition provider again in October 2022. Y therefore remained without the specialist provision for three further terms between November 2021 and October 2022.
- In October 2022 the Council issued another amended EHC plan for Y.
- In January 2023 SEN offered Y two hours a week alternative provision. SEN then offered tutoring with another service in mid-February and eight hours a week with the alternative provider in March 2023. Tuition was declined by Y's parent.
- Following a Tribunal, Y's EHCP has been amended to "Educated Other Than At School" and alternative arrangements have been made for their education.

4.2 While significant effort was undertaken by officers, a review of this case has highlighted that this effort was not applied in a strategic or systematic fashion, leading to extended unreasonable delays and repetition of actions that did not meaningful help address the presented barriers.

4.3 The actions outlined in section 2 and 3 of this report highlight how these issues are currently being addressed across the SEN Service, to ensure that similar cases do not occur in the future.

5 Financial Implications

5.1 The LGSCO decision also required KCC to pay the complainant a total of £12,200 to recognise the education and specialist provision Y did not receive over four and a half terms between May 2021 and March 2023, alongside a symbolic payment to recognise the distress and frustration caused by the Council's faults.

6 Legal implications

6.1 The Council as far as it can so far, have fulfilled the obligations to the Ombudsman's public report. However, there may be other public reports the Ombudsman may wish to issue, should it find further evidence of systemic issues in the course of their investigations that is not covered by this report or where they feel we have not made sufficient progress in rectifying the issues raised in this public report.

7 Governance

Following the committee's discussion, we will be supplying the link to the webcast and the remaining evidence asked for by the Ombudsman.

8 Recommendation(s)

> **Recommendation(s)**:
>
> The committee is asked to note the contents of the report.

9 Background Documents

Accelerated Progress Plan – Website Link: **Kent improvement plan for special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) - Kent County Council**

Appendix A – Review of procedures where a child is out of school and not receiving an education.

Appendix B - Quality Assurance Safeguarding Report Review of children with no placement unknown provision and Imports June 2023.

10. Contact details

Report Author: Craig Chapman
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(Interim) SEN Processes

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Director of Education and SEN

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Procedures currently in place – Mainstream schools

SEN Support and Inclusion Team (Schools and Post 16) Support and advice for Mainstream Schools

The SEN Inclusion Advisers support schools where attendance of children and young people (CYP) with SEN and those with an EHC plan is a concern. They provide advice and support to the school regarding the continuation of Section F provision whilst a CYP is absent from school usually when there is a need for longer term planning in order to improve attendance. The reasons, context and situation around a CYP's attendance is explored to ensure that there are legitimate circumstances for this. The use of an inclusion support plan with a regular review is advised and supported by the SEN IA.

The SEN IA will work together with school professionals and others in order to review the Section F provision and explore how this can be provided where a CYP isn't attending school regularly. For example, a social skills group in Section F in order to practice interactions might be provided in another location other than school or virtually where this can be arranged. For some schools CYP and their families the use of technology is an appropriate alternative when they are not attending school.

Some CYP may tell us that they are not able to receive some interventions, including therapies, due to their health, anxiety or emotional state. In this situation the provision is reviewed and a plan to reintroduce this when the CYP/ family feel that this is most beneficial.

For CYP who are presenting with anxiety school based avoidance the SEN IA will signpost schools to the Anxiety Based School Avoidance (ABSA) training and multi-agency case consultations.

Monitoring

The SEN IA team work with schools at a whole school level ensuring that they are aware of their statutory duties with regards the provision for CYP with SEND and particularly those with EHC Plans.

Data about reduced timetables and exclusions and suspensions is regularly gathered and shared and used to prioritise support for schools. Regular Priority Schools meetings in each area are used to share data regarding attendance between colleagues. Where there is a shared concern actions are discussed in order to support schools with taking measures to improve attendance of CYP with SEND.

The EHCP annual review form collects information about attendance. Annual Review submissions from schools and colleges are reviewed by officers and any attendance reporting that is of concern is raised by officers to the SEN IA team.

Multiagency planning for continuation of provision and intervention

The SEN Inclusion Advisers liaise and work together with other professionals including PIAS (PRU Inclusion and Attendance Service) Complex Care team (for CYP with ASD and at risk of tier 4 CAMHS) Early Help and social care team (where applicable) and Designated Clinical Officer (DCO) and the Specialist Teaching and Learning Service (STLS). Information is shared with the SEN casework teams regarding concerns about attendance of CYP with EHC Plans, including records of meetings, support and involvement by teams.

Procedures in place Special schools

Where there are concerns regarding attendance raised at EHC review, or to case officers, casework teams will work with schools to ensure suitable education is provided. This may be through a package of support and/or through partnership working with colleagues in health and/or social care.

Review has highlighted that there is not currently a strong understanding of the route of escalation where attendance is of concern.

Procedures in place – INMISS

1. **Planned whole school routine monitoring**

Routine monitoring of attendance is carried out by the SEN finance team who request an end of termly return (end of terms 2,4,6). This is shared with the SEN Inclusion Adviser for Independent and Non-maintained Special schools (INMISS SEN IA). Attendance returns from independent specialist colleges are shared with SEN Inclusion Advisor (formally PEO) for Post 16.

- Where some schools are slow to return, there is a systematic process to follow this up. Reminder is sent by SEN Finance officer after 4 weeks and 6 weeks who keeps a record of frequency of returns. Notice (letter) is sent to school/college to notify that the INNMSS SEN IA will be making direct contact to support school to do this and investigate further.
- If 'non return' situation persists the SEN IA for Post 16/FE (PEO) will follow this up directly with schools
- Through this process, concerns with attendance at whole school/cohort level are highlighted. This ordinarily would also include specific pupil discussions.

- Where poor attendance is identified, SEN Finance may withhold payment until a rigorous attendance plan is in effect.

- **2. Where the Local Authority identifies individuals with/at risk of poor attendance.**

Through the KCC SEN process of consideration of placements in independent education providers, when new placements and requests for continuation are being considered, levels of attendance for all pupils at the school are taken into account, as well as individual's attendance where continuation of a placement or a Post 16 place is being considered. SEN IA will monitor these placements. There is ongoing monitoring of those individuals and record of contacts with schools kept by SEN IA. These contacts are shared with casework and placement teams.

For Post 16 students, where the placement panel has concerns that the placement may not fulfil the young person aspirations, attendance monitoring will take place, undertaken by the INMISS SIA.

3.Schools where Ofsted has identified attendance as a concern

The INMISS SEN SIA monitors every inspection report following notification of these being published. The information held in these reports is used to prioritise monitoring of these schools. Key areas of weakness/for development are discussed with the school, alongside their plans for improvement. The INMISS SEN IA would use these plans to robustly monitor improvements. The relationship with some schools is such that they will contact the INMISS SEN SIA prior to the report being published to discuss its contents and plans for improvement.

4. **Schools raising concerns directly with KCC SEN**

Schools know that the INMISS SEN IA is the key link to the Local Authority. This enables schools to contact the LA where they may have concerns about the attendance of pupils. They also contact for support where there is multi-agency involvement to ensure engagement of all agencies in joint planning. Often, schools will share attendance plans for individual pupils and are proactive in sharing these and their measures.

5. **Parents/ carers raise concerns with KCC SEN about their child's attendance**

Where parents raise concerns with the Local Authority directly, these concerns go through the parental concern protocol. These concerns are prioritised. The parental concerns protocol states that contact will be made with both school and parent within a week. Other communications may be received through other agencies and advocates, such as social workers, VSK and charitable organisations. These follow the same protocol as for parental concerns.

6. **Liaison with Other Local Authorities regarding safeguarding issues**

Attendance issues for a pupil may indicate wider safeguarding concern for that pupil. Investigation of these issues by the INMISS SEN IA may lead to further discussions with other Local Authorities who place pupils at the school. In addition, they will liaise with the home LA where pupils are placed outside of Kent LA. Shared information between LAs can lead to further detail and information which give school a better understanding. This may indicate a wider impact than first identified as a more representative picture of the school is shared. Where these concerns are of a more serious nature, they will be raised to the DfE.

Summary review outcome

Having reviewed current procedures KCC works in partnership with PIAS and mainstream and independent non-maintained special schools to ensure Section F is in place for children and young people with an EHC plan. This may include, but is not exclusive to:

Ensuring packages of support provided by the school support the provision as set out in Section F;

Where appropriate provide additional tuition support and/or referral to Rosewood school

Plan for improvements - Attendance protocol in Special Schools

Review has identified that development is required in working with our Special schools particularly in light of our recent redesign. Although systems have previously been in place, the understanding of these is not embedded. See below action plan:

Action	Action undertaken by	Success criteria	Review
Develop clear set of attendance protocols, based on previous effective practice with other settings	Assistant Director SEN operations	Protocols understood by all stakeholders. Systems are understood and embedded	
Develop cycle of Local Authority Partnership meetings with Special schools where attendance protocol expectations are shared & reinforced	Assistant Education Directors	LA partnership meetings attended and minutes produced	
Develop use Annual	Assistant Directors, Education	Schools follow protocols	

Conversations with Special schools to share attendance protocols		(evidenced by dip sampling)	

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Quality Assurance
Safeguarding Report:
Review of Children
with *no educational placement*,
unknown provision and *Imports,*
June 2023.

EMcQ

Kent
County
Council
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Index

Executive Summary – Key Learning Points

- A small proportion of children with no placement are recorded as Children Missing Education (CME). Children of compulsory school age, not on a school roll, nor being educated otherwise, out of any educational provision for a substantial period of time.

- There should be no assumptions that children with an unknown provision, have a provision in place which has not been entered onto Synergy.

- Some children with unknown or no placement also have a category of Elected Home Educated, this is a data error.

- Children, with no access to education or additional support due to lack of placements could be vulnerable to a number of safeguarding risks, any harm experienced or behaviours related to harm could potentially go unnoticed.

- When children are absent from school for extended periods, they miss important opportunities to build relationships, establish social networks, and develop essential social and emotional skills.

- Understanding professional networks and additional interventions cannot be properly identified through the Synergy system. In the absence of a UPN number, Liberi and Synergy cannot be cross referenced to understand if children have additional needs.

- There is no longer an EHCP Lozenger (icon) on Liberi to be able to alert workers or managers that the child has additional needs, this has been since the upgrade to V16, the place where the information re EHCP is now under the Additional tab.

- East is an outlier for children with SEMH, there are 43 children (53%) in East with SEMH, of the total number of children, 29 (67%) are in year 10 or below and still have many educational years ahead of them.

- The significant majority of children with no placement or unknown is male (72%). Females with no placement or unknown increases in year 9,10,11, (56%), SEMH as the primary need is more predominant.

- There are 12 appeals, six in East, five in North and one in the South. Ten of the twelve appeals related to children recorded as male.

- This report has not deep dived into ethnicity; however it is clear from the number of no placement/unknown ethnicities this area lacks priority and understanding it is also not clear on the guidance used to record categories. BAME children with no placement or unknown are disproportionately over represented.

- SEND is not assured of the oversight of children with the category of Imports, there is a lack of robust approach to the Import process. Other Local Authority Children also present as a risk as the level of oversight from their authority is unknow.

- There was a stark number of children out of education their final year of their GCSE's and this will have future implications with regards to education, employment, and future training.

Background to the report

The purpose of this report is to understand the situation and safeguarding risks of children who are not currently going to school and are not known to have an educational placement. The report explores information with regards to this cohort, such as age, gender, school year and their primary educational need, along with the geographical area the child lives in and trends elated to EHCP. The report also considers children who are subject to Child in Need (CIN), Child Protection (CP) and Children in care (CLA), although this data is not altogether reliable, reporting for children in SEND is run from recordings on Synergy and only includes reports on Children in care. Children subject to additional statutory interventions (CP and CIN and Early help) are reported from Liberi, the two systems are not currently linked, data can be crossed referenced from UPN numbers but these are not always on a child's file. This report has not considered children open to Early Help for the same reason.

There are a number of reasons children, who are the responsibility of Kent County Council, issued with an EHCP might not be attending a school setting, these may include:

- *Waiting for a suitable placement:* A child may be waiting for an appropriate educational setting that can meet their specific needs as outlined in their EHCP. This could be due to limited availability, waiting lists, or the process of consulting with the preferred setting.
- *Transport:* Transport to school and it is not available or has not been provided yet.
- *Medical reasons:* A child may have medical issues or health-related concerns that prevent them from attending school. These reasons may require temporary home tutoring or hospital education until the child is well enough to return to school.
- *Exclusion:* A child might be temporarily or permanently excluded from school due to behavioural concerns or other issues. In such cases, it is expected that SEND ensures the provision of alternative education arrangements.
- *Transition periods:* A child might experience gaps in their attendance due to transitions between school (educational) settings, such as moving from primary to secondary school, or from mainstream to a specialist provision.
- *School refusal or anxiety:* A child may be experiencing school refusal or anxiety due to a range of factors, including social difficulties, or unmet educational needs. It is expected that consideration should be given to these children requiring additional support to help the child reintegrate into (or back into) an educational setting.
- *Parents and local authority do not share the same agreement to a school setting:* Sometimes, disagreements between parents and Kent County Council regarding the placement or provisions in the EHCP may lead to delays in the child attending school.
- *Children may not attend school for cultural reasons:* families can become disengaged from education, particularly during the secondary school phase.
- *Impact Covid 19:* Parental attitude towards attendance has weakened since the pandemic.

Methodology

This report specifically considers the profiling of children whose reason for being out of school with the reporting category 'no placement' or 'unknown.' We recognise without suitable school placements or alternative provision; children may be vulnerable to increased risk or safeguarding concerns either at home or in the community. By conducting this report, we aim to gain a better understanding of the gaps in the data in particular districts, highlight lack of resources at key stages related to primary needs, consider challenges children face

and identify a next steps strategy and effective ways to support the children. Data reviewed for the purpose of this report was:

The most up to date information on children in pre-school open county wide. As of the 21st of June, there was 28 pre-school children with an EHCP, four with no placement and 24 children with unknown, there are no Children in care in this cohort.

The most up to date information on children School Age (R-11) county. As of the 21st of June, there was 95 children reported as having no placement, of this number seven are Children in Care (CIC). There are 111 number of School Age (R-11) county wide whose placement status is currently unknown, 15 of these children are Children in Care.

Definition: *No placement is distinguished as 'the child has no education provision mainstream or otherwise' and this is entered manually into the synergy by a worker in the SEND service and pulled through into the report. This is recorded as No Current Placement / Out of School.*

Definition: *Unknown (ukn) is distinguished from no placement when a worker in SEND ends the previous attendance (at an educational provision or alternative provision) but no new attendance is known.*

The report also references the 'Imports', these are children transferred from other local authorities, the most up to date information as of 5th June 2023 as 274 Ongoing Import Workflows, of this number there are 103 cases where we have not adopted the plan – 82 are over the 6-week timescale (of which 23 are dated 2022) and 171 cases where we have adopted the plan but have not finished the workflow on Synergy – 145 are for workflows dated Dec 22 or older.

The Year no placement 12+ is static at 143 (1 CIC). The number of currently unknown Year 12+ is 463 (12 CIC). These young people have not been included in this report, however young people with EHCPs who are not in school may face greater difficulties in transitioning to further education, employment, or training.

Children with no placement and unknown provision

Data Analysis – Pre-school

There are currently 28 children with an EHCP who have no placement (4) or unknown (24) there are no Children in care in this cohort. ASD (10) is the highest primary need followed by SLCN (7). East is an outlier for children with no placement or provision not known. 23 of the children are recorded as being male and five children are recorded as being female, males are also an outlier throughout the report.

Area	Children		Primary Need	
Ashford (S)	1 no placem, 2 ukn	3	Blank	3
			Autistic Spectrum Disorder	10
Canterbury (E)	1 unknown	1	Moderate Learning Difficulty	1
Dartford (N)	1 unknown	1	Physical Disability	1
Folkestone & Hythe (S)	1 unknown	1	Profound and Multiple Learning	
Gravesend (N)	1 no placem, 3	4	Difficulty	1

Area	Children	
	unknown	
Maidstone (W)	1 no placem	1
Sevenoaks (N)	1 unknown	1
Swale (E)	1 no placem, 10 ukn	11
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	3 unknown	3
Tunbridge Wells (W)	2 unknown	2
Total		**28**

Primary Need	Children
Severe Learning Difficulty	3
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	1
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	7
Visual Impairment	1
Total	**28**

Reception

There are seven children in reception with no school placement and seven children whose provision is unknown. Gravesend N (two) and Sevenoaks N (two) have the highest number of children with no placement, whilst Dartford has the highest number of children with an unknown provision. Overall the North of the county has the highest number of reception children with no placement (five) and unknown (three). There are no reception children in the South without a school placement or provision.

Table 1 – Reception

Area	Children	
Dartford (N)	1, no placem, 3 ukn	4
Gravesend (N)	2, no placement	2
Maidstone (W)	1, no placem, 1 ukn	2
Sevenoaks (N)	2, no placement	2
Swale (E)	1, no placement	2
Thanet (E)	1 unknown	1
Tunbridge Wells (W)	1 unknown	1
Total		**14**

Primary Need	Children
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	6
Physical Disability	2
Severe Learning Difficulty	1
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	4
Visual Impairment	1
Total	**14**

There is one child in West of the County W (Maidstone) identified as a child in need (CIN), with an allocated social worker. Visits to children subject to CIN are four weekly and should involve CIN network meetings. If the child had a school provision or alternative provision, school representative would not form part of the network and be able to contribute to the CIN support plan, out of school children lack the additional oversight and support. The child's primary need is physical disability, notes on Liberi acknowledge that consultations are taking place in respect of schools for September.

No children in this category are reportedly Children in Care or subject to a child protection plan. Five of the children are recorded as female and nine of the children classified as male.

There are two appeals taking place with this cohort, Dartford (male child with SLCN) and Sevenoaks child (male child with ASD), both North of the borough. While it is important to approach vulnerability on an individual basis, vulnerability of children increase if they have a

physical, sensory, intellectual, or developmental disabilities and require additional support to meet their needs.

Year 1

Year 1 has the smallest number of children who are unknown or have no placement, both are recorded as female with speech and language identified as their primary need, both live East of the county. Neither children appear to be subject of statutory intervention: Child in Need, Child Protection (CP) or a Child in Care (CIC).

Table 2 Year 1

Area	Education			Primary Need	Children
Canterbury (E)	1, unknown	1		Speech, Language and Communication Needs	2
Swale (E)	1, no placem	1			
Total		**2**		**Total**	**2**

The child from Canterbury (E) final EHCP issue date was August 2022, and is noted on the data as having '*moved out of Kent'* and has a category of child missing education, (CME). Further exploration is required to understand why we are reporting on this child 405679

Year 2

Year 2 children with no placement are relatively small, four, and unknown three, however it is of concern that there is an emerging picture of children in their second year of primary with no placement. Six of the seven children are male and two are noted to have Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH) as their primary need code. One child in this cohort has no needs code 259075. Both of the children living in Canterbury (E) are CIC, one of whom is another Local Authority Looked After Child (OLA LAC), placed in Kent. 510225

Table 3 Year 2

Area	Education			Primary need	Children
Canterbury (E)	1, no placement, 1 ukn	2		None noted	1
Dartford (N)	2, no placement, 1 ukn	3		Autistic Spectrum Disorder	3
Gravesend (N)	1 no placement	1		Social, Emotional and Mental Health	2
Maidstone (W)	1, unknown	1			
Total		**7**		Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1
				Total	**7**

Children in Care not attending school is known to place addition pressure on carers and maintain permanence (stability). There are three children with the category of CME. There is one appeal in this year group (Dartford N) 331365. Two children in Year 2 have Higher Needs Funding, one for SEMH, one with an absent primary need. There are no children without a known education provision in the South of the County.

Year 3

This report highlights the number of children subject to an EHCP with unknown provision or no placement is increasing year on year. In Year 3 there are nine children with no placement or unknown provision, six of these children are recorded as male and three as female. There are no known appeals taking place for any of the children. Three of the children, have or have had statutory interventions, one child, Canterbury (E) is a Child in Need with an allocated social worker, (primary need ASD), a second child, in Thanet (E), is an OLA placed child and whose primary need is SEMH, a third child, Thanet (E) previously a Child Looked After (SEMH), would be considered as having additional vulnerabilities at possibly at risk of re-entering care or being lost outside of the system with no school provision. 475971

Table 4 Year 3

Area	Education		Primary Need	Children
Canterbury (E)	2, unknown	2	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	5
Dartford (N)	1, no place, 1 Ukn	2	Physical Disability	1
Gravesend (N)	1, unknown	1	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	2
Sevenoaks (N)	1, no placement	1	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1
Swale (E)	1, no placement	1		
Thanet (E)	2, no placement	2		
Total		**9**	**Total**	**9**

Three of the children have a category of CME, all are recorded under the 'unknown' category, this evidences that children classified as 'unknown' are not solely related to data errors and workers not updating Synergy. One of the three children has a *moved into Kent* status alongside the CME status, (Sept 2022) and is registered disabled, the primary need is Speech and Language Communication Needs (SLCN), the child has been known to Child Protection and Early Help, the case file closed in January 2023, there is little evidence of current oversight of this child 271856.

Of interest children in year 3 without provision or unknown are from the East and North of the County there are no children from the South or West of the county.

Year 4

There are four children in Year 4 who are without a provision and four children whose provision is unknown, total 8. Six of the children are recorded as male and two are female. This cohort of year 4 primary needs vary greater than those in earlier school years. There are three children noted to be CME, two with no placement and one unknown.
Of these three, one child (no provision) with profound and multi learning difficulty is a CIN 508019. The second child CME 260533 has severe learning difficulties with no Social Care or Early Help involvement. Checks with the Liberi system note there is no obvious identifiable Lozenger children are EHCP.

Table 5 Year 4

Area	Education	
Canterbury (E)	1, no provision	1
Dartford (N)	1, no placement	1
Dover (S)	1, unknown	1
Gravesend (N)	1, no placement	1
Swale (E)	2, unknown, 1 no provision	3
Thanet (E)	1, unknown	1
Total		**8**

Primary Need	Children
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	2
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	1
Severe Learning Difficulty	1
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	2
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	2
Total	**8**

Consistent with Year 3, there are no children from the West of the county without a placement or unknown provision in Year 4. SEMH has featured as a primary need for a number of children in Years 2,3,4. These children are particularly vulnerable given the required type of available educational provision required to meet this group of children's needs. When reviewing the findings and cross referencing the data there is little obvious additional support from wider agencies, very few are known to Social Care or Early help intervention. It may be parents / carers would benefit from additional signposting and support.

Year 5

There are ten children in Year 5 with no placement or unknown provision, of this number there are three children with social care intervention. All three are OLA, two are CIC and one is CP, all three children are placed in the East of the County, one with primary needs of SEMH, two with primary needs of ASD. The CIC children are not placed with Kent foster carers, the oversight of their welfare is through their placing authority, virtual school and Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO), due to the number of professionals involved these children are less vulnerable than a child with a CP plan 515291, although Kent is unaware of the level of oversight of these children from their originating authority, the lack of educational support for children in foster care increases the likelihood of breakdown.

Table 6 year 5

Area	Children	
Canterbury (E)	1, no placement 1, unknown	2
Maidstone (W)	1, unknown	1
Swale (E)	1, unknown	1
Thanet (E)	1, no placement, 3 unknown	4
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1, no placement	1
Tunbridge Wells (W)	1, unknown	1
Total		**10**

Primary Need	Children
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	3
Moderate Learning Difficulty	2
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	4
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1
Total	**10**

One child East is reported to be EHE, his primary need is SEMH and there is an appeal taking place, parents are dissatisfied with the previous offer. Of the seven remaining children, two are classed as unknown and are also noted to be CME, this is further evidence that unknown is a risk factor, children may not have oversight of a professional and this increases their vulnerability. 46390 40700

Year 6

The figures for children in year 6 have almost doubled from year 5. East is the greatest outlier with nine of the 19 children with no placement or unknown, of this number ASD (4) is the highest primary need, followed by SEMH (3) and SLCN (2). There are four children where HNF was/is in place but the children are not in school, these are in the North x 2, South x 1 and East x 1. There is no correlation between those children with HNF and their primary need, although it is interesting to note there is only three primary needs in this considerable number of children, SEMH, ASD and SLCN. One appeal in place in respect of a child with High Needs Funding and ASD (East). 16 of the 19 children are recorded as male, this is a consistent emerging theme of disproportionate numbers of males (84%).

Table 7 year 6

Area	Children		Row Labels	Children
Ashford (S)	1 unknown	1	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	8
Canterbury (E)	1, no placem, 2 ukn	3	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	5
Dartford (N)	1, no placem, 1 ukn	2	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	6
Dover (S)	2 unknown	2	**Total**	**19**
Folkestone & Hythe (S)	1 unknown	1		
Gravesend (N)	2 unknown	2		
Not Kent Address	Error to clarify	1		
Swale (E)	2 unknown	2		
Thanet (E)	2 no placem, 2 ukn	4		
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1 unknown	1		
Total		**19**		

There are three children EHE, all three also have the unknown category, two of whom have ASD and one SEMH. Six children have a category of CME, four are recorded as male, two female, all six children are from either North (3) or East (3) of the County. The primary need for all three CME children in the North is SLCN. Four children have social work intervention, two of these children are CIN, one is not a Kent address, 497417. Two children are placed in Kent by other Local Authorities (OLA) (North and East), these are areas where resource is already stretched, therefore these children are further disadvantage.

14 of the 19 children are in the category of unknown, this could be a reporting matter where Synergy is not updated and the child has a provision, the report would be accurate if the 'unknown' resource were correctly recorded. No placement in Year 6 is concerning as the transition to secondary school, specialist or otherwise, will not take place for the children unless there is a targeted and robust intervention.

One child, CME, does not have a named worker, and has moved within Kent 174121

Year 7

There are 26 children in year 7 without a provision (15) or unknown (11). The majority of these children are male, 22 (84%), female four. There is a notable steep rise of children out of school with SEMH (12) in comparison to previous years totalling 46% of this cohort, all of whom are male. Nine of the 12 children are noted to be CME, eight live in the East of the County, with the other four living in the South x 1, East x 1 and North x 2.

Table 8 year 7

Area			Primary Need	Children
Ashford (S)	1, no placem, 1 ukn	2	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	9
Canterbury (E)	2, no placem, 1 ukn	3	Hearing Impairment	1
Dartford (N)	2 no placem, 1 ukn	3	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	12
Folkestone & Hythe (S)	1 unknown	1	Specific Learning Difficulty	1
Gravesend (N)	2 unknown	2	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	3
Maidstone (W)	1, no placem, 1 ukn	2	**Total**	**26**
Sevenoaks (N)	1, no placem, 1 ukn	2		
Swale (E)	2, no placem, 1 ukn	4		
Thanet (E)	4 no placem, 1 ukn	5		
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1 no placem, 1 ukn	2		
Total		**26**		

There are three appeals in place and all three appeals relate to East of the County. One of these children is particularly vulnerable as he has previously been a Child in Care 76000. This data indicates there is less likely to be sufficient inclusion/ provision once a child reaches secondary school age, especially with SEMH and especially in the East of the County. It is not understood fully why the children have no placement and if this is related to resource, lack of targeted intervention, or the children have fallen through the gaps with the continuous change of workers in SEND and lack of consistent oversight.

Year 8

There is a slight reduction in numbers of children out of school or unknown in year 8, the number of males, 15 (79%), female: four, remains high throughout this report, with eight children having SEMH as their primary need, (53%) and two females with SEMH. In contrast to year 7 there are more children with no placement or unknown in the North of the County (8) as opposed to East (7) where numbers are still relatively high. In the North, the primary need relates to ASD and SEMH, as opposed to East where the predominant primary need is SEMH. There is an emerging picture of SEMH provision being a significant factor regarding resource in the East of the County particularly with regards to males. There are six children in this cohort who have a notification of CME, four are male and two female.

Table 9 year 8

Area	Children	
Canterbury (E)	1 unknown	1
Dartford (N)	2 no placement, 3 ukn	5
Dover (S)	1 unknown	1
Gravesend (N)	2, no placement	2
Not Kent Address	Query error	1
Sevenoaks (N)	1 no placement	1
Swale (E)	2, no placem, 2 ukn	4
Thanet (E)	1, no placem, 2 ukn	3
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1, no placement	1
Total		**19**

Autistic Spectrum Disorder	8
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	10
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1
Total	**19**

Given the number of children subject to SEMH, there remains very few children noted as having social care support even though the number of children is increasing. One child is OLA CIC, of concern there are two children who have previously been looked after, both reside in the East of the County, they will have increased vulnerability due to their age, gender and profiling. The trajectory for children out of school for prolonged periods of time, having been a child in care, with an EHCP is poor, this is based on profiling of children subject to Youth Justice intervention with an EHCP. These are the children who should be targeted with an educated provision. 171620 170026.

Year 9

Year 9 is the second largest group of children with no placement (12) and unknown (19), unlike other children with no placement, 11 out of the 12 children have a category of CME meaning they have all been out of school for a period of time, increasing their level of community vulnerability through social interaction and developing peer networks, of this number three children are subject to appeals. One each from North, South and East, two with SEMH and one child with ASD.

Table 10 Year 9

Row Labels		
Ashford (S)	2, no place, 2 ukn	4
Dartford (N)	1 unknown	1
Dover (S)	1, no place, 2 ukn	3
Gravesend (N)	1, unknown	1
Maidstone (W)	3, unknown	3
Not Kent Address	unknown	1
Sevenoaks (N)	3, no place, 3 ukn	6
Swale (E)	2, no place, 2 ukn	4
Thanet (E)	2, no place, 2 ukn	4
Tonbridge and	1 unknown	1

Row Labels	Count of Home District
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	12
Moderate Learning Difficulty	3
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	13
Specific Learning Difficulty	1
Speech, Language and	2

Malling (W)		
Tunbridge Wells (W)	1, no place, 2 ukn	3
Total		**31**

| Communication Needs | |
| **Total** | **31** |

SEMH (13) continues to increase year on year, with equal numbers in North (4) and West (4) followed by South (3) and West (1). One child is recorded as 'not a Kent address.' The second highest category is ASD and the numbers are higher in the South for ASD (4) and West (4) followed by East (2) and North (2). The four children with SEMH in the North all live in Sevenoaks and three of the four children are female, this is a significant outlier in respect of females and district. Overall there is six females in this cohort with SEMH, a noticeable rise in females having no placement or unknown in Year 9. Two of the children are CIC (unknown) and one child is CIN (no provision), the primary needs for children with statutory intervention vary; MLD, SEMH, SLCN.

Year 10

There is less children in year 10 with no placement (12) or unknown (13) than in years 9 or 11, however the total number of children remains high at 25. SEMH remains the highest category in this cohort (11) with four of the children female, followed by ASD (10), three of whom are female. Year 10 has seen an increase again in females. The South has the highest number of children with SEMH (4), and all have the category of unknown with regards to their education. The East had the highest number of children with ASD (5).

Table 11 year 10

Area	Children	
Ashford (S)	3 unknown	3
Canterbury (E)	5, no placement	5
Dartford (N)	1, unknown	1
Dover (S)	3, unknown	3
Gravesend (N)	1, no placement	1
Sevenoaks (N)	2, no placement, 2 ukn	4
Swale (E)	1, no provision	1
Thanet (E)	2, no placement, 1 ukn	3
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1, unknown	2
Tunbridge Wells (W)	2 unknown	2
Total		**25**

Primary Need	Children
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	10
Physical Disability	1
Severe Learning Difficulty	2
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	11
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1
Total	**25**

13 children are recorded as CME, of this number five are EHE. Of the EHE children four are females, from the East of the County with different primary needs, SLD x 2, ASD, SEMH. There are seven children who have statutory social care intervention, two children CIC, four children CIN, and one a Child and Family Assessment is taking place. There are no appeals taking place in respect of the 25 children in year 10.

Aside from the children who are EHE (and this is likely to be a data/ recording issue on Synergy they are being pulled up as unknown), 21 children should be commencing their final year of secondary school in September 2023.

Year 11

Year 11 is the greatest number of children with no placement (18), 12 of whom are CME or unknown (18), three of the 18 are CME. At the time of writing this report, all *should* have completed their final year of secondary education and *should* be moving onto year 12 in September 2023. The data suggests that the majority of children Year 11 missed their key educational milestones. Only 18 of these children had an amended EHCP plan, three undertaken in 2018, three undertaken in 2019, one in 2020, three in 2021, two less than a year ago.

Six of the children had amended plans in 2023. Three of the children had ASD as their primary need and three had SEMH, five of the six children were male, unfortunately all the categories were reported as unknown, it may be that a provision has been identified but not yet confirmed or the recording has not been updated.

Table 12 year 11

Area	Children	
Ashford (S)	2, no placement, 4 ukn	7
Canterbury (E)	5 no placement , 3 ukn	8
Dartford (N)	1, no placement, 2 ukn	3
Folkestone & Hythe (S)	2, no placement	2
Gravesend (N)	1, no placement	1
Maidstone (W)	1 unknown	1
Sevenoaks (N)	3, no placement	3
Swale (E)	1, no placement, 2 ukn	3
Thanet (E)	1, no placement, 7 ukn	7
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	1, no placement	1
Grand Total		**36**

Primary Need	
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	10
Moderate Learning Difficulty	2
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	21
Specific Learning Difficulty	1
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	2
Grand Total	**36**

There is statutory intervention taking place with four of the children, two are CIN and two CLA, three of the four children live in the East of the borough and have a primary need of ASD x 2, and SEMH x 1. Two children have previously been CIC; this increases their vulnerability. 18 (50%) of the 36 children live in the East of the County, mainly Canterbury and Thanet, East is a significant outlier for children with no placement or unknown in Year 11, of this number 14 of the children's primary need is SEMH, with the remaining three ASD.

Risks to secondary school children not in education.

- Research tells us risk factors associated with gang involvement and youth violence tends to attract 'children outside a mainstream setting.' In most cases, the children who are vulnerable to these type of risk and had chaotic and unstable home lives, frequent but usually sporadic contact with different agencies and a complex set of emotional health issues, usually combined with SEND.

- Children's Commissioner 'still not safe' Feb 21 identified those children at risk of exploitation fall through the gaps in education and social care and include children who are excluded from school or are persistently absent.
- KENT recent Youth Justice System (YJS) audit on a small number of children subject to EHCP noted all young people were not in school for some time prior to their crime, none had their EHCP's regularly reviewed and 50% of that number had or was a CIC.

Children transferred into the County – IMPORTS

As part of the Import process, if a child or young person has a final EHCP, as part of the transfer process Kent will be sent the EHCP along with the supporting documentation from the previous Local Authority. Once Kent has been notified of child's move into Kent, an Import workflow should be created on Synergy, with a start date that should be the same date as the day we were notified. KCC should view all the documents and decide if we are going to 'adopt' the transfer in EHCP. The timescale for the decision whether to adopt must be made within 6 weeks. If there is a decision not going to adopt the plan, the Import workflow should be ended, and a new Statutory Assessment workflow created. If there is a decision to adopt the plan, then the process involves sending out an amendment notice, 15 days later a new plan is issued in the Kent format.

As of 5th June 2023, the current Imports on the Data Quality report show:

Imports	Children
Ongoing Import workflows	274
Cases where a plan has not been adopted	**103**
Cases over the 6-week timescale	82 (23 dated 2022)
Cases where we have adopted the plan but not finished the workflow on synergy	**171** (145 dated dec 2022 or older)
Activities	**274**

Where KCC has adopted the workflow can be reported on as the workflow has been started on Synergy. However, what is not clear is how many Imports are sitting in Group emails that have yet to be uploaded onto Synergy and if so, the total number and date of transfer request is not known. This work will need to be added to the backlog work and team as the provision provided to these children is largely unknown and the children will not form part of our active EHCP cohort, and therefore may not be getting the SEN support they need.

Import audit activity methodology has identified several EHCP's have a current amended date on and have been adopted as the plan, yet on closer analysis the plan has remained unchanged for some time (up to several years). The explanation for this is; if not formally adopted, and the six-week timescale is missed Imports are automatically adopted as part of the SEND 2 returns and the new date that appears next to the plan is the upload date, meaning there has been no oversight and no understanding of the child's current needs or provision. These children are separate from those with no placement and unknown, although a minority (less than five) have been noted on the no placement, unknown data.

The data in respect of Imports has not been analysed in detail or included in the Ethnicity breakdown in Appendix 1.

Vulnerabilities within the SEND Service - Conclusion

There is insufficient evidence to conclude that children with an unknown provision is a data error, where one might consider that their placement has not been correctly inputted into Synergy. Some of these children have been identified as having no placement through the child missing education category (CME). CME is a category for children who are of compulsory school age and are not on a school roll, nor being educated otherwise (e.g. privately or in alternative provision) and who have been out of any educational provision for a substantial period of time. In Kent, the child's school refers a pupil to the Local Authority for further investigation if s/he has been continually absent for more than 10 school days without permission and the school has conducted reasonable checks and failed to establish the child's whereabouts and the reason for absence. For the children CME for some time and with no provision, it is unclear at what frequency, if any checks take place.

There are several options to understand the detail of no placement and no provision, these include; further investigations from the case officer and the update of synergy records, review the data of children provided with additional provision and cross reference for any errors, clarification on welfare checks of CME children and removing EHE children from the no placement category (update to records). The application of following statutory duties and processes applies to children with the terminology of Imports, only then can we consider that the information for the no placement, unknown and Imports is dependable, this will give a clearer indication of the primary needs, and district sufficiency. The data recording and reporting of children's educational circumstance relies heavily on the allocated worker in SEND and management oversight.

There are safeguarding risks and increased vulnerability of children at various points of their school years for children out of sight. 'unseen.' Young children, with no access to education due to lack of placement could be at risk of harm and there is the potential for this to go unnoticed, one has to acknowledge children not being in education, who have additional needs, can place parents and carer under increased pressure and stress. Regular school attendance facilitates social interaction and the development of social skills. When children are absent from school for extended periods, they miss important opportunities to build relationships, establish social networks, and develop essential social and emotional competencies. This social isolation can lead to feelings of loneliness, lower self-esteem, exacerbated emotional wellbeing and difficulties in forming connections with peers.

Older Children with an EHCP outcomes are significantly impacted further without the support to address their needs, these children could be at risk of abuse and exploitation, their ability to re-engage in education, training and move onto employment is significantly compromised the longer they are without a placement or provision.

Understanding professional networks and additional interventions cannot be properly identified through the Synergy system. Very few children in this report, particularly those with SEMH and not in school, appear to have no additional support services in place or professional oversight, whilst some social care intervention is noted, the numbers are small. In the absence of a UPN number the two systems cannot be cross referenced. This review further identified there is no EHCP Lozenger (icon) on Liberi to be able to alert workers or managers that the child has additional needs related to SEND.

East is an outlier for children with SEMH, there are 43 children (53%) in East with SEMH, 22 are known not to have any educational provision and 22 children's provision is unknown, of the total number of children, 29 (67%) are in year 10 or below and still have many educational years ahead of them.

The significant majority of children with no placement or unknown is male (72%), females out of school or with no placement becomes apparent in their older school years, of the total 57 female (28%), 32 (56%) are in year 9,10,11, SEMH as the primary need is more predominant than other primary needs.

With regards to appeals there are 12 in total, six in East, five in North and one in the South, the main primary need of the child is SEMH, (6) followed by ADS (5) and SLCN (1) of these were for children whose primary need was SEMH (4) ASD (one), with the main school years being year 7 (4) and year 9 (3). Ten of the twelve appeals related to children recorded as male.

This report has not deep dived into ethnicity; however it is clear from the number of absent/unknown ethnicities this area lacks priority in SEND. It is also unclear what the Guidance is to record Ethnicity. Children out of school who are BAME are disproportionately represented in relation to the entire population of children with SEND, parents of one child absent from school could not speak English therefore their ability to understand and challenge the system is limited, not least as we correspond mainly through letters, reintegrating this child into school will require additional planning with translators. Equality and Diversity and attention to ethnicity needs to be given greater priority and embedded in the work that we do.

Children with the category of Imports have been additionally considered within this report. Having crossed reference children with no placement or unknown with children who are categorised as Imports, few appear on both lists, however, SEND is not assured of the oversight of these children and the lack of robust approach to the Import processing.

This report has not addressed how long children have been out of school, a further report could be run to identify the date the children had no placement and the date their provision became unknown. In terms of transitioning children back into school, children recently out of school and younger children should be considered a priority, along with children in care and those with previous care episodes, the longer the child experiences a school absence the harder it will be for children to reintegrate back into education, there was a stark number of children missing education in their final year of their GCSE's and this will have future implications with regards to education, employment and future training.

Next steps

Action Plan	Lead	Date
Respective Data to be shared with East, North, South, West to under take Data Quality work in respect of • Children unknown • CME • EHE	QA service/ MIU	July 2023
Alternative Provisions Data to be cross referenced with unknown list to identify if children have provision and it is not recorded	MIU?	July 2023
Develop a targeted intervention to address no placements, related to the sufficiency strategy.	Placements / case officer service	Aug 2023
Monthly report with key areas of data to inform service area performance management meetings, to ensure effective targeted approach and to serve as a risk register for children with no placement from preschool to year 12.	MIU	Monthly until April 2024
Review standing operating procedures for Imports – develop a clear plan (mapping) to address the way that SEND processes imports and timeliness improves	Case Officer Team/ Jenna Hilman	July /Aug 2023
Additional training / refresh on Synergy recording, identified through allocated workers.	QA & MIU	July / Aug/ Sep 2023
Develop / review Guidance. • Recording Ethnicity • Hand over protocol including management oversight (case transfer within Teams). • Transfer to different teams within SEND protocol	EHC Casework Manager/ QA Procedures	Sep 2023
UPN number to be included on the child's synergy / Liberi file, to increase the efficiency of reporting	Case officers/ SW's	Sept – December 2023
Information to be shared to inform the provision / sufficiency for children with SEMH	Director Education (CI)	July 2023
Explore with Children Missing Education department (under fair access) to determine if the children with no provision (who are technically missing education) are covered by the CME protocol.	Elise McQueen/ Natalie Conetta	July 2023

Next Steps, where children are at unknown risk.

1. The clarity, prioritisation and recording of our work to review the education of children who are placed out of county.

2. Children who are on school role but not attending

3. illegal schools, unregistered provision, institutions believed to be illegal, unregistered children's homes.

Appendix 1 – Data Breakdown

Children & YP	234	Districts	Including pre-school
Pre-School	28	**South**	**34**
Reception	14	Ashford	19
Year 1	2	Dover	10
Year 2	7	Folkstone & Hythe	5
Year 3	9		
Year 4	8	**East**	**100**
Year 5	10	Canterbury	29
Year 6	19	Swale	37
Year 7	26	Thanet	34
Year 8	19		
Year 9	31	**West**	**32**
Year 10	25	Tonbridge and Malling	12
Year 11	36	Tonbridge	9
		Maidstone	11
		North	**65**
Primary Need		Dartford	27
SEMH	81	Gravesend	18
ASD	77	Sevenoaks	20
SLCN	26		
Moderate learning difficulty	7	**Not Kent Address**	**3**
Physical Difficulty	4		
Severe Learning Difficulty	4	**Children without a named worker**	**3**
Specific Learning Difficulty	3		
Hearing Impairment	1	**Gender**	
Visual Impairment	1	Male	149
Blank	1	Female	57
Profound Learning Difficulty	1		
Ethnicity 206			
Unknown	25 (+ reception 8)	White/ British	48 (+9 reception)

Information not yet obtained	29 (+reception 1)	White – Cornish	1
Any other Ethnic Group	1	White – English	72 (+ 6 reception)
Any other white background	1	White / Any other Asian background	1
Any other ethnic group	1	White/ Any other ethnic group	2 (+ 1 reception)
Bangladeshi	1	White / Black Caribbean	1
Black African	2 (+ reception 1)	White Eastern European	2 (+ 1 reception)
Black Nigerian	1	White European	1
Chinese	1	White other	2
Black Caribbean	1	Any other Asian Background	(+ reception 1)
Greek	1		
Gypsy/ Roma	6		
Indian	1	**Looked After Children**	
Iranian	1	Children in Care	22
Other mixed background	1	Children Previously Children in Care	8
Traveller Irish Heritage	3		

From: **Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills**

           Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 21st November 2023**

Subject: **Management Information Systems (MIS) and Financial Accounting Systems (FAS) for LA Maintained Schools**

Decision Number and Title **– 23/00094**

Key decision – It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: N/A

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet Member decision

Electoral Division: All

Summary:
Kent has had local authority (LA) contracts for SIMS in place since 2014. This has provided SIMS, a Management Information System (MIS), (and other modules including FMS, a financial accounting system (FAS) to maintained schools at a preferential rate, which they then pay for through de-delegation (SIMS and FMS are the brand names of the systems).

This was done in the past because all schools in Kent used SIMS. That is no longer the case, and many schools have chosen to move away so are having to pay for SIMS via de-delegation and the new system of their choice (usually Arbor or Bromcom).

ESS (the supplier of SIMS and FMS) is not offering LA contracts any longer due to changes to their cloud and hosting arrangements, so the contract will end on March 31, 2024, as will the de-delegation.

We have been keeping schools informed and have run a working group with schools about what to do going forward. Schools want to make their own choices, so will direct award with the supplier of their choice from April 2024 for a 3-year term (standard across all suppliers).

We would not want to seek to enter another LA contract with a different supplier as the market has splintered and different schools want different systems, so it would be reputationally damaging if we tried to force schools down a particular route.

We have been working with suppliers to negotiate the best possible prices for our schools, so they are not paying more from April 2024. Arbor and Bromcom have offered competitive pricing for the next three years, but to get competitive pricing for SIMS we need to sign a Facilitation Agreement, which ends various terms and licences under the old contract and means the supplier (ESS) will then offer schools the same pricing they're currently on for the next three years.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the proposed decision to:
1) no longer purchase MIS and FAS for maintained schools
2) to support schools to contract directly with their supplier of choice with competitive pricing negotiated by Kent (including signing the Facilitation Agreement with ESS to enable this for SIMS)
3) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision

1. **Introduction**

1.1 Every school has a management information system (MIS) that handles key attendance and performance data on its pupils, and a Financial Accounting System (FAS) that supports effective financial and budget monitoring. These systems support the day-to-day running of the school and produce statutory returns throughout the school year. Most schools manage their finances and budget within the same system/supplier, but this is not obligatory.

1.2 This report outlines the changes to the MIS and FAS market nationally, and in Kent Maintained schools, and makes a proposal to ensure schools can use the system of their choice with the best possible value.

2. **Management Information Systems (MIS) and Financial Accounting Systems (FAS) in Maintained Schools**

2.1 A previous SIMS contract was in place 2014 to 2021. The current contract for maintained schools has been in place since 01/04/2021. The core contract term of three years ends on 31/03/2024. During this contract, the LA has paid for SIMS and then this money has been taken back from schools through de-delegation.

2.2 ESS, the supplier of SIMS, are no longer issuing or extending LA contracts, as they are moving to more cloud-based systems and the data storage and information governance requirements change with this, meaning that they will only contract directly with schools.

2.3 Over the last few years, the MIS and FAS market has changed significantly. Nationally, SIMS have dropped to a market share of 55%, down from 75% in 2020. In Kent, some maintained schools have already opted to move away from SIMS to an alternative MIS provider. Academies often use alternative providers.

The MIS market is therefore splintering in Kent, and some schools are currently paying for two systems, which is not a sustainable position for stretched school budgets. With this backdrop schools need to make their own decision about what they pay for.

2.4 In Spring 2022, we agreed to set up a working group with maintained schools to look at systems and suppliers so we could pull together information to support and inform decision making about suppliers and future contracts from April 2024.

2.5 The working group, made up of a range of school types, and with a range of MIS and FAS experience, has met several times since autumn 2022 and we have surveyed schools, seen demos from the main suppliers, and have gathered responses to key questions arising from those. The working group have a variety of differing views about their preference going forward which reiterates the fact that there is no 'right answer', and that schools need to be free to make their own decision about which system to use going forward.

2.6 For those schools choosing to move away from SIMS and FMS, Cantium and The Education People will work with them to extract the required information from their systems before the end of March 2024.

2.7 Outside of the working group, KCC, Cantium and The Education People have been working with suppliers to negotiate the best possible prices for Kent maintained schools. Competitive pricing has been agreed with Arbor and Bromcom, the two systems that most schools move to (and which are also supported by Cantium and The Education People). To benefit from ongoing competitive pricing from SIMS we need to sign a Facilitation Agreement which ends various terms and licences under the existing contract and means the supplier (ESS) will then offer schools the same pricing they're currently on for the next three years.

2.8 If Kent doesn't sign the Facilitation Agreement schools would have to pay significantly higher prices for the SIMS and FMS products. From information gathered so far, over a third of schools have indicated they want to stay with SIMS, and over two-thirds want to stay with FMS, and would benefit from continued low prices, guaranteed for this next 3-year term.

2.9 Kent does not want to seek to enter another LA contract with a different supplier as the market has splintered and different schools want different systems. It would be unnecessarily restrictive of their freedom of choice if we tried to force schools down a particular route.

3. Financial Implications

3.1 The current SIMS contract is cost-neutral for the LA, as the costs are recovered from schools through de-delegation. De-delegation is agreed every year at Schools Funding Forum and communicated with schools. They are aware that the current year of de-delegation should be the last as all maintained schools are aware the SIMS contract is ending next March. De-delegation takes back a proportion of the DSG delegated to schools. The de-delegation approach means that the deductions occur after the formula has run so individual schools

can see the cost of each element in their budget. For SIMS the amount that is taken depends on the number of pupils on roll as MIS and FAS licences are based on a per-pupil cost. Going forward, schools will retain this amount to spend directly with suppliers for a new MIS/FAS contract (which will also be costed on a per-pupil basis).

3.2   By moving away from an LA contract for SIMS, there is no budgetary implication for the LA. However, Kent is keen to ensure that schools can secure best value prices from the main suppliers.

3.3   After the three years of schools' initial terms with their supplier of choice, including SIMS (the Facilitation Agreement only offers the competitive pricing for SIMS for three years and we don't anticipate another Facilitation Agreement as that ends specific terms in our LA contract so would not be required in future), we do not know what the pricing will be, though as the market is likely to be even more competitive by then, the main suppliers will be keen to maintain their foothold in Kent, so pricing is likely to remain competitive. This will be something for schools to make decisions about in the context of their other budget commitments.

4.   Legal implications

4.1   The ESS Facilitation Agreement has been reviewed by solicitors commissioned by Legal Services and they are content with the terms of the agreement.

5.   Equalities implications

5.1   The EqIA has indicated this to be low risk, as there is no change to the information that is recorded. All MIS and FAS used by schools have to be accredited by the DfE to capture all the required information in order that they can meet schools needs and produce all the statutory returns to the LA and central government.

6.   Risk and Other Factors

6.1   It is vital that schools are supported to have a valid contract for their MIS and FAS, with a DfE-accredited supplier, to ensure they can continue to fulfil their statutory obligations to both the LA and central government.

7.   Governance

7.1   The Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education will be authorised to be the delegated officer to enter into the relevant contracts on behalf of the Council.

8.   Alternatives considered

8.1   It is vital that schools are supported to have a valid contract for their MIS and FAS, with a DfE-accredited supplier, to ensure they can continue to fulfil their statutory obligations to both the LA and central government.

8.2 If Kent doesn't sign the Facilitation Agreement schools would have to pay significantly higher prices for the SIMS product. We know quite a lot of schools want to stay with SIMS and would benefit from continued low prices, guaranteed for this next 3-year term.

8.3 The market has splintered, and different schools want different systems. It would be unnecessarily restrictive of their freedom of choice if we tried to force schools down a particular route.

9. Conclusions

9.1 Kent does not want to enter another LA contract with a different supplier as the market has splintered and different schools want different systems and therefore need to make their own decision about what they pay for.

9.2 By moving away from an LA contract for SIMS, there is no budgetary implication for the LA. However, Kent is keen to ensure that schools can secure best value prices from the main suppliers.

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10. Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the proposed decision to:
1) no longer purchase MIS and FAS for maintained schools
2) to support schools to contract directly with their supplier of choice with competitive pricing negotiated by Kent (including signing the Facilitation Agreement with ESS to enable this for SIMS)
3) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision

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11. Contact details

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:	DECISION NO:
Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills	**23/00094**

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: YES

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Management Information Systems (MIS) and Financial Accounting Systems (FAS) for LA Maintained Schools

Decision:
As Cabinet Member for Education and Skills, I agree to:

1) no longer purchase MIS and FAS for maintained schools
2) to support schools to contract directly with their supplier of choice with competitive pricing negotiated by Kent (including signing the Facilitation Agreement with ESS to enable this for SIMS)
3) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement the decision

Reason(s) for decision:

Background
1.1 Every school has a management information system (MIS) that handles key attendance and performance data on its pupils, and a Financial Accounting System (FAS) that supports effective financial and budget monitoring. These systems support the day-to-day running of the school and produce statutory returns throughout the school year. Most schools manage their finances and budget within the same system/supplier, but this is not obligatory.

1.2 A previous SIMS contract was in place 2014 to 2021. The current contract for maintained schools has been in place since 01/04/2021. The core contract term of three years ends on 31/03/2024. During this contract, the LA has paid for SIMS and then this money has been recouped from schools through de-delegation.

1.3 ESS, the supplier of SIMS, are no longer issuing or extending LA contracts, as they are moving to more cloud-based systems and the data storage and information governance requirements change with this, meaning that they will only contract directly with schools.

1.4 Over the last few years, the MIS and FAS market has changed significantly. Nationally, SIMS have dropped to a market share of 55%, down from 75% in 2020. In Kent, some maintained schools have already opted to move away from SIMS to an alternative MIS provider. Academies often use alternative providers. The MIS market is therefore splintering in Kent, and some schools are currently paying for two systems, which is not a sustainable position for stretched school budgets. With this backdrop schools need to make their own decision about what they pay for.

Financial Implications
2.1 The current SIMS contract is cost-neutral for the LA, as the costs are recovered from schools

through de-delegation. De-delegation is agreed every year at Schools Funding Forum and communicated with schools. They are aware that the current year of de-delegation should be the last as all maintained schools are aware the SIMS contract is ending next March. De-delegation takes back a proportion of the DSG delegated to schools. The de-delegation approach means that the deductions occur after the formula has run so individual schools can see the cost of each element in their budget. For SIMS the amount that is taken depends on the number of pupils on roll as MIS and FAS licences are based on a per-pupil cost. Going forward, schools will retain this amount to spend directly with suppliers for a new MIS/FAS contract (which will also be costed on a per-pupil basis).

2.2 By moving away from an LA contract for SIMS, there is no budgetary implication for the LA. However, Kent is keen to ensure that schools can secure best value prices from the main suppliers. KCC, Cantium and The Education People have been working with suppliers to negotiate the best possible prices for Kent maintained schools. Competitive pricing has been agreed with Arbor and Bromcom, the two systems that most schools move to (and which are also supported by Cantium and The Education People). To benefit from ongoing competitive pricing from SIMS we need to sign a Facilitation Agreement which ends various terms and licences under the existing contract and means the supplier (ESS) will then offer schools the same pricing they're currently on for the next three years.

2.3 After the three years of schools' initial terms with their supplier of choice, including SIMS (the Facilitation Agreement only offers the competitive pricing for SIMS for three years and we don't anticipate another Facilitation Agreement as that ends specific terms in our LA contract so would not be required in future), we do not know what the pricing will be, though as the market is likely to be even more competitive by then, the main suppliers will be keen to maintain their foothold in Kent, so pricing is likely to remain competitive. This will be something for schools to make decisions about in the context of their other budget commitments.

Legal Implications

3.1 The ESS Facilitation Agreement has been reviewed by solicitors commissioned by Legal Services and are content with the terms of the agreement.

Equalities Implications

4.1 The EqIA screening has indicated this to be low risk, as there is no change to the information that is recorded within schools. All MIS used by schools must be accredited by the DfE to capture all the required information in order that they can meet schools needs and produce all the statutory returns to the LA and central government.

DPIA

5.1 Schools are the data controllers on their pupil data, not the Local Authority. None of the data recorded is changing, as this is defined by the Department for Education's (DfE) Common Basic Dataset. It will be held in school systems (which have to be accredited by the DfE) and controlled by schools.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee consider the decision on.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

....
signed   date

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EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title

Management Information Systems and Financial Accounting Systems for LA Maintained Schools

Responsible Officer

Katherine Atkinson - CY EHPS

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

No

Commissioning/Procurement

Commissioning/Procurement

Strategy/Policy

No

Details of other Service Activity

No

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Children Young People and Education

Responsible Service

Management Information and Intelligence

Responsible Head of Service

Katherine Atkinson - CY EHPS

Responsible Director

Kevin Kasaven - CY SCS

Aims and Objectives

Every school has a management information system (MIS) that handles key attendance and performance data on its pupils, and a Financial Accounting System (FAS) that supports effective financial and budget monitoring. These systems support the day-to-day running of the school and produce statutory returns throughout the school year. Most schools manage their finances and budget within the same system/supplier, but this is not obligatory.

The current contract for maintained schools has been in place since 01/04/2021. The core contract term of three years ends on 31/03/2024. New contracts will need to be entered into from April 2024.

All systems that schools choose need to meet their key requirements and statutory obligations for central government.

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?

Yes

Have you consulted with stakeholders?

Yes

Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?
We have engaged with schools. In Spring 2022, we agreed to set up a working group with maintained schools to look at systems and suppliers so we could pull together information to support and inform decision making about suppliers and future contracts from April 2024.

The working group, made up of a range of school types, and with a range of MIS and FAS experience, has met several times since autumn 2022 and we have surveyed schools, seen demos from the main suppliers, and have gathered responses to key questions arising from those. The working group have a variety of differing views about their preference going forward which reiterates the fact that there is no 'right answer', and that schools need to be free to make their own decision about which system to use going forward. |

Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?
No

Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?
Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?

Service Users/clients
No

Staff
Staff/Volunteers

Residents/Communities/Citizens
No

Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?
No

Details of Positive Impacts
Not Applicable

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

Are there negative impacts for age?
No

Details of negative impacts for Age
Not Applicable

Mitigating Actions for Age
Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age
Not Applicable

20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability

Are there negative impacts for Disability?
No

Details of Negative Impacts for Disability
Not Applicable

Mitigating actions for Disability
Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Disability
Not Applicable

21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex

Are there negative impacts for Sex
No
Details of negative impacts for Sex
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sex
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Sex
Not Applicable
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
No
Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race
Are there negative impacts for Race
No
Negative impacts for Race
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
No
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief
Not Applicable
25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
No
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
No
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity

Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
No
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
No
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities
Not Applicable

From: **Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services**

Rory Love, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee – 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Commissioned Youth Service Contracts**

Decision Number: **23/00100**

Key decision: It affects more than two Electoral Divisions
It involves expenditure or savings of maximum £1m.

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet – 30 November 2023

Electoral Division: All

Summary:

The existing contracts for the commissioned Youth Services are due to expire at the end of March 2024. A decision on the future service provision and spend is required.

The cost of the current Youth Service contracts is £1.2m, the savings made by not continuing to commission these services would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and this would enable a further reduction to the current DSG overspend.

In accordance with Securing Kent's Future, it is necessary for all services to review future spend, in particular where contracts are reaching end points. In addition, the development of a whole family 0-19 delivery model (Family Hub) at the same time offers the Council an opportunity to refresh KCC's current offer in Youth Service provision without the commissioned activity previously put in place through these contracts.

Recommendation:

The Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to CONSIDER and ENDORSE or MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to;

a) AGREE to cease the delivery of service provision through the commissioned Youth Service contracts from 1 April 2024 when existing contracts come to an end.

b) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into

any relevant contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement this decision.

1. Introduction

1.1 KCC's offer of Open Access services includes a directly delivered service and commissioned provision. These services work together seamlessly to engage young people requiring services across all 12 of the districts. This model has been in place since 2016.

1.2 In addition to the 12 in-house Youth Hubs, there are 7 providers delivering Youth Services across the 12 Districts for children aged 8-19 as well as those with disabilities up to 25. This typically includes group sessions on weekday evenings that are free at point of delivery with music, cooking, dance, sport and craft being common activities.

1.3 With the exception of one commissioned contract, being the service delivered in Canterbury through a contract held by Canterbury Academy, none of the proposed contracts to be ended are subject to the Kent Community Assets Key Decision. The majority of commissioned Youth Service providers occupy KCC buildings, although (with the exception of Canterbury) this is not detailed within the Youth Services contracts. There are separate leases for the building occupation. The progression of the Kent Community Assets Key Decision is therefore not more than minimally linked to the decision to cease these contracts when they naturally end at the end of March 2024.

1.4 It is estimated that the savings associated with ending these contracts would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and this would enable a further reduction to the current DSG overspend.

2. Public Consultation and Securing Kent's Future

2.1 There are two key considerations which affect this proposed decision. The first is the Kent Family Hub services public consultation which ran between 19 July 2023 and 13 September 2023 to provide those who use the services, members of the public and strategic partners the opportunity to review the proposals in detail and provide their response. The feedback from the consultation has been considered and evaluated in preparation for this proposed decision.

2.2 Throughout the consultation a schedule of proactive engagement events took place with those who use the services, members of the public and partners. The consultation document set out 24 events across the county for the public to attend, learn more about the consultation and provide feedback. These events totalled 70 hours of proactive engagement during the consultation period. 32 of those hours were specifically for engagement with young people. In addition to service user feedback, feedback was sought through attendance at meetings with District Councils, Health services and wider partnerships.

2.3 An additional effort was undertaken by KCC and commissioned Youth Service staff in each local youth provision to dedicate time with young people and

encourage them to give their views throughout the period of the consultation. This feedback was accepted in a range of formats allowing for the understanding that young people may not want to complete the entire consultation questionnaire.

2.4 Table 1: Youth Consultation response types by centre name:

Centre name	Feedback type
Brogdale CiC	1 video Youth feedback word document - 33 comments
Canterbury Academy	1 flip chart page
The Pavilion	3 flip charts
Canterbury Youth Hub	2 Youth feedback forms
Quarterdeck Youth Hub	8 youth feedback forms
Kent Youth Voice	3 youth feedback forms
Dartford Youth Hub	8 youth feedback forms
Gravesham Youth Hub	4 flip chart pages 3 post it notes
The Grand	2 flip chart pages
Northfleet Youth Hub	6 youth feedback forms 2 flip chart pages
Swale Youth Hub	5 youth feedback forms
Pie Factory	13 voice clips
Salus	3 flip chart pages 10 posters 2 videos
Ashford Youth Hub	8 youth feedback forms
Dover Youth Hub	3 youth feedback forms
Folkestone & Hythe Youth Hub	4 youth feedback forms
Tunbridge Wells Youth Hub	8 youth feedback forms
Play Place	1 video

2.5 A breakdown of the feedback received from the consultation is included within the consultation report, which was collated and assessed by LAKE market research, this is included at Appendix 1.

2.6 During the consultation the rationale behind the programme and proposed changes to commissioned Youth Services was set out, including the proposal to no longer continue with commissioned Youth Services after the end of their current contracts in March 2024.

2.7 The second key consideration is financial. Since the consultation closed the financial position for the Council is even more pressing than it was when the consultation was live in the summer. This position is set out in Securing Kent's Future, which should be considered alongside this proposed decision.

3.   Consultation and consideration of responses

3.1   As detailed in the consultation report, consultees were invited to comment on the specific activities highlighted in the consultation proposals and describe the difference stopping these activities would make to them. By way of a summary, the main themes of feedback as it related to the cessation of the Youth Service contracts are included here.

3.2   When the question was put to residents, just under a third of consultees (31%) stressed the personal need for these activities and 17% indicated that they rely on these services. Just over a quarter (27%) believe it will result in them missing out on socialising/mixing/building confidence in making friends. Other comments highlight that the removal of these activities would be detrimental to children/young people that use them and have a negative impact and affect mental health/wellbeing/anxiety/feelings of isolation.

3.3   When the question was put to professional/organisational consultees, they expressed concerns that increasing numbers of young people need to access support and stopping services is the opposite of what is needed. In addition, consultees reference the potential implications of this in terms of mental health and safety concerns. Consultees also expressed concerns that these activities provide much needed services for 'hard to engage' young people/adolescents and that they may not interact with other service provisions.

3.4   Having considered all factors including these responses, KCC's preferred course of action remains to cease the commissioned Youth Service contracts at the end of March 2024, analysed below as Option 1.

3.5   Whilst KCC acknowledges the value of the work carried out by commissioned Youth Services for the duration of the current contracts, reflected in the consultation responses, the extent of the financial challenge the Council now faces has led to difficult decisions being necessary. The implication of continuing with the Youth Service contracts delivering discretionary services beyond March 2024 would be a requirement to make greater cuts in other parts of the Council's CYPE budget, which could require making cuts elsewhere.

3.6   In ceasing these contracts, the Council recognises that commissioned activities and clubs may stop or reduce unless the organisations are able to find alternative funding to deliver them.

3.7   Discretionary commissioned Youth Services is part of the overall offer for youth across the County. This includes a wide range of private, third sector and voluntary organisation offers which are not funded by Kent County Council, and youth provision provided in-house by Kent County Council, neither of which are within the scope of this proposed decision.

3.8   While ending the commissioned Youth Service contracts will be an unwelcome decision for those using the services, it is important to bear in mind that:

            3.8.1   There are a wide range of youth activities available and flourishing in our communities e.g., local sports clubs, faith groups, uniformed

services and community-based youth work. The Council would continue to offer advice and guidance to existing groups to develop new local volunteer-led groups. We will seek to support the development of topic driven youth support services for both the young people and their families as part of a co-produced model of support.

3.8.2 The Council will continue to deliver KCC's in-house youth provision which is delivered across a range of partnerships including schools. The way in which this will be delivered in the future is addressed below in Section 4.

3.8.3 In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. Further details are provided below in Section 4.

3.8.4 The Council will, wherever possible, provide appropriate support to the affected groups to make applications for grant funding.

3.9 The current in-house youth provision offer will continue to be provided within a range of in-house sites which will (subject to parallel decision making) be renamed Family Hubs and will include face-to-face and outreach activities as well as a digital provision. This is set out in more detail in Section 4 below.

4. Youth Services delivered through the Family Hub model.

4.1 The youth services currently provided in-house will (subject to the parallel decision making regarding the Family Hub model) continue within the Family Hub network. KCC remains committed to meeting the needs of vulnerable young people in Kent.

4.2 Topic-based youth groups open to all will be offered with a focus on individuals who face barriers to participation in privately funded, third sector or community-based activities elsewhere.

4.3 Youth groups delivered as part of the Family Hub model will be informed by the voice of young people who completed the consultation. The topic of the group will be determined by the identified need and requirements of the young people in each district. Examples might be LGBTQ+, employment and housing support, online safety, and mental health and wellbeing. Support, advice and guidance will also be available for young people with a focus where necessary for young people with learning difficulties (13-24), young carers, and those with special education needs and disabilities (SEND).

4.4 Street based youth work will also continue within the 0-19 Family Hub model. This type of youth work is not building based, it takes place in community spaces that have been identified as areas that young people spend their time and where

they can be particularly vulnerable e.g., parks or high streets. This makes support accessible to vulnerable young people who are unlikely to attend services which are building based. This is currently delivered by youth teams in various locations identified across multi-agency partnerships.

4.5   The criteria for each group will ensure that young people who face barriers to participation, can access some form of provision. The offer will consider:

- cost
- location
- timing
- safety
- age range
- protected characteristics
- young people's perceptions of the offer
- accessibility of the facilities, including transport link

4.6   The Council will also provide an up-to-date directory of youth services that are delivered both by KCC and through the community through half yearly updates. This will be managed centrally, and annual mapping activity in each district will be completed to ensure the information on local services is up to date. The information about these groups will be collated and made freely available by the Council however, it is recognised that this will not provide an exhaustive list of all services available. Local knowledge and expertise will also be available from Family Hub practitioners and partners working within the Family Hub network.

5.   Options for Youth Services

5.1   **Option 1:**

5.1.1 No commissioned Youth Services contracts delivering discretionary services will be renewed when they end in March 2024, enabling a saving to the Council's base budget of £913k and reduction of the DSG overspend of £321K. As described, the Council's current youth provision will continue to be delivered within a Family Hub model and will provide youth provision for children and support for their families where it is most needed. Young people with SEND will continue to receive a universal support service through existing KCC channels and be supported in accessing wider groups and support through the Family Hub network.

5.1.2 Cessation of commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services would bring Kent in line with the national picture. This is the recommended option as it addresses the current requirements of the Council's financial recovery strategy.

5.2   **Option 2:**

5.2.1 The alternative option (and is not the preferred approach) is for KCC to renew the contracts for the current commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services and not realise a saving of £913k and reduction of the DSG overspend of £321K. This decision would not impact on the

Council's proposed direction of travel to reconfigure existing standalone Open Access inhouse services into a whole family approach model for infants, children, young people and their families aged 0 to 19 (25 with SEND). If the savings cannot be realised by ending the commissioned Youth Services contracts delivering discretionary services, it will not be possible to meet the commitment set out in our MTFP from this set of activities and savings will be required to be made elsewhere in the CYPE Directorate.

5.2.2 As an additional factor if the Council were to continue with these commissioned Youth Services, as the current contracts are due to come to an end, this will require the delivery of a new procurement process with its associated costs and delay for any deployment of new services. It is estimated that this process would result in an approximately six-month gap in youth provision. This estimate is based on the need to procure new commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services in line with the Family Hub model.

5.2.3 Due to significant budgetary challenges KCC needs to review all of its commissioned contracts that are coming to a natural end as these contracts are.

5.2.4 It is not recommended that KCC renew the current commissioned Youth Service delivering discretionary services contracts from April 2024 as this approach would not deliver the required savings.

6.   Financial Implications and breakdown of providers

6.1   The cost of the current youth contracts is £1.2m, the savings made by not continuing to commission these services would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and would enable a further reduction to the DSG overspend.

6.2   Achieving these savings would contribute to meeting the spend reduction required in KCC Budget and the MTFP, as approved by Full Council.

6.3   Table 2: Commissioned Youth providers breakdown.

	District	New CV per annum
Canterbury Academy	Ashford	100,537.29
Canterbury Academy	Canterbury	114,797.97
Play Place	Dartford	92,389.50
Pie Factory	Dover	104,979.42
Salus	Folkestone & Hythe	91,035.00
The Grand	Gravesham	104,999.96
Salus	Maidstone	96,285.04
West Kent Extra	Sevenoaks	78,750.00
Southern (used to be opitivo)	Swale	140,647.50
Pie Factory	Thanet	143,795.36
Salus	Ton & Malling	85,889.92
Salus	Tunbridge Wells	79,589.92
	Totals	**1,233,696.87**

6.4 The commissioned Youth Services contracts include different building-based and detached activities such as music, sports, youth clubs, arts & drama clubs and/or street-based such as skateboarding, sporting clubs and any other outdoor positive activities.

7. Legal implications

7.1 Consideration has been given to KCC's statutory duties in relation to the provision of commissioned youth services. In particular, the statutory guidance for local authorities on services to improve young people's well-being states as outlined below:

- Section 507B requires local authorities to, so far as reasonably practicable, secure access for all qualifying young people to a sufficient quantity of 'youth services.
- A sufficient quantity of educational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being and sufficient facilities for such activities.
- A sufficient quantity of recreational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities.

7.2 From an operational perspective, KCC considers that the existing in-house provision, including proposed developments within the planned Family Hub model will allow KCC to meet relevant statutory requirements without the commissioned Youth Services. This is because the offer across the Council's wider services including that provided by schools would meet this requirement.

7.3 There is a nexus between these proposals, the Family Hub Programme, and the Kent Communities programme. KCC has retained external legal advice and Counsel in relation to these proposals and advice has been provided to the operational team on an iterative basis and advice provided to decision makers. The legal risks that will need to be balanced against the requirements of the proposal and wider benefits of implementation.

8. Equalities implications

8.1 Initial assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has identified negative implications on young people within the Age, Disability, Sex, Race, Pregnancy and Maternity Protected Characteristics as the decision will result in a reduction in the number of dedicated Youth Services. However, the remaining service offer continues to meet statutory requirements.

9. Recommendation

9.1 The Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to CONSIDER and ENDORSE or MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to;

a) AGREE to cease the delivery of service provision through the commissioned Youth Service contracts from 1 April 2024 when existing contracts come to an end.

b) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into any relevant contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement this decision.

10. Appendices

1. Full consultation Report including an executive summary

11. Contact details.

Report Author:	Relevant Director:
Danielle Day, Programme Manager	Carolann James, Director of Operational ICS
03000 416689	03000 423308
Danielle.day@kent.gov.uk	Carolann.james@kent.gov.uk

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY: **Cabinet**	DECISION NO: **23-00100**

For publication

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
  a) *result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or*
  b) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
   - *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*
   - *significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision

Commissioned Youth Service Contracts

Decision:

Cabinet to:

(A) AGREE to cease the delivery of service provision through the commissioned Youth Service contracts from 1 April 2024 when existing contracts come to an end.

(B) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education to take necessary actions, including but not limited to entering into any relevant contracts and other legal agreements, as required to implement this decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

1. Background

1.1 The existing contracts for the commissioned Youth Services are due to expire at the end of March 2024. A decision on the future service provision and spend is required.

1.2 The cost of the current Youth Service contracts is £1.2m, the savings made by not continuing to commission these services would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and this would enable a further reduction to the current DSG overspend.

1.3 In accordance with Securing Kent's Future, it is necessary for all services to review future spend, in particular where contracts are reaching end points. In addition, the development of a whole family 0-19 delivery model (Family Hub) at the same time offers the Council an opportunity to refresh KCC's current offer in Youth Service provision without the commissioned activity previously put in place through these contracts.

2.   Options for Youth Services

Option 1:

2.1   No commissioned Youth Services contracts delivering discretionary services will be renewed when they end in March 2024, enabling a saving to the Council's base budget of £913k and reduction of the DSG overspend of £321K. As described, the Council's current youth provision will continue to be delivered within a Family Hub model and will provide youth provision for children and support for their families where it is most needed. Young people with SEND will continue to receive a universal support service through existing KCC channels and be supported in accessing wider groups and support through the Family Hub network.

2.2   Cessation of commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services would bring Kent in line with the national picture. This is the recommended option as it addresses the current requirements of the Council's financial recovery strategy.

Option 2:

2.3   The alternative option (and is not the preferred approach) is for KCC to renew the contracts for the current commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services and not realise a saving of £913k and reduction of the DSG overspend of £321K. This decision would not impact on the Council's proposed direction of travel to reconfigure existing standalone Open Access inhouse services into a whole family approach model for infants, children, young people and their families aged 0 to 19 (25 with SEND). If the savings cannot be realised by ending the commissioned Youth Services contracts delivering discretionary services, it will not be possible to meet the commitment set out in our MTFP from this set of activities and savings will be required to be made elsewhere in the CYPE Directorate.

2.4   As an additional factor if the Council were to continue with these commissioned Youth Services, as the current contracts are due to come to an end, this will require the delivery of a new procurement process with its associated costs and delay for any deployment of new services. It is estimated that this process would result in an approximately six-month gap in youth provision. This estimate is based on the need to procure new commissioned Youth Services delivering discretionary services in line with the Family Hub model.

2.5   Due to significant budgetary challenges KCC needs to review all of its commissioned contracts that are coming to a natural end as these contracts are.

2.6   It is not recommended that KCC renew the current commissioned Youth Service delivering discretionary services contracts from April 2024 as this approach would not deliver the required savings.

3.   Financial Implications and breakdown of providers

3.1   The cost of the current youth contracts is £1.2m, the savings made by not continuing to commission these services would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and would enable a further reduction to the DSG overspend.

3.2   Achieving these savings would contribute to meeting the spend reduction required in KCC Budget and the MTFP, as approved by Full Counci

4.   Legal implications

4.1 Consideration has been given to KCC's statutory duties in relation to the provision of commissioned youth services. In particular, the statutory guidance for local authorities on services to improve young people's well-being states as outlined below:

- Section 507B requires local authorities to, so far as reasonably practicable, secure access for all qualifying young people to a sufficient quantity of 'youth services.
- A sufficient quantity of educational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being and sufficient facilities for such activities.
- A sufficient quantity of recreational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities.

4.2 From an operational perspective, KCC considers that the existing in-house provision, including proposed developments within the planned Family Hub model will allow KCC to meet relevant statutory requirements without the commissioned Youth Services. This is because the offer across the Council's wider services including that provided by schools would meet this requirement.

4.3 There is a nexus between these proposals, the Family Hub Programme, and the Kent Communities programme. KCC has retained external legal advice and Counsel in relation to these proposals and advice has been provided to the operational team on an iterative basis and advice provided to decision makers. The legal risks that will need to be balanced against the requirements of the proposal and wider benefits of implementation.

5. Equalities implications

5.1 Initial assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has identified negative implications on young people within the Age, Disability, Sex, Race, Pregnancy and Maternity Protected Characteristics as the decision will result in a reduction in the number of dedicated Youth Services. However, the remaining service offer continues to meet statutory requirements.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee will consider the decision on. 21 November 2023.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
Options outlined above and in the report attached to this decision.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

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....
signed   date

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EQIA Submission Draft Working Template

If required, this template is for use prior to completing your EQIA Submission in the EQIA App. You can use it to understand what information is needed beforehand to complete an EQIA submission online, and also as a way to collaborate with others who may be involved with the EQIA.

Note: You can upload this into the App when complete if it contains more detailed information than the App asks for and you wish to retain this detail.

Section A

1. Name of Activity (EQIA Title):	Commissioned Youth Services
2. Directorate	Children, Young People and Education
3. Responsible Service/Division	Integrated Children's Services

Accountability and Responsibility

4. Officer completing EQIA Note: This should be the name of the officer who will be submitting the EQIA onto the App.	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
5. Head of Service Note: This should be the Head of Service who will be approving your submitted EQIA.	Carolann James Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services
6. Director of Service Note: This should be the name of your responsible director.	Carolann James Director of Operational Integrated Children's Services

The type of Activity you are undertaking

7. What type of activity are you undertaking?

Tick if Yes	Activity Type
Yes	**Service Change** – *operational changes in the way we deliver the service to people.*
Yes	**Service Redesign** – *restructure, new operating model or changes to ways of working*
Yes	**Project/Programme** – *includes limited delivery of change activity, including partnership projects, external funding projects and capital projects.*
Yes	**Commissioning/Procurement** – *means commissioning activity which requires commercial judgement.*
Yes	**Strategy /Policy** – *includes review, refresh or creating a new document*
	Other – Please add details of any other activity type here.

8. Aims and Objectives and Equality Recommendations – Note: You will be asked to give a brief description of the aims and objectives of your activity in this section of the App, along with the Equality recommendations. You may use this section to also add any context you feel may be required.

Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

This EQIA is intended to assess the potential impact of our decisions on persons with different protected characteristics. In particular, this EQIA has been prepared to help us to have regard to the need to: (i) eliminate discrimination; (ii) advance equality of opportunity; and (iii) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, in the exercise of our public functions. These issues are relevant considerations to be taken into account whenever a new policy, function, or system change is being proposed in the exercise of our public functions. This EQIA is also intended to evidence that these considerations have in fact been taken into account, and the weight given to them as part of our decision-making process.

Proposals under consideration and case for change

The existing contracts for the commissioned Youth Services are due to expire at the end of March 2024. A decision on the future service provision and spend is required.

The cost of the current Youth Service contracts is £1.2m, the savings made by not continuing to commission these services would be £913k from the base budget. The remainder c£321k of the funding is currently utilising the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and this would enable a further reduction to the current DSG overspend.

In accordance with Securing Kent's Future, it is necessary for all services to review future spend, in particular where contracts are reaching end points. In addition, the development of a whole family 0-19 delivery model (Family Hub) at the same time offers the Council an opportunity to refresh KCC's current offer in Youth Service provision without the commissioned activity previously put in place through these contracts.

If the decision is made to not renew commissioned Youth Services contracts, the following contracts will end:

	District
Canterbury Academy	Ashford
Canterbury Academy	Canterbury
Play Place	Dartford
Pie Factory	Dover
Salus	Folkestone & Hythe
The Grand	Gravesham
Salus	Maidstone
West Kent Extra	Sevenoaks
Southern (used to be opitivo)	Swale
Pie Factory	Thanet
Salus	Ton & Malling
Salus	Tunbridge Wells
	Totals

The commissioned services offer the following activities:

Activities and clubs that may stop are set out as follows:
Ashford district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy
- Tenterden - Highbury Hall youth sessions and Skate Project
- Ashford Stanhope - Girls netball
- Ashford John Wallis – Boxing, Tennis and basketball, British Sign Language

- Ashford Sk8side - Girls Skate project and other activities
- Detached community work - Bockhanger and McDonalds

Canterbury district - activity provider: The Canterbury Academy

- Pyuxis (Sun and Mon)
- Riverside - Youth session (Wed), Neuro diverse group (Thurs) and volunteer group (Tues)
- Spring Lane - Youth club (Tues, Wed & Thurs)
- Canterbury bike project (not solely funded by KCC, so may not be impacted)
- Detached community work - City Centre, Sturry Road, Wincheap, Thanington, Hales Place and Westgate (Thurs – rotates around various locations)

Dartford district - activity provider: Play Place

- Bean - Recreation Ground - Juniors (Tues)
- Darenth - Hillrise Park - Seniors (Tues)
- Stone - Stone Baptist Church - Junior and Seniors youth clubs (Weds)
- Homework Heroes - Seniors (Weds and Thurs)
- Stone Recreation Ground - Juniors (Thurs)
- Stone Pavilion – Junior and Senior youth club (Fri)
- Knockhall - Greenhithe Community Centre - Junior Club (Thurs) Temple Hill - Playground – Mixed age

Dover district - activity provider: Pie Factory

- Aylesham - Junior youth club, Senior youth club (Tues)
- Biggin Hall - Youth session (Wed)
- Linwood - Youth Hub session (Thurs)
- Astor School - Youth session (Thurs)

Folkestone and Hythe district - activity provider: Salus

- Hythe - Youth Centre - Juniors (Mon) Senior club (Weds) Junior club (Fri) Shepway Autism Support Group - All age (Fri)
- New Romney - Phase 2 – Junior club (Thurs)
- Detached work - Various District wide
- Safety in Action - Local schools - District wide
- D of E (Duke of Edinburgh) Awards
- Residential Junior and Senior Leaders courses

Gravesham district - activity provider: The Grand

- Gravesend - Youth Job Club (Mon), GYG Gone Wild (Mon), Mini GYGers (Tues), GYG Glam (Tues and Wed), GYG Performers (Wed), GYG Creative (Wed), Higham Youth Club (Wed), GYG Committee (Thurs), Active Listening Service
- Cobham Youth Club - Friday

Maidstone district - activity provider: Salus

- Sutton Valence - Village Hall - Junior youth club (Mon)
- Shepway – Youth and Community Centre - Junior club and Senior Youth club (Tues) Junior club and Senior club - (Fri) Olympia Boxing (Fri) one to one and small group work sessions
- Parkwood - Youth Centre - Junior club and Senior club (Thurs)

- Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education

- Sevenoaks - The Hope Church, Youth Group (Tues)
- Swanley - The Junction, St Marys Road Youth Group (Fri) and Nurture Group (Tues)
- West Kingsdown - Youth Group (Wed)
- Edenbridge - Eden Centre youth group, House (Tues, Wed & Fri), 8-12s session, Olympia Boxing (Thurs) and Nurture Group (Thurs)
- Dunton Green Pavilion - (Mon)
- Westerham - Youth session (Fri), Olympia Boxing (Wed)

Swale district – activity provider: Southern Housing

- Faversham Baptist Church - Disability Youth Club (Mon)
- Sheerness Healthy Living Centre – Absolute Arts youth club (Mon)
- Newington – Youth club (Tues)
- Sheerness County Youth Centre – Sheerness Seniors Youth Club (Tues)
- Rushenden – Youth club (Wed)
- Thistle Hill - Detached provision (Wed)
- Faversham Baptist Church – 812 youth club (Thurs)
- Sheerness Youth Centre – Youth club (Thurs)
- Teynham – Detached provision (Thurs)
- Faversham Recreation Ground – Detached (Fri)
- Swale – School work (various)

Thanet district - activity provider: Pie Factory

- Ramsgate Youth Centre - Bike Project (Mon), The Live Room (Mon), ACT! Youth Volunteer Group (Tues), Band Room (Tues), Junior youth club (Thurs), Open Arms (Fri)
- The Pavilion Youth & Community Café - Youth café sessions (Tues, Thurs and Fri)
- Parent and Child group (Wed, all age)
- Detached Community work - Streets based in Ramsgate (Fri)

Tonbridge and Malling district – activity provider: Salus

- Ditton - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Mon)
- Snodland - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Wed)
- East Malling / Larkfield - Junior youth club and Senior youth club (Thurs)
- Detached sessions in Larkfield – Larkfield skate park and other locations when required
- Signs of Safety - District wide annual activity to focus on transition from Primary to Secondary education

Tunbridge Wells district – activity provider: Salus

- Paddock Wood - Junior youth club and outreach (Mon)
- Rusthall - Detached sessions (Tues)
- Langton Green - youth club (Tues)
- Cranbrook - Junior and Senior mixed youth club and outreach (Thurs)
- Sherwood - Detached sessions
- Safety in Action - annual activity for year 6 students to focus on the transition from primary to secondary school

This policy change for Kent would include substantial savings and would rebase our existing Open Access & Youth inhouse services to deliver the provision for children and families 0 to 19. The proposal is to not renew existing youth commissioned contracts when they end in March 2024 enabling a savings to the Council of £913K. The analysis from the available evidence suggests that the development and implementation of Family Hubs in Kent may have impacts for some protected characteristic groups due to the mixed client base.

Section B – Evidence

Note: For questions 9, 10 & 11 at least one of these must be a 'Yes'. You can continuing working on the EQIA in the App, but you will not be able to submit it for approval without this information.

9. Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
10. Is it possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
11. Is there national evidence/data that you can use? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
12. Have you consulted with Stakeholders? *Answer: Yes/No Stakeholders are those who have a stake or interest in your project which could be residents, service users, staff, members, statutory and other organisations, VCSE partners etc.*	Yes

13. Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?
Please give details in the box provided. This may be details of those you have already involved, consulted and engaged with or who you intend to do so with in the future. If the answer to question 12 is 'No', please explain why.

Initial informal engagement took place between January and August 2022 with staff, service users and partners to explore the themes and aims of a Family Hub model in Kent, to inform the proposals and the application for the Family Hub Grant Funding in August 2022. Colleagues from across Integrated Children's Services have spoken with KCC staff, health visitor and midwifery colleagues, other public health colleagues, commissioners and the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS).

The Family Hub services public consultation launched on 19 July 2023 and closed on the on 13 September. The proposal to cease commissioned youth contracts was included within the consultation. There was a separate section in the consultation document which outlined the proposals district by district and the questionnaire provided opportunity for young people, parents/carers and professionals to feedback specifically on identified services, and generally.

In addition to the formal consultation questionnaire (which could be completed online or as a physical form) families and young people were encouraged and supported by youth services to respond informally if they preferred to. To this end young people were able to send emails, other written communication, videos, voice notes and photos, and flip charts from youth sessions.

The feedback from the consultation described the difference stopping commissioned youth activities would make to service users, and has informed the equalities impact analysis and modelling. By way of a summary, the main themes of feedback as it related to the cessation of the Youth Service contracts are included here.

When the question was put to residents, just under a third of consultees (31%) stressed the personal need for these activities and 17% indicated that they rely on these services. Just over a quarter (27%) believe it will result in them missing out on socialising/mixing/building confidence in making friends. Other comments highlight that the removal of these activities would be detrimental to children/young people that use them and have a negative impact and affect mental health/wellbeing/anxiety/feelings of isolation.

When the question was put to professional/organisational consultees, they expressed concerns that increasing numbers of young people need to access support and stopping services is the opposite of what is needed. In addition, consultees reference the potential implications of this in terms of mental health and safety concerns. Consultees also expressed concerns that these activities provide much needed services for 'hard to engage' young people/adolescents and that they may not interact with other service provisions.

Having considered all factors including these responses, KCC's preferred course of action remains to cease the commissioned Youth Service contracts at the end of March 2024, analysed below as Option 1.

Whilst KCC acknowledges the value of the work carried out by commissioned Youth Services for the duration of the current contracts, reflected in the consultation responses, the extent of the financial challenge the Council now faces has led to difficult decisions being necessary. The implication of continuing with the Youth Service contracts delivering discretionary services beyond March 2024 would be a requirement to make greater cuts in other parts of the Council's CYPE budget, which could require making cuts elsewhere.

14. Has there been a previous equality analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
15. Do you have evidence/data that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes

Uploading Evidence/Data/related information into the App *Note: At this point, you will be asked to upload the evidence/ data and related information that you feel should sit alongside the EQIA that can help understand the potential impact of your activity. Please ensure that you have this information to upload as the Equality analysis cannot be sent for approval without this.*	

Section C – Impact

16. Who may be impacted by the activity? *Select all that apply.*

Service users/clients *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes	Residents/Communities/Citizens *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes
Staff/Volunteers *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes		

17. Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing? *Answer: Yes/No*	Yes

18. Please give details of Positive Impacts

The proposal to cease commissioned youth services contracts will not result in any positive impacts for services users, staff or residents. However, the Family Hub 0-19 years (to 25 years for SEND) model will offer a youth offer within a whole family approach.

Negative Impacts and Mitigating Actions

The questions in this section help to think through positive and negative impacts for people affected by your activity. Please use the Evidence you have referred to in Section B and explain the data as part of your answer.

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

a)	**Are there negative impacts for age?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Age**	Young people accessing commissioned youth services aged 8-19 years are likely to be disproportionately impacted by the proposal to cease Commissioned Youth Services. The activities are part of their wider social, physical and emotional development extra-curricular activities.

9,747 young people aged 8yrs+ have accessed commissioned youth services so far this year across Kent, and these young people could be impacted by the decision to cease contracts.

Data shows the reach (the number of individuals who have attended at least one session) for BOTH commissioned and KCC youth services has increased year on year from 8681 in 2021, to 12,365 in 2022 to 13,869 in (Jan to 10th Oct) 2023.

Reach	2021	2022	2023
Commissioned youth services	6,881	8,633	9,747
KCC youth services	1,800	3,732	4122

Children and young people aged between 8-19 years are more likely to be impacted by the cessation of commissioned youth contracts, as alternative provision will have a cost attached and therefore may impact some young people's ability to participate.

Within the Family Hub model, KCC will continue with in-house youth provision. It would remain a mix of activity at KCC centres and outreach locations. We also recognise there are a wide range of youth activities already available in communities e.g. local sports clubs.

c)	Mitigating Actions for age	There is a range of community-based youth activities which can be accessed by young people. These include activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups. In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally.
d)	Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs

20. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability

a)	Are there negative impacts for Disability? *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes

b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Disability**	For the purposes of this EQIA the disability data includes those young people with an EHCP and SEN Support.

For the purposes of this EQIA the disability data includes those young people with an EHCP and SEN Support.

Face to Face delivery

According to the most recent service user data, there were around 915 services users with Special Educational Needs (EHCP or SEN Support) accessing Commissioned Youth Services from 2021 to 2023 (Jan to 10th Oct) who may be more adversely affected by the proposals than those without disabilities.

Commissioned providers currently offer the following services specific to individuals with disabilities:

- Ashford, British Sign Language (BSL)
- Canterbury, Neurodiverse Group
- Folkestone & Hythe, Shepway Autism Support Group
- Swale, Disability Youth Club

If these support services are ceased, this will have a negative impact. KCC's in-house youth service will continue to offer support. As BSL is a specialist area, we would need to consider how support continues to be offered.

Reach	2021	2022	2023
Commissioned youth services	247	389	315
KCC youth services	280	247	208

The proposed ceasing of Commissioned Youth Services may adversely affect young people with SEND if they do not feel they can or wish to access other youth activities. This may be due to a change in the service type, location or even different participants or facilitators in groups that they may find distressing or difficult to manage.

Given that educational, employment, and wellbeing outcomes are all generally lower for those with disabilities, (Outcomes for disabled people in the UK – Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)) this proposal may be compounded by increased difficulty accessing services, resulting in a disproportionate impact.

36 responders (7%) felt that the proposals will affect those with SEN/SEND/ND/Autism. 21 responders (4%) felt that the proposals may detrimentally affect those who are vulnerable/disabled.

Parent/carers responders described how their children with SEND benefited from the social experiences and increased their confidence by attending youth groups.

Digital and Virtual Delivery

		Parents/carers and children with disabilities may be unable to access information digitally. ONS research suggests that half of internet non-users in 2017 has a disability and are disproportionately affected by digital exclusion. Exploring the UK's digital divide – Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk). As such they may be more reliant on face-to-face services as they may not be able to access the digital offer.
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Disability**	Annual review of statutory youth offer to identify need and design an offer informed by local data and service user feedback/co-design. To ensure we continue to support young people with SEND to access youth activities there will need to be face to face targeted groups in each district to minimise impact on impacted young people with SEND. Evidence from the consultation tells us that families prefer virtual services on some occasions. This may be the case where a young person is experiencing anxiety in meeting people or going out to new groups. To this end we will also ensure that there is some virtual delivery of services. [In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally. There are some existing groups available to those with disabilities, and to ensure consistency, we will deliver groups in partnership where this is beneficial to service users on a county wide basis. KCC will continue to strengthen the in-house youth provision to support those with SEND, working alongside partners.
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Disability**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Sex?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Sex**	Generally commissioned youth services reach slightly more males than females. There is district variation in the data which means that the impact on sex of ceasing youth contracts will vary by district. Of particular note is Gravesham where the CYH The Gr@nd Youth Club this year to date has had a very high reach of females, 1055.

Reach	2021		2022		2023			
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Commissioned youth services	3,379	3,243			4,563	3,870	4,684	5,024
KCC youth services	1,150	1,017			2,440	1,990	2,626	2,257

In Gravesham females would be negatively impacted by the ceasing of commissioned youth contract as The Gr@nd has a very high reach of females in the year to date 2023. This may be due to the nature of the offer provided by The Gr@nd being very music and performing arts orientated being more attractive to females.

Commissioned providers in Ashford currently offer girls netball and a girls skate project.

c) **Mitigating Actions for Sex**	There is a range of universal community-based youth activities which can be accessed by young people of both sexes. These include activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups. However, some of these will be chargeable activities and therefore may impact some young people's ability to participate. Annual review of statutory youth offer to identify need and design an offer informed by local data and service user feedback/co-design. Within the Family Hub Network work needs to be completed to identify gaps in provision and support community and voluntary groups to deliver a universal youth offer that delivers opportunities and meets need for young people of both sexes. Where appropriate and informed by needs data, Family Hubs may run targeted groups for young people such as girls groups (for those vulnerable or at risk of sexual exploitation) or other targeted groups which may have a positive/deliberate gender bias around need. In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally. If these support services are ceased, this will have a negative impact. KCC will seek to support identification of girl specific activities and deliver those where required, but these may not be a like for like, eg. Netball.

d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Sex**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Gender identity/transgender**	Gender data captures numbers of young people reached for whom gender is recorded as 'unknown' but we do not know if this is because this information has not been recorded or because it reflects how young people identify. There are currently no specific groups delivered by Commissioned youth services that are specifically for targeted gender identity young people.
c)	**Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender**	There is a range of universal community-based youth activities which can be accessed by young people regardless of their gender identity. These include activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups. However, some of these will be chargeable activities and therefore may impact some young people's ability to participate. Annual review of statutory youth offer to identify need and design an offer informed by local data and service user feedback/co-design. Within the Family Hub Network work needs to be completed to identify gaps in provision and support community and voluntary groups to deliver a universal youth offer that delivers opportunities and meets need for young people who are transgender or have a different gender identity to their sex at birth. Where appropriate and informed by needs data, Family Hubs may run targeted groups for young people who are transgender or identify as a different gender to their sex at birth. In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally.
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs

	- Gender identity/transgender	
23. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Race		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Race?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Race**	The data for ethnicity reach is largely uncategorised so meaningful analysis/comparison with district population data is difficult as the numbers are very low. However there are district variations which show that ceasing commissioned youth services would have a negative impact for race. In particular for 2023 year to date: - Dartford commissioned youth reach more Black African young people (21), Black British (10), Indian (17), other mixed background (10) than KCC youth services (11, 3, 4 and 4 respectively) - Canterbury commissioned youth reach more other Asian background (9) and white and black Caribbean (10) compared to KCC youth services (0 and 1 respectively) - Dover commissioned youth reach Gypsy/Roma or Irish Traveller (12), whereas KCC youth services reach (1) - Gravesham commissioned youth/KCC reach Black African (99, 3), Black British (13, 3), Black Caribbean (8, 1), Indian (67, 12), Other (23, 6), Other Asian Background (20, 6), Other black background (13, 3), Other mixed background (34, 7), Other white background (98, 21), Pakistani (12, 4). - Maidstone commissioned youth/KCC youth reach Gypsy, Roma or Irish Traveller (19, 5), White and Black Caribbean (18, 8) - Thanet commissioned youth/KCC offer reach Black African (11, 4), Other Mixed background (17, 4) - Tonbridge and Malling commissioned/KCC youth reach Black African (9,0) - Tunbridge Wells commissioned/KCC youth reach Chinese (6, 1) Consultation respondees themes did not identify ethnic populations as an impacted area from the Equality analysis. People whose first language is not English are more likely to be digitally excluded and may not be able to access an enhanced digital offer. They may also not access traditional marketing activity for face to face, understand the changes being proposed or understand how to access or apply for targeted support in the future. They may be more reliant on local access points. we also recognise that some ethnic minority families may not feel that the services are available to cater for their specific cultural needs.
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Race**	There is a range of universal community-based youth activities which can be accessed by young people regardless of their ethnicity. These include

activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups.

However, some of these will be chargeable activities and therefore may impact some young people's ability to participate.

Annual review of statutory youth offer to identify need and design an offer informed by local data and service user feedback/co-design.

Within the Family Hub Network work needs to be completed to identify gaps in provision and support community and voluntary groups to deliver a universal youth offer that delivers opportunities and meets need for young people regardless of race and ethnicity.

Where appropriate and informed by needs data, Family Hubs may run targeted groups for young people which may be discreet groups.

Co-production of digital content will be developed to be inclusive focusing on simple language that is either available to translate or is compatible with common translation software.

Targeted provision will be informed by a range of data including the number of children whose main language is not English, and the number of students from ethnically diverse backgrounds. Ongoing analysis will be required to ensure that Family Hub services are targeted at more "hidden" communities or ethnic groups.

Family Hubs will work alongside partner agencies, community groups and faith organisation to identify ethnic minority children, families, and communities in the local area to provide local solutions to service provision e.g., specifically designed groups and interventions to improve outcomes for diverse ethnic communities.

Enhanced community working and support from volunteer and peer support networks should increase awareness of services and access routes. Universal health services within the Start for Life offer may use interpretation services to support services for one-to-one support. In areas of higher need (e.g., in Dartford and Gravesham 15% of children don't have English as their main language) promotional materials for support should be available in alternative languages where required.

In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally.

d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Race**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
24. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Religion and Belief?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	No
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Religion and belief**	N/A
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Religion and belief**	N/A
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Religion and belief**	N/A
25. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for sexual orientation.** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	Yes
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Sexual Orientation**	We do not have any data on attendees. LBGTQ+ young people who attend commissioned youth services will have to look for other youth opportunities which may not be as inclusive.
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Sexual Orientation**	There is a range of universal community-based youth activities which can be accessed by young people regardless of sexual orientation. These include activities at afterschool clubs, leisure centres, grass roots sports clubs, youth activities provided by groups such as Scouts and Brownies, or faith groups. However, some of these will be chargeable activities and therefore may impact some young people's ability to participate. Annual review of statutory youth offer to identify need and design an offer informed by local data and service user feedback/co-design. Within the Family Hub Network work needs to be completed to identify gaps in provision and support community and voluntary groups to deliver a universal inclusive youth offer that delivers opportunities and meets need for young people regardless of sexual orientation. Where appropriate and informed by needs data, Family Hubs may run targeted groups specifically for LBGTQ+ young people, or ensure that other targeted groups are fully inclusive regardless of sexual orientation. In order to address the concerns expressed within the consultation responses insofar as is possible, if commissioned youth services are not renewed it will be important for us to work with young people and former

		contracted providers to identify and signpost appropriate services that they will be able to access through in-house youth provision and any other local services (e.g. in the voluntary sector), via a directory of youth services. This will be provided through half yearly updates and will be managed centrally.
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Sexual Orientation**	Danielle Day Programme Manager – Family Hubs
26. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	We do not have any data which indicates there are any pregnant mothers or fathers attending the commissioned youth services.
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity**	N/A
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Pregnancy and Maternity**	N/A
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Pregnancy and Maternity**	N/A
27. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for marriage and civil partnerships		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships?** *Answer: Yes/No (If yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).*	No
b)	**Details of Negative Impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships**	N/A
c)	**Mitigating Actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships**	N/A
d)	**Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Marriage and Civil Partnerships**	N/A
28. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities		
a)	**Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities?** *Answer: Yes/No (If*	No

yes, please also complete sections b, c,and d).	
b) Details of Negative Impacts for Carer's Responsibilities	N/A
c) Mitigating Actions for Carer's responsibilities	N/A
d) Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions - Carer's Responsibilities	N/A

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From: **Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services**

               Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee – 22 November 2023**

Subject: **Direct Payment Support Services for Children and Young People – Contract Extension**

Decision Number: 23/00102

Key decision: **Yes**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: Not Applicable

Future Pathway of report: Not Applicable

Electoral Division: All

Summary: This report provides the Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee with the background and rationale of the proposal to extend the Direct Payment Support Service contract for a period of 12 months from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Recommendation(s):

The Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to **CONSIDER and ENDORSE, or MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS** to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to;

A) Authorise additional expenditure and to extend the Direct Payment Support Service contract for 12 months from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

1.   Introduction

1.1   As part of the support planning process for Disabled Children and Young People, Direct Payments (DPs) are offered to individuals to provide a greater choice and control over their care and support arrangements. They are monetary payments that can be made to individuals to meet some or all their eligible support needs. The legislative context is set out in the Care Act 2014, section 117(2c) of the Mental Health Act 1983, the Care and Support (DP) Regulations 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014.

1.2 Children, Young People and Education Directorate commissions the Direct Payment Support Service with a not-for-profit provider of Children's and Young People Services. The service is open to:

- Parents and carers of disabled children
- Parents and carers of children with special educational needs
- Young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs
- Young disabled people aged 16-25

1.3 The Key Decision to commission the Direct Payment Support Service was taken on the 30 October 2018. The Decision (Decision - 18/00055 - Direct Payment Support Service (kent.gov.uk) provided for a three-year fixed term with two twelve-month extension periods within a maximum budget of £1.7 million over the five-year term.

1.4 On the 16 December 2022 the Cabinet Member for Integrated Childrens Services took a Decision (Decision - 22/00104 - Extension of the Direct Payment Support Service Contract (kent.gov.uk)) to authorise additional expenditure to enact the final allowable extension to the contract and increase capacity to meet growing demand.

2. Current Position

2.1 The Direct Payment Support Service for Disabled Children and Young People has been commissioned since 2008. The current provider, We Are Beams, has delivered the service since it commenced and performed well against Key Performance Indicators. Feedback from service recipients and other key stakeholders indicates a good-quality service that meets expectations.

2.2 With the current contract ending on 31 March 2024, a cross-directorate steering group was established in January 2023 with staff across Children Young People and Education (CYPE), Commissioning, Finance and Health to inform the scope of the future service arrangements. The steering group undertook feedback from service recipients across multiple sources, which will be instrumental in informing the future service specification.

2.3 Consultation with Adult Social Care and Health (ASCH) has also been ongoing to ensure we consider their position and plans for the Adult DP service. As a part of the Making a Difference Everyday programme, ASCH is redesigning their self-directed support offer, and the opportunity to align the two DP services to create an integrated service for both CYPE and ASCH was suggested. The development of a 'whole council approach' to delivering DP services was supported in principle due to potential advantages such as cost efficiencies and a smooth transition between CYPE and ASCH.

2.4 Some of the service elements being scoped by ASCH align with the Direct Payment Support Services for Children and Young People. A potential joint commissioning exercise has emerged, which could offer KCC better value for money and create greater cohesion across services.

2.5 There is currently insufficient information available about ASCH's future trajectory and therefore CYPE cannot make an informed recommendation about

whether this option is viable. More time is required to sufficiently scope and engage the market to ascertain if aiming for an integrated service in Kent is feasible.

2.6 Many other local authorities have integrated Children's and Adults' Direct Payment Services, so there is an existing precedent for this proposal. However, further clarity is needed before a decision can be made about whether this is the preferred option for Kent.

2.7 If it is determined that a joint commissioning exercise with ASCH is not advantageous, CYPE will recommission the service independently in time for when the contract ends in March 2025.

3. Options

3.1 An options appraisal has been undertaken collectively with Commissioners, staff across CYPE and Finance. The following options were considered.

Option 1: Do nothing. The Direct Payment Support Service contract will cease on the 31 March 2024 and CYPE will have to make alternative plans for the administration and support for Direct Payments. Currently there are no arrangements in CYPE to undertake this function and it would not be possible to develop in-house capacity within the timeframe. It would be likely that TUPE would also apply. This option is discounted for now and the development of an in-house offer will be considered in the recommissioning options for 2025.

Option 2: CYPE commission the Direct Payment Support Service independently of ASCH. There may be a missed opportunity for an integrated service, and lost economies of scale due to separate procurement activity. This option is discounted.

Option 3: Extend the current CYPE Direct Payment Support Service contract for one year, from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This option maintains the current CYPE service, which has demonstrated successful outcomes, and provides sufficient time for ongoing engagement with ASCH to determine the feasibility of an integrated service. This is the preferred option.

3.2 The preferred option is Option 3, to extend the current CYPE Direct Payment Support Service contract for one year, from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This option will maintain the current CYPE Direct Payment Support Service arrangement and provide sufficient time for ASCH and CYPE to determine the feasibility of an integrated, jointly commissioned service.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 The Direct Payment Support Service is funded from the Children's Disability 0 - 18 Commissioning Revenue Base Budget, with financial contribution from Special Education Needs and Disability Service, for Direct Payments where an education need is identified.

4.2 The cost of delivering the service over the five-year period, 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2024 is £2,015,087.

4.3 As part of the negotiation with the provider CYPE Commissioning will review the service specification and contracted caseload thresholds to identify efficiencies, and the final amount will be agreed with Service Directors and Finance. The financial commitment for the extension can be found on exempt Appendix 1.

4.4 The contract requires the Provider to notify KCC of any unspent Direct Payments for reclaim. The following shows the values as identified by the Provider:

2019/2020 – Total of £1,093,509 (Social Care = £1.07m / Education = £31.2k)
2020/2021 – Total of £1,281,465 (Social Care = £1.2m / Education = £61.7k)
2022/2023 – Total of £1,604,481 (Social Care = £1.34m/ Education = £259.2k)
2023/2024 - YTD of £1,140,426 (Social Care = £901.7K / Education = £238.7K)

Projections for the 2023/2024 financial year are for the We are Beams Direct Payment Service to identify circa £1.75m in funds for KCC to recover from Direct Payment Accounts.

5. Legal implications

5.1 Direct Payments for parents or carers of disabled children are a statutory duty under the Children Act 1989 as amended by Sections 17A (inserted by the Health and Social Care Act 2001) and 17B (inserted by the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000).

5.2 Legal advice has concluded that the Council has reasonable grounds to rely upon Regulation 72(1)(b) PCR 2015 to justify the extension beyond the optional extension periods already expressly provided in the contracts. This is on the basis that a change of providers cannot be made for economic or technical reasons and would cause significant inconvenience for the Council.

6. Equalities implications

6.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) as determined no significant impacts for this proposed Decision.

7. Governance

7.1 Overall budget responsibility sits within the Children, Young People and Education Directorate, with service accountability in the Countywide Childrens Services Division.

8. Conclusions

8.1 Some of the service elements being scoped by ASCH align with the Direct Payment Support Services for Children and Young People. A potential joint commissioning exercise has emerged, which could offer KCC better value for money and create greater cohesion across services.

8.2 Many other local authorities have integrated Children's and Adults' Direct Payment Services, so there is an existing precedent for this proposal. However, further clarity is needed before a decision can be made about whether this is the preferred option for Kent.

8.3 Legal advice has concluded that the Council has reasonable grounds to extend the contract under Regulation 72(1)(b) of the Public Contract Regulations 2015

8.4 Extending the contract now will give the provider reassurances of funding for the next 12 months and ensure that the Council meets its statutory responsibilities.

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8. Recommendation(s):

8.1 The Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to **CONSIDER** and **ENDORSE**, or **MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS** to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to;

A) Authorise additional expenditure and extend the Direct Payment Support Service contract for 12 months from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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9. Background Documents

9.1 **Decision - 18/00055 - Direct Payment Support Service (kent.gov.uk)**

9.2 **Decision - 22/00104 - Extension of the Direct Payment Support Service Contract (kent.gov.uk)**.

10. Contact details

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY: **Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services**	DECISION NO: 23/00102

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: Yes

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
a) *result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or*
b) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
- *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*
- *significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Extension of the CYPE Direct Payment Support Service Contract

Decision:

As Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, I agree to:

A) Authorise additional expenditure to enact a 12-month extension of the Direct Payment Support Service from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Reason(s) for decision:

Background

As part of the support planning process, Direct Payments (DPs) are offered to individuals to provide a greater choice and control over their care and support arrangements. They are monetary payments that can be made to individuals to meet some or all of their eligible support needs. The legislative context is set out in the Care Act 2014, section 117(2c) of the Mental Health Act 1983, the Care and Support (DP) Regulations 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014.

CYPE commissions the Direct Payment Support Service with a not-for-profit provider of Children's and Young People Services The service is open to:
• Parents and carers of disabled children
• Parents and carers of children with special educational needs
• Young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs
• Young disabled people aged 16-25

The Key Decision to commission the Direct Payment Support Service was taken on the 30 October 2018. The Decision (Decision - 18/00055 - Direct Payment Support Service (kent.gov.uk) provided for a three-year fixed term with two twelve-month extension periods within a maximum budget of £1.7 million over the five-year term. On the 16 December 2022 the Cabinet Member for Integrated Childrens Services took a Decision (Decision - 22/00104 - Extension of the Direct Payment Support

[Service Contract (kent.gov.uk)](#) to authorise additional expenditure to enact the final allowable extension to the contract and increase capacity to meet growing demand.

Consultation with Adult Social Care and Health (ASCH) has also been ongoing to ensure we consider their position and plans for the Adult DP service. As a part of the Making a Difference Everyday programme, ASCH is redesigning their self-directed support offer, and the opportunity to align the two DP services to create an integrated service for both CYPE and ASCH was suggested. The development of a 'whole council approach' to delivering DP services was supported in principle due to potential advantages such as cost efficiencies and a smooth transition between CYPE and ASCH.

Some of the service elements being scoped by ASCH align with the Direct Payment Support Services for Children and Young People. A potential joint commissioning exercise has emerged, which could offer KCC better value for money and create greater cohesion across services.

There is currently insufficient information available about ASCH's future trajectory and therefore, Children's Commissioners cannot make an informed recommendation about whether this option is viable. More time is required to sufficiently scope and engage the market to ascertain if aiming for an integrated service in Kent is feasible.

Financial Implications

The costs for the contract are funded from the Children's Disability 0-18 Commissioning Revenue Budget, with the increase relating to inflationary pressures, to be identified as part of the medium-term financial plan.
The cost of delivering the service over the five-year period, 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2024 is £2,015,087

Legal implications

Direct Payments for parents or carers of disabled children are a statutory duty under the Children Act 1989 as amended by Sections 17A (inserted by the Health and Social Care Act 2001) and 17B (inserted by the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000)

Legal advice concluded that the Council has reasonable grounds to rely upon Regulation 72(1)(b) PCR 2015 to justify the extension beyond the optional extension periods already expressly provided in the contracts. This is on the basis that a change of providers cannot be made for economic or technical reasons and would cause significant inconvenience for the Council.

Equalities implications

An equality impact assessment has been undertaken and no issues have been identified at this stage. The equality impact assessment shall be kept under constant review as this project continues.

Other Alternatives Considered and risks if decision isn't taken.

The contract will end on the 31 March 2024 and alternative arrangements for the ongoing administration, and support, for Children Young People and Education Direct Payments will need to be developed. Currently there is no internal team that undertake this work for Children and Young People Direct Payments and there is a substantial risk that the Authority will not meet its obligations.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee consider the decision on (date)

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

Option 1: Do nothing. The Direct Payment Support Service contract will cease on the 31 March 2024 and CYPE will have to make alternative plans for the administration and support for CYPE Direct Payments. Currently there are no arrangements in CYPE to undertake this function and it would not be possible to develop in-house capacity within the timeframe. This option is discounted.

Option 2: CYPE Commission the Direct Payment Support Service independently of ASCH. There may be a missed opportunity for an integrated service, and lost economies of scale due to separate procurement activity. This option is discounted.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer:

....
signed   date

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EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title

Strengthening Independence Service - For Disabled Children and Young People- Direct Payment Support Service

Responsible Officer

Steve Lusk - CED SC

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

No

Commissioning/Procurement

Commissioning/Procurement

Strategy/Policy

No

Details of other Service Activity

No

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Children Young People and Education

Responsible Service

Strengthening Independence Service - For Disabled Children and Young People 0-25

Responsible Head of Service

Rosemary Henn-Macrae - CY LDCYP

Responsible Director

Kevin Kasaven - CY SCS

Aims and Objectives

KCC commissioned the Disabled Children and Young People Service (DCYPS) Direct Payment Support service in 2019. The current contract period is between April 2019 – March 2022, with two 12-month extension clauses enacted to extend the contract until March 2024.

Direct payments for disabled children and young people are a form of financial assistance made to individuals to meet some or all their eligible support needs. The legislative context is set out in the Children and Families Act 2014, the Care Act 2014, section 117(2c) of the Mental Health Act 1983, and the Care and Support (DP) Regulations 2014.

Direct payments aim to give families and carers more control over their child's care and support and enable them to choose the services that best meet their child's needs. Direct payments are usually made to the parents or carers of the disabled child, who are then responsible for managing the funds and arranging the necessary support. This means that families have more flexibility and choice regarding the level of support their child receives. Children aged 16 and over can receive their Direct payment directly if they have to capacity to manage it independently.

However, there are also challenges associated with direct payments. Some families may need help with the administrative tasks required to receive them and their role as employers. Therefore, KCC commissioned the DCYPS Direct Payment Support service to support families in setting up and managing the direct

payment and monitoring spend.

DCYPS currently commission the Direct Payment Support Service, which supports the following outcomes:

1) Employment legislation is complied with by service users who employ a personal assistant
2) Service users are supported, where appropriate, to find a suitable personal assistant with the skills, knowledge and experience required to support their child/young person
3) Personal assistants with current DBS clearance at the enhanced level support service users.
4) Direct payments are used appropriately to meet the agreed assessed needs
5) Young people in transition to adulthood and their families have a good experience of support for the transition of their direct payment. All service users feel supported in managing a direct payment
6) Young people aged 16-25 with the mental capacity to do so are supported to manage a direct payment should they choose to.

This EQIA is being undertaken as a part of the recommissioning planning for the future service. Governance approval will be sought via a Key Decision regarding re-commissioning decisions. This EQIA will inform decision-making and consultation, and engagement.

Summary of Analysis

It is not anticipated that the recommissioning of the service will adversely impact protected groups. However, ongoing monitoring will be required to ensure that all protected groups benefit as much as possible. The recommissioning process will include provider, social worker and parent/carer engagement to inform the business plan.

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?

Yes

Have you consulted with stakeholders?

Yes

Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?

A steering group with key stakeholders, including Children's Social care, Education, Health, Commissioning, Finance and Policy, has been created to consider the future service plans. Monthly meetings take place to discuss and document these discussions.

Service user feedback has been gathered to date from various resources, including a qualitative Short Breaks study in March 2023, The Disabled Children, Young Peoples and Families Survey in April 2020 and the Annual Service user feedback from the current provider.

Further engagement work is planned with social workers, service users and the market to shape the scope of the future service and inform decisions.

We have also engaged with other Local Authorities (LA's) to understand the offer in other areas. Information gathered has highlighted a mixture of LA's delivering DP support via in house provision and externally commissioning it to the third sector. There are also varying levels of Personal Assistant (PA) recruitment support given, with one end of the spectrum full PA recruitment support and the other more advice and information or a 'hands off' approach to PA recruitment.

There have also been various national publications relating to Direct Payments that will help to frame our considerations for the future scope of the service. Of note is July 2022 Think Local, Act Personal survey findings about Direct Payment recipients supported by a personal assistant titled, "The Forgotten Workforce: Recruiting and Retaining Personal Assistants". In Kent, approximately 90% of the DCYPS Direct Payments recipients use it to employ a Personal Assistant (PA).

Key findings from the Think Local, Act Personal survey were that 77% of people who had needed to recruit a PA had found it more difficult and two thirds said people were taking jobs with better pay rather than PA jobs. 59% think it's harder to find PAs with the right skills, values or training and overall low pay, poor terms and conditions, and insufficient hours were critical factors in PAs leaving.

2019 research by the University of Leeds Legal Entitlements and Problem-Solving (LEaP) Project into direct payments for disabled children and young people and their families found deep levels of dissatisfaction with the way that local authorities administer Direct Payment arrangements. The problems identified by the research findings can be summarised as 1) Lack of access to services, 2) Lack of information and clarity and 3) Restrictions on choice and flexibility.

Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?

Yes

Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?

Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?

Service Users/clients

Service users/clients

Staff

Staff/Volunteers

Residents/Communities/Citizens

Residents/communities/citizens

Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?

Yes

Details of Positive Impacts

The eligibility is based on the Social Care Assessment (either the Children and Families Assessment or the Care Act assessment). The service is delivered without discrimination on the grounds of protected characteristics.

There is evidence that diverse groups are engaging with the service, and no signs of indirect discrimination have been identified in the practices. Due regard Equality Act 2010 was given during the commissioning of the service, and this ethos is embedded in the contract and reflected in the service provision.

Age:
The service is currently commissioned to deliver support to parents/ carers of disabled children aged 0-25 years and young people aged 16 years and over if they can manage a DP independently.

The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by age but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The commissioned provider is expected to deliver the service in a way that meets the needs of various age groups. The service is designed with positive regard for the unique need's children and young people.

We do not hold data for the age of the parents/ carers that receive the Direct Payment to support their child's care; however, the service operates in a way that can accommodate all age groups of carers.

The current proportion of the children receiving a DP by age group is as follows: 0-5 years 4%, 6-10 years 24%, 11-15years 27%, 16-20 years 24%, 21-25 years 21%.

Disability:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by disability but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The service is commissioned to support families with a disabled child and, as such, proactively looks to remove barriers to engaging with support and reducing inequality due to disability within its policy and practices. The Service meets service users in their homes to ensure it is as accessible as possible and offers phone and video consulting if preferred. Where there is a need for additional support relating to disability, the service will work to overcome these barriers or work with children's social care to mitigate them.

We do not hold data about the disability status of the parents/ carers that receive the Direct Payment to support their child's care.

Please see the supporting data table for the proportion of cases by Disability type.

Sex:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Sex but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment.

Please see the supporting data table for the proportion of cases by Sex.

Race/ethnicity:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Race/ ethnicity but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The service promotes racial equality and inclusion by working with families to understand individual needs regarding ethnicity. This includes facilitating translation/interpretation if English is not a first language and recognition that different beliefs may observe religious festivals/celebrations/ practices.

Please see the supporting data table for the proportion of cases by Ethnicity and comparisons to the Census data.

Carer's Responsibilities:
The service works to support parents and carers through the set-up and maintenance of their direct payment. The service offers flexibility in how and when that support is given to ensure that carers can access it and fully understand their roles. Carers can access and contact the service in various ways to accommodate caring responsibilities.

Religion and Belief:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by religion/belief but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The current service specification and any future service will be specified to adhere to the Equality Act 2010. Support is tailored to individual needs, including religion and belief.

Gender identity/ Transgender
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Gender identity/ Transgender but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The current service specification and any future service will be specified to adhere to the Equality Act 2010. Support is tailored to individual needs, including Gender identity/ Transgender.

Sexual Orientation:

The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Sexual Orientation but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The current service specification and any future service will be specified to adhere to the Equality Act 2010. Support is tailored to individual needs, including Sexual Orientation.

Pregnancy and Maternity:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Pregnancy/ Maternity but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The current service specification and any future service will be specified to adhere to the Equality Act 2010. Support is tailored to individual needs, including pregnancy and maternity.

Marriage and Civil Partnerships:
The eligibility criteria for the service are not determined by Marriage/ Civil Partnership but by the assessed need in the Social Care Assessment. The current service specification and any future service will be specified to adhere to the Equality Act 2010. Support is tailored to individual needs, including Marriage and Civil Partnerships.

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

Are there negative impacts for age?

No

Details of negative impacts for Age

Not Applicable

Mitigating Actions for Age

Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age

Not Applicable

20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability

Are there negative impacts for Disability?

Yes

Details of Negative Impacts for Disability

If the parent/ carer cannot manage a Direct Payment due to their own disability, then the option of a direct payment is not available to them. However, the Council can arrange the care and support required.

Mitigating actions for Disability

Additional support is given where appropriate to ensure a Direct Payment is accessible to parents/ carers. Children's Social care will look to offer alternative provisions that meet the assessed need.

Responsible Officer for Disability

Kevin Kasavan

21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex

Are there negative impacts for Sex

No

Details of negative impacts for Sex

Not Applicable

Mitigating actions for Sex

Not Applicable

Responsible Officer for Sex

Not Applicable

22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender

Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender

No

Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender

Not Applicable

Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race
Are there negative impacts for Race
No
Negative impacts for Race
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
No
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief
Not Applicable
25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
No
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation
Not Applicable
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
No
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity
Not Applicable
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
No
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships
Not Applicable
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities

Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
Yes
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities
There is a risk that parents/ carers will have to take time away from their caring responsibilities to find and source a Personal Assistant to care for their child. The current service specification does not support families around Personal Assistant recruitment and retention. If required, Carer's need to source enhanced training to understand their responsibilities as an employer and manage the paperwork associated with this, which their caring responsibility commitments will compound.
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities
The future Service scope will consider the need for Personal Assistant recruitment and retention support. Future Service scope is considering the need for training for families in their role as employers and PA training. Reviewing the cost-setting guidance for Personal Assistant wage rates is also recommended.
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities
Steve Lusk

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From: **Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services**

          Sarah Hammond, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Family finding, befriending and mentoring programmes**

Decision No: **23/00103**

Key: *It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions*

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway
of report: **None**

Future Pathway
of report: **Cabinet Member Decision**

Electoral Division: **All**

Summary: The report provides an outline of a bid to DfE to use Lifelong Links work for young people planning independence from the care system. The outcome of the bid will be known in October and if successful funding would come through in November 2023. We are requesting ratification as this affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for integrated Services on the proposed decision to

i)   accept the funding from the DfE to enable the delivery of the Family finding, befriending and mentoring programmes.

ii)   delegate decisions on the implementation to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, or other Officer, as appropriate.

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1.   **Introduction**

1.1   The Lifelong Links Service is here for children in care to reconnect with key family members or friends who can support them into adulthood. The team work with young people in care, who do not plan to return to their family or be

adopted, to identify a group of safe adults who can commit to offering lifelong support for them.

1.2 The objective of the service is that the person in care leaves the system with a sense of belonging and identity, are provided with a network into adulthood, which will in turn prevent isolation and loneliness. The Lifelong Links service is run via the Social Connections Teams and is supported and accredited by Family Rights Group. (Please see attached Impact Reports for further information). Presently this offer is open to Children in Care but only funded for 50 pieces of work and aimed at those remaining in care.

1.3 The government has made £21million of funding available for Family Finding /Lifelong Links work via the DfE. KCC has submitted a bid for £715,000.00 to work with a minimum of 100 care leavers *(bid criteria is for 7- 10K per young person)*. The bids focus is on leaving care plans – for Lifelong Links work to be offered to Care Leavers as they move towards independence. Lifelong Links work will support each referred young person with a plan of where to gain help and support for both practical and emotional issues. This offer will extend more widely than family and friends – with advocacy support and bring in the community to support them on their journey to adulthood.

1.4 The bid supports Kent's strategic vision.
- Improving services and outcomes for children in care and young adults who are care experienced through good and effective Corporate Parenting
- All children in care and care leavers to be in stable accommodation, which they can call their home.
- Improve access to community services for care leavers**.**

1.5 Kent is one of the largest and most experienced Social Connections Service (formally known as Family Group Conference (FGC) Service) running over 800 family meetings per year.

1.6 At present the Service comprises of 22 coordinators etc who provide 800 family meetings per year

1.7 If successful the funding will allow the service to expand to 5 coordinators and two apprentices. Ideally the appentices will have care experience to work alongside the young people experiencing the Lifelong Links process. We also aim to work alongside Young Lives Foundations who will be able to provide advocates, mentors (we have included this in our funding application).

2. Financial Implications

2.1 If successful funding would be in place from November 2023 to 31st March 2025. All work will be formally evaluated by researchers, yet to be identified by DfE. This will measure the impact of the work undertaken.

2.2 The breadth of the bid has enabled us to cover all costs. For example, an extra coordinator was included to cover time spent training new coordinators so there

is no impact on the capacity of the service. Management costs are included alongside IT, travel, training and equipment costs.

2.3   Previous research into Lifelong Links identified savings (by Rees Centre, Oxford University) via a Cost Benefit Analysis that included 3 monetisable benefits (placement changes and missing episodes avoided and reunifications) the return on investment for Lifelong Links was shown to be 1.02.

2.4   This would add to our current service provision by reaching a wider cohort of young people leaving care and providing them with an improvement in the number of sustainable and supportive relationships they have and is attributable to better longer-term outcomes, and a reduction in mental health issues, isolation and loneliness. (See Impact Report attached) Reducing the cost to the public purse.

2.5   The money is divided into financial years.

	December 2023	March 2024
Total	245,866	469,828

3.   Legal implications

3.1   If the application is successful, the LA will be expected to comply with the grant funding terms and conditions. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions will affect payment of the grant.

3.2   Grant funding will run until the end of March 2025. After the funding period ends, local authorities will be asked to continue to report outcomes until September 2025. This will allow the DfE us to gather information about how local authorities embed and sustain these programmes beyond the funding period.

4.   Equalities implications

4.1   The proposed decision will have positive impact across all protected characteristics as it will provide further support from KCC to improve social connections for young people in care and provide them with clear support plans from their family and network (including friends and professionals). This can aid their sense of belonging and confidence in being able to manage their lives, and decision making. The process will be open to all young people in care. Including young people with disabilities, mental health issues, gender diversity, BME, including UASC. The process is inclusive placing each young person at the centre of the planning process, giving them a voice to identify who is important to them and what needs to happen for them to move into a positive adulthood.

4.2   It is anticipated this proposal will not have any adverse negative impact on the protected characteristics of our care leavers that KCC has responsibility for and aim to promote overall fairness.

5. Risk and Other Factors

5.1 If we do not spend the monies there is a risk it could be requested to be returned if we cannot justify an underspend. There are no discussions with DfE yet re finance but we will be expected to continue open cases past March 2025 so it is feasible that flexibility may be negotiated.

6. Governance

6.1 Cabinet member decision will allow the Directorate to accept the grant funding for Social Connections service and delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education to ensure the required delivery related to the government funding is delivered.

7. Alternatives considered.

7.1 The DfE ambitions for reform are set out in *Children's social care: stable homes, built on love strategy and consultation*, put loving and stable relationships at the heart of children's social care. This includes the mission that, by 2027, every care-experienced child and young person will feel they have strong, loving relationships in place. If the LA did not apply for this grant we would not be able to enhance our services for the Care Leavers.

8. Conclusions

8.1 This bid provides a significant opportunity for Lifelong Links work to be extended to care leavers who are transitioning to independence. Giving them the opportunity to connect with those important to them (emotionally, socially, and practically) and keeping their voice central to that planning. Evidence shows connections and a sense of identity is improved by this work.

8.2 The funding breadth allows for support to be put around each young person in terms of advocacy and support from a care experience apprentice. The bid is comprehensive and covers all possible costs and impact on capacity.

8.2 The Social Connections Service who applied for this bid are experienced in Lifelong Links work, have a wealth of experience and are recognised nationally for the work they do.

9. Recommendation(s):
i) accept the funding from the DfE to enable the delivery of the Family finding, befriending and mentoring programmes.
ii) delegate decisions on the implementation to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, or other Officer, as appropriate.

10. Background Document Web Links:

Kent Impact Report
Lifelong Links evaluation report
Early career framework early adopters expression of interest form

11. Contact details

Report Author:

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Manager (SE & NW)

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Relevant Director:

Stephen Fitzgerald
Assistant Director Childrens Services
East Kent

Telephone number

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:	DECISION NO:
Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services	**23/00103**

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: Yes

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
  a) *result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or*
  b) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
    - *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*
    - *significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Family Finding, Befriending and Mentoring Programmes

Decision:

As Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, I agree to:

i) accept the funding from the DfE to enable the delivery of the Family finding, befriending and mentoring programmes.

ii) delegate decisions on the implementation to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, or other Officer, as appropriate.

Reason(s) for decision:

Background
1.1   The Lifelong Links Service is here for children in care to reconnect with key family members or friends who can support them into adulthood. The team work with young people in care, who do not plan to return to their family or be adopted, to identify a group of safe adults who can commit to offering lifelong support for them.

1.2   The objective of the service is that the person in care leaves the system with a sense of belonging and identity, are provided with a network into adulthood, which will in turn prevent isolation and loneliness. The Lifelong Links service is run via the Social Connections Teams and is supported and accredited by Family Rights Group. (Please see attached Impact Reports for further information).   Presently this offer is open to Children in Care but only funded for 50 pieces of work and aimed at those remaining in care.

1.3   The government has made £21million of funding available for Family Finding /Lifelong Links work via the DfE. KCC has submitted a bid for £715,000.00 to work with a minimum of 100 care leavers *(bid criteria is for 7- 10K per young person).* The bids focus is on leaving care

plans – for Lifelong Links work to be offered to Care Leavers as they move towards independence. Lifelong Links work will support each referred young person with a plan of where to gain help and support for both practical and emotional issues. This offer will extend more widely than family and friends – with advocacy support and bring in the community to support them on their journey to adulthood.

Financial Implications

2.1   If successful funding would be in place from November 2023 to 31st March 2025. All work will be formally evaluated by researchers, yet to be identified by DfE. This will measure the impact of the work undertaken.

2.2   This would add to our current service provision by reaching a wider cohort of young people leaving care and providing them with an improvement in the number of sustainable and supportive relationships they have and is attributable to better longer-term outcomes, and a reduction in mental health issues, isolation and loneliness. (See Impact Report attached) Reducing the cost to the public purse.

2.3   The money is divided into financial years.

	December 2023	March 2024
Total	245,866	469,828

Legal Implication

3.1   The LA will be expected to comply with the grant funding terms and conditions. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions will affect payment of the grant.

3.2   Grant funding will run until the end of March 2025. After the funding period ends, local authorities will be asked to continue to report outcomes until September 2025. This will allow the DfE us to gather information about how local authorities embed and sustain these programmes beyond the funding period.

Equalities Implications

4.1 The proposed decision will have positive impact across all protected characteristics as it will provide further support from KCC to improve social connections for young people in care and provide them with clear support plans from their family and network (including friends and professionals). This can aid their sense of belonging and confidence in being able to manage their lives, and decision making. The process will be open to all young people in care. Including young people with disabilities, mental health issues, gender diversity, BME, including UASC. The process is inclusive placing each young person at the centre of the planning process, giving them a voice to identify who is important to them and what needs to happen for them to move into a positive adulthood.

4.2 It is anticipated this proposal will not have any adverse negative impact on the protected characteristics of our care leavers that KCC has responsibility for and aim to promote overall fairness.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:
The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee will consider the decision on 21 November 2023.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
The DfE ambitions for reform are set out in Children's social care: stable homes, built on love

strategy and consultation, put loving and stable relationships at the heart of children's social care. This includes the mission that, by 2027, every care-experienced child and young person will feel they have strong, loving relationships in place. If the LA did not apply for this grant we would not be able to enhance our services for the Care Leavers.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

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signed

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date

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EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title

Lifelong Links bid to DfE

Responsible Officer

Clare Barton - CY SCS

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

Project/Programme

Commissioning/Procurement

No

Strategy/Policy

No

Details of other Service Activity

No

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Children Young People and Education

Responsible Service

Social Connections Service

Responsible Head of Service

Carrie Bill - CY SCS

Responsible Director

Stephen Fitzgerald - CY SCS

Aims and Objectives

The bir is for 5 FGC coordinators to backfill whilst experience coordiantors work with young people transitioning from care to independence. Also to employee 2 apprentices, care expienced to supprt young people through this process.

The aim of the work (Lifelong Links) is to widen the work we presently do and link it into leaving care plans –.

Young people transitioning from care to independence will be offered Lifelong LInks work, which will be completed with them, so they are clear where to gain help and support for both practical and emotional issues. The network will be identified, brought together with the young person, so that their voice is central to the process. The bid has built in funding for the young person to access advocacy too. Networks will be built from both safe family members and relevant professionals.

As there will be new starters and leavers in the next 18 months, we cannot give an exact figure, but we can say based on those who are currently looked after how many of them are due to turn 16/18 in the next 18 months which hopefully is sufficient for the bid that you are putting together.

In the next 18 months, there are 303 Looked After Children who will turn 16 – 230 citizen and 73 UASC.
In the next 18 months, there are 817 Looked After Children who will turn 18 – 390 citizen and 427 UASC.
357 are listed as having a disability

The work will be offered to all and outcomes will be analysed and research carried out into best ways of working and points of impact

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?

Yes

Have you consulted with stakeholders?

Yes

Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?

18+ team, VSK participation apprentices, Young Lives Foundations, IRO link person.

Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?

No

Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?

Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?

Service Users/clients

Service users/clients

Staff

Staff/Volunteers

Residents/Communities/Citizens

No

Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?

Yes

Details of Positive Impacts

The work has the potential to improve social connections for young people in care, but providing them with clear support plans from their family and network (inlcuding friends and professionals). This can aid their sense of belonging and confidence in being able to manage their lives, and decsion making. The process will be open to all young people in care . Amongst these are a number of young people with disablties, mental health issues, gender diveristy, and many ethnic backgrounds, including UASC.
The process places them at the centre of the planning process, giving them a voice in identifying who they want to present. It also inlcudes fuding for advocacy, translation, and suitable venues.

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age

Are there negative impacts for age?

No. Note: If Question 19a is "No", Questions 19b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval

Details of negative impacts for Age

Not Completed

Mitigating Actions for Age

Not Completed

Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age

Not Completed

20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability
Are there negative impacts for Disability?
No. Note: If Question 20a is "No", Questions 20b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval
Details of Negative Impacts for Disability
Not Completed
Mitigating actions for Disability
Not Completed
Responsible Officer for Disability
Not Completed
21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex
Are there negative impacts for Sex
No. Note: If Question 21a is "No", Questions 21b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval
Details of negative impacts for Sex
Not Completed
Mitigating actions for Sex
Not Completed
Responsible Officer for Sex
Not Completed
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
No. Note: If Question 22a is "No", Questions 22b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval
Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
Not Completed
Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Completed
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Completed
23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race
Are there negative impacts for Race
No. Note: If Question 23a is "No", Questions 23b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval
Negative impacts for Race
Not Completed
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Completed
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Completed
24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
No. Note: If Question 24a is "No", Questions 24b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
Not Completed
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Not Completed
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief
Not Completed

25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation	
No. Note: If Question 25a is "No", Questions 25b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval	
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation	
Not Completed	
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Not Completed	
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Not Completed	
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity	
No. Note: If Question 26a is "No", Questions 26b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval	
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Completed	
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Completed	
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Completed	
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
No. Note: If Question 27a is "No", Questions 27b,c,d will state "Not Applicable" when submission goes for approval	
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Completed	
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Completed	
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Completed	
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities	
Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities	
Yes - Add details of the negative impacts and mitigations.	
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities	
sometimes carers worry about this work - re opeing up contact with family	
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities	
will include fostering SWs in process to support carers. Can share research work with carers showing increase in stablitity	
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities	
clare barton	

From: **Roger Gough, Leader**
             Anjan Ghosh, Director of Public Health

To: **Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee,**
             21 November 2023

Subject: **Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy 23-00091**

Key decision: **New strategy or policy outside of the Policy Framework**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: None

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet, 4 January

Summary: The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy sets out shared outcomes for the health and wellbeing of our population that all partners in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System will work together to deliver. The strategy has been refreshed from the interim version to reflect the views, priorities and needs of people across Kent and Medway and partners across the system who are working to support them. It is an important opportunity to do things differently, integrate our services and act together on the wider determinants of health. This paper explains how the strategy has been refreshed, highlights the main commitments and how it has been improved from the interim version based on feedback. It sets out how delivery and monitoring is being planned to ensure that the strategy makes a real impact on the health and wellbeing of people in Kent and Medway.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to Cabinet on the proposed decision to approve the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy on behalf of KCC, attached as appendix A.

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1.   Introduction

1.1   Kent County Council is a lead partner in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System (ICS), and a statutory member of the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership (ICP). It is a statutory requirement for ICPs to prepare an Integrated Care Strategy. This paper presents the refreshed Integrated Care Strategy for Kent and Medway (appendix B).

1.2   The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy has been developed by the three statutory partners of the ICP – KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway. It will be approved by each of these partners through their own governance arrangements subject to recommendation for approval by the ICP at its meeting on 7 December 2023. Cabinet will be asked to approve the strategy for KCC on 4 January. Recommendation by the ICP and approval by all the three statutory partners will be required before the strategy can be

implemented. As the strategy takes a broad view of health and wellbeing, it is of relevance to several Cabinet Committees. It will be considered by the Health Reform and Public Health Cabinet Committee on November 7th, by Growth, Economic Development and Communities on 9 November, Adult Social Care on 23 November and Children, Young People and Education on 21 November. Where further feedback is received, minor additional changes will be made before the final draft is presented to the ICP.

1.3 The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy also performs the role of the Kent Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Given that the Kent area covers most of the Integrated Care System's footprint, having a single strategy for the health and wellbeing of the population of Kent will provide clarity and ensure that all partners are focused on delivering the shared outcomes that have been identified. The Kent Health and Wellbeing Board is responsible for approving the Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Kent and will receive the Integrated Care Strategy at its next meeting in December.

1.4 The health of the people we serve is not improving in the way we would wish it to. In many areas we are now performing relatively less well than the England average. This is driven by the wide range of determinants of health discussed below, many of which are worsening locally, that in turn impact on health outcomes. We need a new approach to tackling health challenges, one that recognises the role that all partners can play in addressing these wider determinants. The requirement for a system Integrated Care Strategy is a timely opportunity to catalyse a system shift in this direction.

1.5 The purpose of an Integrated Care Strategy is to set the strategic direction and priorities for the health and wellbeing of the population across the ICS. The strategy presents an opportunity to do things differently, further integrating health and care services to better meet the needs of individuals and communities, support the sustainability of health and care services and go beyond 'traditional' NHS and social care services to enable action on the wider determinants of health with other partners. The wider determinants of health are critical because it is known that only about 20% of a person's health is related to clinical care, with the other 80% being attributable to health behaviours, socio-economic factors including education, employment and family/social support, and the built environment[1].

1.6 While the refresh of the strategy has been led by the statutory partners, it is a strategy for the whole system and all partners that play a role in supporting the health and wellbeing of people in Kent and Medway. Partners across the public, private and voluntary and community sector and people themselves have a vital role to play, and their views and priorities have shaped the refresh of the strategy.

1.7 In its Council Strategy, Framing Kent's Future, KCC has committed to seize the opportunity of integrating our planning, commissioning and decision making in adults', children's, and public health services through being a partner in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System at place and system level. Through

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[1] Robert Wood Johnson model, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, US County health rankings model 2014

its statutory requirements and the commitments it has made, KCC is a key partner in the development and implementation of the Integrated Care Strategy.

2.   Strategy development, contents and delivery

Development

2.1   There was a national requirement for all ICSs to publish their first Integrated Care Strategy by the end of 2022. Due to the short time allowed for development, with ICSs only becoming formalised in July 2022, an Interim Integrated Care Strategy for Kent and Medway was produced and approved by the ICP and statutory partners in December 2022. When the Interim Strategy was approved, all partners committed to refreshing it by the end of 2023 to allow for full engagement and consultation to inform the final version.

2.2   During 2023, extensive consultation with stakeholders and the public has taken place and the findings have informed the refreshed version. The consultation report is attached as Appendix C. As part of the consultation, Public Health has delivered workshops in each of Kent's 12 districts, working closely with the District/Borough/City councils and their local system partners to understand local issues, strengths and challenges as well as their thoughts on the interim strategy. This has ensured that the strategy is informed by the diverse needs and experiences of Kent's local communities and acknowledges and supports the vital role of district councils in promoting health and wellbeing. The refresh has also been informed by workshops with KCC members and officers including Directorate Management Teams, and with other partners including the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Kent Association of Local Councils and Kent Housing Group. Voluntary and Community Sector Alliance partners, Health and Care Partnerships and providers of health services across the system are amongst other stakeholders that have been engaged.

2.3   Feedback has shaped the principles that the refreshed Integrated Care Strategy is built around, including that the strategy will:
- Provide focus and clarity on the priorities we must deliver together, as a system, recognising the limited resources available and the scale of the challenge.
- Be supported by strategies and delivery plans which are organisation or subject matter specific.
- Recognise that local partners are best placed to understand local needs and the actions required to tackle them.
- Focus the whole system in tackling the wider determinants of health including tackling inequalities.
- Help deliver more integrated, joined up services across a wider group of partners to support people.

2.4   Feedback received from stakeholders on specific outcomes has been used to shape these sections of the refreshed strategy, as set out in the Contents section below.

2.5   The development of the Integrated Care Strategy has been jointly led by KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway through a multiagency steering group and project group. The ICP has shaped the development of the Strategy

through an initial workshop and ongoing engagement. Development of the Strategy has followed the requirements set out in statutory guidance, including contents to be included and involvement of stakeholders. The Strategy has been informed by the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for Kent and Medway.

Contents

2.6 The document is structured around the shared vision, six outcomes and three enablers that were agreed in the Interim Strategy. Feedback suggests that these are well supported as the shared outcomes that all partners want to work towards together. Some of the outcomes have been reworded in response to specific feedback to clarify or develop the priorities that partners will deliver. The main sections of the strategy are set out below:

2.7 **Introductory pages**
The introductory pages set the Kent and Medway context and explain the necessity of working together to support the health and wellbeing of the population and the new opportunity that coming together as an Integrated Care System presents. There is a summary of the purpose of the strategy and brief overview of the consultation activity that has informed it.

2.8 **Outcomes pages**
Each outcome is set out concisely on one page to aid focus and understanding of what we are aiming to achieve. There is a brief summary of the main points heard during the consultation activity around the outcome. Three or four priorities for delivery under each outcome have been carefully identified using the interim strategy as a starting point and refining this based on the feedback received from stakeholders on each outcome. There is a brief description of what we want to achieve, which focuses on the shared actions we need to take together. The priorities articulate the 'what' and allow for local and specialist delivery planning of 'how' this can best be delivered across the system. For each outcome, some examples of strategic indicators that will be used to measure impact have been included – there is more information on this in the section on delivery and monitoring below. 'I' statements from the point of view of a person receiving support or a member of the public have been included to help bring the outcome to life.

2.9 **Shared outcome 1: Give children and young people the best start in life**
This outcome has been developed working closely with KCC's Children, Young People and Education Directorate Management Team, health leads for children and young people and other partners. Compared to the interim version, it takes a more holistic approach to supporting the health and wellbeing of children and young people, encompassing support in communities and schools, and commitment to put the wider conditions in place for families to be able to raise physically and emotionally healthy children. The priorities are:
- Support families and communities so children thrive.
- Strive for children and young people to be physically and emotionally healthy.
- Help preschool and school-age children and young people achieve their potential.

2.10 **Shared outcome 2: Tackle the wider determinants to prevent ill health**
This outcome has been developed with input from KCC's Economic Development and Communities leads, KCC's Adult Social Care and Health Directorate Management Team and partners including the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. It is aligned to commitments in the developing Kent and Medway Economic Framework, reflecting the interconnectedness of health and economic outcomes. In the refresh this outcome has become more strongly focused on the wider determinants of health and the role that all partners have to play in improving them and in reducing health inequalities. The priorities are:
- Address the economic determinants that enable healthy lives including stable employment.
- Address the social determinants that enable healthy lives including social networks and safety.
- Address the environmental determinants that enable healthy lives including housing, transport and the natural and built environment.
- Address inequalities.

2.11 **Shared outcome 3: Support happy and healthy living**
This outcome has benefited from the input of KCC's Adult Social Care and Health Directorate Management Team to align with strategic priorities for adult social care. It focuses on supporting people to choose healthy behaviours and take control of their health throughout their lives to prevent, reduce or delay the need for health and care support and services. In the refresh this outcome covers mental health with the same importance as physical health, and sets out a shared ambition for people with health and care needs to live independently and safely in their home within their communities supported by care that is joined up between partners including vitally those provided by the voluntary and community sector. The priorities are:
- Support adoption of positive mental and physical health behaviours.
- Deliver personalised care and support centred on individuals providing them with choice and control.
- Support people to live and age well, be resilient and independent.

2.12 **Shared outcome 4: Empower people to best manage their health conditions**
This outcome is about supporting people when they have health, care and support needs, including through multidisciplinary teams of professionals from different services working together with the person at the centre. It also includes commitments on providing consistently high-quality primary care with access to the right healthcare professional at the right time. The commitments around supporting informal carers have been developed with input from KCC Adult Social Care and Health leads and are aligned to the KCC Carers Strategy. The priorities are:
- Empower those with multiple or long-term conditions through multidisciplinary teams.
- Provide high quality primary care.
- Support carers.

2.13 **Shared outcome 5: Improve health and care services**
This outcome has been significantly strengthened from the interim strategy which focused on hospital services, and now articulates the system's broader commitment to work together to improve the standard of all health, care and

support services, with input from Adult Social Care leads. It sets out how we can work better together to make the best use of our resources, improve communication and the transfer of care between services and settings, for example when someone is discharged from hospital. By integrating the way we work, we can improve the experience of people who need health, care and support services. The priorities are:
- Improve equity of access to health and care services.
- Communicate better between our partners especially when individuals are transferring between health and care settings.
- Tackle mental health issues with the same energy and priority as physical illness.
- Provide high-quality care.

2.14 **Shared outcome 6: Support and grow our workforce**
This outcome has been developed jointly by the workforce leads for KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway. The priorities reflect the shared workforce pressures experienced by the statutory partners and the wider health and care workforce. By working together to plan, build and support this workforce, we will better support the sustainability of health and care services. Priorities are:
- Grow our skills and workforce.
- Build 'one' workforce.
- Look after our people.
- Champion inclusive teams.

2.15 **Enablers**
The three enablers that will underpin delivery of the strategy are:
- We will drive research, innovation and improvement across the system.
- We will provide system leadership to make the most of our collective resources.
- We will engage our communities on our strategy and in co-designing services.
These have been expressed more concisely but are largely unchanged from the interim strategy, as feedback suggested that these are well understood and supported.

<u>Delivery and monitoring</u>

2.16 The Integrated Care Strategy sets out the shared outcomes that the system will work towards. Many partners and partnerships across the system will play a role in delivering them through a number of delivery plans developed to meet the needs of a particular place (for example in the case of a district council or Health and Care Partnership,) or a specialist area (for example a new system strategy on children and young people). The strategy reflects locally agreed priorities and recognises the need for locally developed and owned action plans if it is to be successful, as well as system wide plans.

2.17 Delivery planning has already started over the last year based on the interim strategy and will be informed and prioritised by the refreshed version. Partners across the system are working on how we will bring together delivery planning and ensure accountability and monitoring of progress, with Public Health leading on coordinating the important role of KCC's services in delivery.

2.18 The Integrated Care Partnership has a role to monitor the impact that delivery of the shared outcomes in the strategy is having on improving the health and wellbeing of the population and highlight where this needs to go further. To support the ICP to do this, Public Health teams in KCC and Medway Council have worked with health colleagues to develop a draft set of strategic indicators using a 'logical framework' methodology. Some of these draft indicators have been included in the outcomes pages to illustrate the impact that successful delivery would bring. The indicators will be finalised based on the refreshed strategy, and the ICP will start to receive reports on these indicators.

2.19 The ICP is also considering how it can complement the information it will receive from the indicators with a qualitative approach to monitoring the impact of delivery, including through learning from the experiences of people receiving support and services and people working across the system, and sharing best practice.

3. Financial Implications

3.1 No direct costs are associated with the approval of the Integrated Care Strategy. Costs for consultation activity and officer time in developing the strategy have been managed within existing budgets.

3.2 The Integrated Care Strategy sets out the vision for further integration of our services to better meet health and care needs and make the best use of resources. Delivery of the strategy will be managed through more detailed delivery and commissioning plans across the system, where specific financial implications will be identified and managed.

4. Legal implications

4.1 KCC is a partner local authority in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System and a statutory member of the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership. The Health and Care Act 2022 requires Integrated Care Partnerships to produce an Integrated Care Strategy to set out how the assessed health and care needs of the area can be met through the exercise of the functions of the Integrated Care Board, partner local authorities or NHS England. Integrated Care Systems must draw on the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies and Joint Strategic Needs Assessments in producing their Integrated Care Strategies. Commissioners must have regard to the relevant Integrated Care Strategy when exercising any of their functions, so far as relevant.

5. Equalities implications

5.1 An Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Impact Assessment has been completed for the Integrated Care Strategy and is attached as appendix D. This has been led by colleagues at NHS Kent and Medway with input from KCC.

5.2 The Integrated Care Strategy aims to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for all people in Kent and Medway, with a particular emphasis on addressing health inequalities and providing more support for those with the greatest need including needs associated with protected characteristics. Subsequently, the

assessment identifies that there is potential for positive impact for all protected characteristic groups, to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, to advance equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and therefore meets the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty.

5.3 The assessment sets out an action to ensure that detailed equality analysis and mitigation is put in place for specific service changes or projects that happen as a result of the strategy.

6. Conclusions

6.1 The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy has been refreshed and improved based on extensive public and stakeholder consultation. It represents an opportunity to work in a more integrated way, support prevention of health and care needs and involve a broad range of partners who play a role in improving the wider determinants of health and tackling health inequalities.

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7. Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to Cabinet on the proposed decision to approve the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy on behalf of KCC, attached as appendix A.

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8. Background Documents

8.1 Statutory guidance on the development of Integrated Care Strategies (Department of Health and Social Care)- https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-preparation-of-integrated-care-strategies/guidance-on-the-preparation-of-integrated-care-strategies

8.2 Details of the Decision 22/00097 taken by Cabinet to approve the Interim Integrated Care Strategy - https://kcc-app610/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=2662

9. Appendices

A: Proposed Record of Decision
B: Draft Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy
C: Consultation report
D: Equality Impact Assessment

10. Contact details

Dr Anjan Ghosh
Director of Public Health
Anjan.ghosh@kent.gov.uk
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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY: **Cabinet**	DECISION NO: 23-00091

For publication *[Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]*

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:
  a) *result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or*
  b) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
      - *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*
      - *significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision
Approval of the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy

Decision:

Cabinet:

approves the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy, subject to final recommendation by the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership; and delegates authority to the Director of Public Health to take the relevant actions to implement this decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

KCC is a partner local authority in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System and a statutory member of the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership (ICP). It is a statutory requirement for Integrated Care Partnerships to produce an Integrated Care Strategy, which sets the strategic direction and priorities for the health and wellbeing of the population. Recommendation by the ICP and approval by the three statutory partners (KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway) is required before the strategy can be implemented. The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy also performs the role of the Kent Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The strategy will be a vehicle for the further integration of health and care services to better meet the needs of individuals and communities, support the sustainability of health and care services and go beyond 'traditional' NHS and social care services to act on the wider determinants of health with other partners to bring real improvements in health outcomes. It will support KCC to achieve the commitments set out in *Framing Kent's Future* to integrate our planning, commissioning and decision making in adult's, children's, and public health services through being a partner in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System at place and system level

Financial Implications
No direct costs are associated with the approval of the Integrated Care Strategy. Costs for consultation activity and officer time in developing the strategy have been managed within existing budgets.

The Integrated Care Strategy sets out the vision for further integration of our services to better meet health and care needs and make the best use of resources. Delivery of the strategy will be managed through more detailed delivery and commissioning plans across the system, where specific financial implications will be identified and managed.

Legal Implications
KCC is a partner local authority in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System and a statutory member of the Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership. The Health and Care Act 2022 requires Integrated Care Partnerships to produce an Integrated Care Strategy to set out how the assessed health and care needs of the area can be met through the exercise of the functions of the Integrated Care Board, partner local authorities or NHS England. Integrated Care Systems must draw on the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies and Joint Strategic Needs Assessments in producing their Integrated Care Strategies. Commissioners must have regard to the relevant Integrated Care Strategy when exercising any of their functions, so far as relevant.

Equalities implications
An Equality Impact Assessment for the Integrated Care Strategy is in development alongside the development of the strategy. This is being led jointly by KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway. The strategy aims to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for all people in Kent and Medway, with a particular emphasis on addressing health inequalities and providing more support for those with the greatest need including needs associated with protected characteristics. There is therefore expected to be a positive overall impact of the strategy. Detailed equality impact assessment and planning will need to be undertaken for the actions put in place by all partners to deliver the shared outcomes and priorities in the strategy.

Data Protection implications
A Data Protection Impact Assessment is not required.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:

The Integrated Care Strategy will be considered by the following relevant Cabinet Committees:

- Health Reform and Public Health – 7 November
- Growth, Economic Development and Communities – 9 November
- Adult Social Care – 15 November
- Children, Young People and Education – 21 November

Extensive stakeholder and public consultation has taken place to inform the refresh of the Integrated Care Strategy. Details are provided in the Consultation Report.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
N/A due to the statutory requirements set out above.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer:

None.

....
signed   date

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy

Draft Version 7
26 October 2023

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Foreword

'We will work together to make health and wellbeing better than any partner can do alone.' This is our vision for the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System, which brings together all our system partners to make a significant difference, improving local services and supporting healthier living.

We know that the wider determinants of health, for example education, housing, environment, transport, employment and community safety, have the greatest impact on our health. Variation in people's experiences of health, care and these wider determinants result in health inequalities, which are preventable, unfair and unjust differences.

Our Interim Integrated Care Strategy was published last year and set out a shared purpose and common aspiration of partners to tackle the full range of health determinants, working in increasingly joined up ways to improve health and address inequalities. Since then we have asked people, organisations and local partnerships to engage with us in shaping this final version. It has been refined through reflecting local priorities and work planned across Kent and Medway organisations to agree key system priorities. This strategy, which is also the Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Kent, sets our vision for our system and all partners will tailor its delivery to meet local need, making a difference to the lives of the people of Kent and Medway.

Against a backdrop of increasing demand and challenging financial times we must change how we approach improving health and wellbeing, and as leaders in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System we remain committed to our pledge.

Together, we can

Our Pledge

Recognising that citizens' health, care and wellbeing are impacted by economic, social and environmental factors more than the health and care services they can access, we pledge to bring the full weight of our organisational and individual efforts to collaborate to enable the people of Kent and Medway to lead the most prosperous, healthy, independent and contented lives they can.

Through this collaborative movement we will work together to reduce economic and health inequalities, support social and economic development, improve public service outcomes, and ensure services for citizens are excellent quality and good value for money. Together, we can.

Cedi Frederick,
NHS Kent and Medway

Cllr Vince Maple,
Medway Council

Cllr Roger Gough,
Kent County Council

NHS
Kent and Medway

Medway COUNCIL
Serving You

Kent County Council

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Introduction and context

Kent and Medway is an attractive place for so many who choose to make their lives here. With close proximity to London and mainland Europe, and a plethora of green spaces known as the 'garden of England', it is home to some of the most affluent areas of England. Nevertheless, it is also home to some of the most (bottom 10%) socially deprived areas in England. This correlates with the health outcomes achieved. With the current cost of living crisis, these disparities will persist or worsen without our concerted, collective effort.

Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership was formed in 2022 with a strong history of partnership working, and as a result we have started to see where this approach is making a difference. In the last year we have spoken to people, organisations and partnerships to produce this Integrated Care Strategy. It is underpinned by our Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, individual subject-specific strategies and the Medway Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy. It also constitutes the Kent Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Our population is growing faster than the national average - over 20% growth is predicted between 2011-2031.

In Medway and Swale, local survival rates for cancer, in particular lung cancer, are among the lowest in the country.

Life expectancy is no longer increasing in Kent and Medway. In all areas, apart from Thanet, the gap in life expectancy is wider for men than women. Life expectancy at birth in Medway, Swale and Thanet is below the England average for both men and women.

More people are experiencing depression or severe mental illness

Over two thirds of adults are now overweight or obese and physical activity levels for children and young people are not increasing

Incidents of domestic abuse are increasing

Kent and Medway lags behind the UK and South East in some indicators of economic success, including productivity and skill levels

The covid-19 pandemic has brought inequalities into focus. Fewer children are school ready and there has been a drop in expected levels in phonics screening for Year 1.

Across Kent and Medway around 170,000 adults aged 16+ provide hours of unpaid care each week

Although women's life expectancy is higher, women spend more years, and a greater proportion of their lives, in poor health than men (23% vs 19-22%). The number of years spent in poor health has either increased or remained relatively unchanged across Kent and Medway.

12% of people in West Kent smoke, compared to over a fifth (21%) in Swale.

East Kent is bordered by the sea. England's Chief Medical Officer Annual Report 2021 highlighted that coastal communities have some of the worst health outcomes in England, with low life expectancy and high rates of many major diseases. Running through the report is the fact that coastal communities have multiple, overlapping but addressable health problems.

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Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Why we need an Integrated Care Strategy now

✓ Key measures of health and wellbeing are getting worse, or not improving as fast as the national average. We must take a **different approach and all tackle the wider determinants of health** (see figure of Robert Wood Johnson model).

✓ We must seize the **enormous opportunity** that working as an integrated system presents to bring real improvements to the health and wellbeing of our population and put our services on a sustainable footing, given the resource and demand pressures we all face.

✓ This strategy uses a consensus to agree the **priorities we must deliver together as a system**, so all partners can target our limited resources and assets where we can make the biggest improvements together.

✓ This strategy should not provide the 'how'. We recognise that **local partners** are best placed to **understand local needs** and the actions required to tackle them. The strategy will be supported by delivery plans which are organisation or subject matter specific.

✓ The strategy will enable a balance between universal preventative services and bespoke additional support for those with greatest needs, also known as **proportionate universalism.**

✓ A logical framework (logframe) matrix will include system indicators and be used by all partners to **track progress on delivery** for each outcome. Examples of these indictors are included for each outcome.

Diet / Exercise | Alcohol use | Education | Income | Access to Care | Environmental Quality
10% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 5%
Health Behaviours 30% | | Socio-economic Factors 40% | | Clinical Care 20% | Built Environment 10%
10% | 5% | 10% | 5% | | 5%
Smoking | Poor Sexual Health | Employment | Family / Social Support | Community Safety | Quality of Care | Built Environment

Based on: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, US County health rankings model 2014
https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/media/document/CHRR_2014_Key_Findings.pdf

![Kent and Medway Integrated Care System]

Delivering together as an Integrated Care System

The Kent and Medway Integrated Care System is made up of many organisations who play a role in supporting the health, care and wellbeing of people in our area.

To improve health and wellbeing, we must tackle the wider determinants of health and address increasing health inequalities. We can only do this if we all play our role and work together to maximise our collective impact. We can all contribute using the assets and opportunities we already have to promote health and wellbeing and prevent ill-health. This includes acting as anchor institutions to support the social and economic development of our local communities, promoting health and wellbeing in every contact with people and through initiatives such as the "Daily Mile" to build physical activity into the school day.

We also know that local communities, supported by the vital role of the local voluntary and community sector, are best placed to know their needs and to play a full role in improving health and wellbeing by involving and empowering them.

1.9 million people	**2** Healthwatch organisations	Approx **4,000** registered charities	**90,000** staff working across health and care
13 housing authorities	Over **74,000** businesses and enterprises	**14** councils 1 county, 1 unitary, 12 districts	**184** GP practices in **41** Primary Care Networks
694 schools and **1,713** nurseries/early years settings	**4** Health and Care Partnerships	**325** pharmacies	**1** medical school and **3** universities
7 NHS provider trusts and **1** Integrated Care Board	**642** care homes	**321** parish and town councils	**1** Police Force and **1** Fire and Rescue Service

![Kent and Medway Integrated Care System]

How we listened to develop the strategy

Work with system partners e.g. district councils, Kent Association of Local Councils, voluntary sector, Kent Housing, Police and Crime Commissioner

Online platform 'Have your say in Kent and Medway' Over 350 responses

Nearly 9,000 clicks on social media links

Over 1,000 responses in total

Newsletters, staff bulletins, residents' news, social media promotion and paid advertising reached 1.5 million people

32 events
Family fun days, shopping centres, leisure centres, health bus, conferences

Focus groups
led by community and voluntary sector organisations reaching over 300 people

Thank you!

What we heard…

The strategy needs to set a vision and enable local delivery

Focus on the wider determinants of health and health inequalities strongly supported

Need to recognise the financial challenges and difficulties of partnership working

Local partners, people and communities are best placed to lead development, delivery and evaluation

Communication between services needs to improve

Access to GPs, social care and mental health services needs to improve

Digital services are good but not accessible for everyone, there should be alternatives

More support for carers

Further detail is included for each of the outcomes on the following pages.

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Overview of the Integrated Care Strategy

Our vision:
We will work together to make health and wellbeing better than any partner can do alone

Together we will…

Give children and young people the best start in life	Tackle the wider determinants to prevent ill health	Support happy and healthy living for all	Empower patients and carers	Improve health and care services	Support and grow our workforce

What we need to achieve

• Support families and communities so children thrive • Strive for children and young people to be physically and emotionally healthy • Help preschool and school-age children and young people achieve their potential	• Address the social, economic and environmental determinants that enable mentally and physically healthy lives • Address inequalities	• Support adoption of positive mental and physical health • Deliver personalised care and support centred on individuals providing them with choice and control • Support people to live and age well, be resilient and independent	• Empower those with multiple or long-term conditions through multidisciplinary teams • Provide high quality primary care • Support carers	• Improve equity of access to services • Communicate better between our partners when changing care settings • Tackle mental health issues with the same priority as physical illness • Provide high-quality care to all	• Grow our skills and workforce • Build 'one' workforce • Look after our people • Champion inclusive teams

Enablers:
We will drive research, innovation and improvement across the system
We will provide system leadership and make the most of our collective resources including our estate
We will engage our communities on our strategy and in co-designing services

Shared outcome 1: Give children and young people the best start in life

We will ensure that the conditions and support are in place for all children and young people to be healthy, resilient and ambitious for their future.

What we heard:	Priorities to deliver this outcome: Together we will…	Indicators for this outcome could include:
• Improve support for those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and their families • Support families with all aspects of the wider determinants of health including mental wellbeing, finance and childcare • Safeguarding particularly the most at risk children • Accessible Evidence Based Parenting support • Ensure local access to support for families	**Support families and communities so children thrive** We will take a whole-family approach, coproducing with children, young people and families, and looking at all elements that families need to thrive, with support in safe, strong communities that addresses poverty, housing, education, health and social care. We will use our Family Hub model, bringing together universal children's services to include midwifery, health visiting, mental health, infant feeding, early help and safeguarding support for children and their families, including children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). We will transform how we help families access the right support, in the right place at the right time, and ensure the support they receive is joined up across organisations. We will improve the transition to adult services. **Strive for children and young people to be physically and emotionally healthy** We will set high aspirations for the health of children and young people and make this everyone's business. This will include a preventative approach to keep children physically healthy, promoting healthy eating, high levels of physical activity and improving air quality. We will address health inequalities including smoking in pregnancy, breastfeeding, immunisation and childhood obesity. Children who are more likely to experience poorer outcomes, including children in care and care leavers, refugees and those who have offended, will receive more support. We will work together to help communities and schools build emotional resilience, tackle bullying and loneliness and provide opportunities for children, young people and families to form supportive networks and take part in social and leisure opportunities. Children and young people at most risk of significant and enduring mental health needs will receive timely and effective interventions. We will protect young people from criminal harm and exploitation, tackle the challenges caused by domestic abuse and support victims.	By 2028/29, the proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery will have reduced from 10.2% to no more than 6%. By 2028, the % of children in Year 6 who are healthy weight will have increased from 63.4% to more than 66%. By 2028 pupil absence rates will have fallen from 7.9% to below 5%. By 2028, pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage will have improved from 65.8% to at least 70%. Outcome indicator relating to SEND to be added

Everyone plays a role in keeping children safe. Across the system we bring together our collective information, skills and resources to strengthen our early help and safeguarding arrangements and work together to identify and tackle safeguarding priorities in our communities.

Help preschool and school-age children and young people achieve their potential
We will make sure children are ready for school through co-produced, evidence-based support, including parenting support, and high-quality early years and childcare. We will tackle low school attendance, provide equal access to educational opportunities and ensure that young people are skilled and ready for adult life. We are committed to working together with families on our collective responsibility to support children with SEND. We will strengthen the capability of mainstream early years and education settings and universal services to ensure children with SEND are included, their needs are met and they can thrive. Where specialist help is required, this will be identified early and seamlessly coordinated.

I am happy and secure at school and at home

I am working hard to get the qualifications I need to achieve my ambitions

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Shared outcome 2: Tackle the wider determinants to prevent ill health

Address the wider determinants of health (social, economic and environmental), to improve the physical and mental health of all residents, tackle inequalities, and focus on those who are most vulnerable

What we heard:
- Target prevention activities for each community group, making the most of VCSE expertise and community assets
- Longer duration for prevention programmes
- Support for cost of living – housing, transport, food
- Extend use of social prescribing
- Improve transport access to services, jobs and social opportunities

Priorities to deliver this outcome:
Together we will…

Address the economic determinants that enable healthy lives including stable employment

We will attract and support new businesses and encourage all large employers to develop as anchor organisations within their communities including all public sector organisations, procuring and employing locally in a way that optimises social value. We will support people and small businesses with the cost-of-living crisis. We will help people achieve secure employment through education and skills development and by supporting businesses.

Address the social determinants that enable healthy lives including social networks and safety

We will build communities where everyone belongs. We will work with communities, building on their assets to address key health and social issues including loneliness, community safety and the economic burdens from misuse of drugs & alcohol. We will further develop social prescribing and local voluntary and community capacity to meet these challenges. The importance of Active Travel, access to services, work and leisure, and best use of local Libraries, Community Hubs, Arts and Heritage opportunities are recognised. In partnership we will promote community safety, tackling crime and preventing and reducing serious violence, antisocial behaviour and discrimination that can make people feel unsafe or unwelcome.

Address the environmental determinants that enable healthy lives including housing, transport and the natural and built environment

We will plan, develop and regenerate in a way that improves quality of life for new and existing communities – across built and natural infrastructures including housing, transport and the local environment. We will incorporate the impact of climate change in all planning. We will explore how we can better normalise sustainable ways of working and make best use of all our resources. We will work to provide accessible homes for life and services for all, through planning and with housing providers. We will plan to improve safety, air quality and promote physical activity.

Address inequalities

We will ensure people who need them will have access to benefits, housing, services and support through identification, signposting and a directory of local support as well as opportunities to access work through skills development and local transport. We will focus on prevention and help people, including those with mental health issues, learning disabilities and neurodiversity, to enter, re-enter and be retained in the workplace, to have secure homes, benefits and social networks and opportunities.

Indicators for this outcome could include:

By 2028, average income in Kent and Medway will be 5% higher than the national average.

By 2028/29, the proportion of people who feel lonely often or always will have reduced from [%] to no more than 5% across Kent and Medway.

By 2028/29, the percentage of the population who are in contact with secondary mental health services that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 69) will have increased from 8% to above 15% in Kent and Medway.

Environmental indicator to be added

By 2028/29, the percentage of the population who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 64) is similar to, or better than, the national average.

There is lots to do around here and I feel safe

I have been diagnosed with depression but my employer has been great working with services so I can still manage work

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Shared outcome 3: Supporting happy and healthy living

Help people to manage their own health and wellbeing and be proactive partners in their care so they can live happy, independent and fulfilling lives; adding years to life and life to years.

Priorities to deliver this outcome: Together we will…	Indicators for this outcome could include:

What we heard:
- Improve the transition between services – communication, user experience, timeliness
- Engage with communities to tailor communications and support for each community
- Joined up services to support people who are at risk including survivors of domestic abuse and people who are homeless
- Support veterans
- Focus on adult safeguarding

Support adoption of positive mental and physical health behaviours

We will deliver evidenced based support to all at an appropriate scale to enable healthy weight, healthy diet choices, physical activity, good sexual health, and minimise alcohol and substance misuse and tobacco use to prevent ill health. We will work with communities to develop community led approaches and local active and sustainable travel to support this. We will increase the use of 'making every contact count' and social prescribing to signpost and offer bespoke support where needed to help tackle inequalities using a proportionate universal approach. Additionally, by addressing socioeconomic determinants and aiding mental wellbeing we will help people adopt healthy lifestyles. We will improve health through a system wide approach to crime reduction with victim and offender support, tackling drugs, domestic abuse, exploitation, harm and violence against women and girls.

Deliver personalised care and support centred on individuals providing them with choice and control

We will use data to identify those most at risk and ensure all care is focussed on the individual with seamless transition between services, good communication, timely care and understanding of user needs and experience. People living with dementia will be supported to live as well and as independently as possible with high quality, compassionate care from diagnosis through to end of life. We will improve the support we offer for women's health issues such as menopause. We will develop joined up holistic support for at risk groups including survivors of domestic abuse, people who are homeless, who misuse substances, who have mental health issues, who are veterans or who have offended.

Support people to live and age well, be resilient and independent

We will promote people's wellbeing to prevent, reduce or delay the need for care, focussing on the strengths of people, their families, their carers and their communities, enabling people to live independently and safely within their local community including by using technology. We will ensure accessible joined up multi agency working between services across health, social care, housing, criminal justice, the voluntary sector and others.   With clear pathways and ongoing support for those with complex needs and overcoming barriers to data sharing. We will ensure people receive the care they need to preserve their dignity and wellbeing, to keep them independent for as long as possible and to be comfortable, dying in a place of their choosing. Further we will as a system work to ensure people, especially those who are most at risk are safe in their homes and communities.

By 2028, the % of adults in Kent and Medway who are physically inactive will have fallen from 22.3% to 18%

By 2028, the % of adults in Kent and Medway who are overweight or obese will have fallen from 64.1% to 62%.

By 2028, hospital admissions in Kent and Medway due to alcohol will have fallen from 418.7 to 360 per 100,000.

By 2028, the rate of emergency admissions for those who are frail will have reduced by at least 1.5% to the rate it was in 2018.

By 2028, diabetes complications such as stroke, heart attacks, amputations, etc., will have reduced by at least 10%.

Social care indicator to be added

I lost weight with peer support from a local group I learnt about when I visited the hospital for something else

I have care and support that enables me to live as I want to

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Shared outcome 4: Empower people to best manage their health conditions

Support people with multiple health conditions to be part of a team with health and social care professionals working compassionately to improve their health and wellbeing.

What we heard:

- Increase involvement of patients and carers in care plans

- Improve access to and consistency of primary care including general practice, dentistry and pharmacy provision.

- Increase offer of support and provide flexibility for carers

"We are not always superhuman. Someone to support us to support our child."

Priorities to deliver this outcome: Together we will…

Empower those with multiple or long-term conditions through multidisciplinary teams

We will support individuals to holistically understand and manage their conditions (such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, dementia, respiratory disease and frailty) by using Complex Care Teams and Multi-Disciplinary Teams. This will help reduce or delay escalation of their needs. We will use a model of shared information and decision-making to empower individuals to only have to tell their story once and make informed choices about how, when and where they receive care, which will support individuals to achieve their goals. We will utilise developing technologies including telecare and telehealth, direct payments, personal health budgets, care packages and social prescribing where appropriate to support people to achieve their goals and live the life they want in a place called home.

Provide high quality primary care

We will work towards a system focused on prevention, health protection and early intervention to reduce the need for hospitalisation through ensuring people can readily access the services they need. We will ensure all pharmacies are supporting people with health care, self-care, signposting and healthy living advice. We will improve and increase access to dentist and eye health services. We want general practice to offer a consistently high-quality service to everyone in Kent and Medway. This means improving timely access to a health care professional with the skills and expertise to provide the right support and guidance, this could be a physiotherapist, doctor, nurse, podiatrist or other primary care health and care professional. We will work across the system to support the provision of primary care, responding to the needs of new, and growing, communities and making the most of community assets.

Support carers

We will value the important role of informal carers, involve them in all decisions, care planning and provide support for their needs. We will make a difference every day by supporting and empowering carers with ready access to support and advice. We recognise the potential impact of their responsibilities on young carers and commit to reducing these challenges.

Indicators for this outcome could include:

By 2025, the rising trend in the percentage of days disrupted by hospital care for those with long term conditions will have reversed.

By 2028, the people describing their overall experience of making a GP appointment as good will have increased from 49% to at least 60%.

Implement organisational carers strategies

By 2028, the proportion of carers who report that they are very satisfied with social services will have improved from 32.3% to at least 45%.

I can access the healthcare I need and know what options are available to me

I know what my rights as a carer are and can get timely information that is accurate, carer training and education and advice on all the possible options for my health and wellbeing, support needs and finance and housing

Shared outcome 5: Improve health and care services

Improve access for all to health and care services, providing services as locally as possible and creating centres of excellence for specialist care where that improves quality, safety and sustainability

What we heard:

- Broaden to incorporate all aspects of health care not just hospital services
- Timely access to all parts of health care particularly primary care services
- Improve communication and transition between all parts of health and care services
- Increase the services offered in the community and by social care

Priorities to deliver this outcome:
Together we will…

Improve equity of access to health and care services
We will seek to improve the accessibility of all our services. We will ensure the right care in the right place providing care closer to home and services from a broader range of locations by making better use of our collective buildings and community assets. By taking services to individuals and continuing to offer digital help and advice, we hope to mitigate some of the social and economic reasons (such as travel costs, time off work and time out of education) why individuals do not seek (or attend) health and care services.

Communicate better between our partners especially when individuals are transferring between health and care settings
We will improve flow through the system by utilising end to end care and support planning, minimising hand offs and ensuring safe discharges by better supporting individuals leaving acute care settings when transferring to another location, sure that all partners (including individuals, carers and families) are aware of the care plan and by working as a team to minimise delays. We aim to ensure people are discharged to their home as a priority and linked to timely appropriate reablement, recovery and rehab services. Our ambition is that system partners jointly plan, commission, and deliver discharge services that maintain flow and are affordable pooling resources where appropriate and responding to seasonal pressures.

Tackle mental health issues with the same energy and priority as physical illness
We will support people of all ages with their emotional and mental wellbeing. We will improve how we support those with mental health conditions with their overall health and wellbeing, providing the integrated support they need from the right partner (such as housing, financial, education, employment, clinical care and police) when they need it and in a way that is right for them. We will work with VCSE partners to creatively support those at risk of suicide.

Provide high-quality care
We will continually seek to provide high quality of care by working in a more integrated way; expanding the skills and training of our staff; reducing the time waiting to be seen and treated and supported; streamlining our ways of working; improving the outcomes achieved; ensuring advocacy and enriching the overall experience of individuals, their carers and their families.

Indicators for this outcome could include:

By 2028, waits for diagnostics will meet national ambitions.

By 2028/29, the percentage of people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services will have increased in Kent to at least 90% and in Medway to be in line with the national average.

By 2025 we will meet national expectations for patients with length of stay of 21+ days who no longer meet with criteria to reside.

Inappropriate out of area mental health placements will be at or close to zero.

Maintain the increasing trend in the ratio of time people spend living in a healthy condition compared to total lifespan.

My family/carers and I knew when I was being discharged from hospital and what my care plan was

My appointment was by video call but there was an option to attend in person if I needed to

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Shared outcome 6: Support and grow our workforce

Make Kent and Medway a great place for our colleagues to live, work and learn

What we heard:

- Improve volunteering opportunities for staff
- Benefits for staff:
  - financial support
  - offers with local businesses
  - health and wellbeing support for example leisure facility membership offers
- Strengthen links and opportunities with education – schools, colleges and universities

Priorities to deliver this outcome:
Together we will…

Grow our skills and workforce

We will work as a system to plan and put in place a workforce with the right skills, values and behaviours to keep our services sustainable. We will attract people to live, study and work in Kent and Medway, promoting all that our area has to offer. We will work with education and training providers to develop and promote exciting and diverse career and training opportunities, provide talented and capable leadership and offer flexible and interesting careers to reduce long-term unemployment and support people to return in work.

Build 'one' workforce

We will implement a long-term workforce plan which supports integration across health and care services, enabled by digital technology, flexible working and cross sector workforce mobility. We will work in true partnership with our vital and valued volunteer workforce by seeking their input to shape, improve and deliver services.

Look after our people

We will be a great place to work and learn, with a positive shared culture where people feel things work well and they can make a real difference. We will ensure staff feel valued, supported and listened to. We will support our workforce, including helping them as their employer, to proactively manage their health and wellbeing.

Champion inclusive teams

We will foster an open, fair, positive, inclusive and supportive workplace culture that promotes respect. We will grow and celebrate diversity to be more representative of our communities, empower and develop colleagues from underrepresented groups.

Indicators for this outcome:

Shared workforce indicators will be developed by partners working across the system and are likely to include measures around:

- Vacancies
- Staff wellbeing
- Sickness absence
- VCSE workforce
- Supporting employment in under-represented groups

> I feel valued by my team and believe my employer cares about my health and wellbeing

> I hadn't realised how many opportunities there were in health and social care, and I've been able to complete further qualifications since joining

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Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Enablers and approach to delivering the strategy

Enabler: We will drive research, innovation and improvement across the system

We will empower our workforce to use research evidence and develop and test innovative approaches to their work, both to improve services and to develop new knowledge. We will establish better ways to collaborate between all partner organisations and with academia for service improvement, research and innovation. This will include safely sharing data and embracing digital innovation.

Enabler: We will provide system leadership and make the most of our collective resources

We will embed sustainability in everything we do through our green plan by ensuring our strategies and decision-making support social, economic and environmental prosperity now and for future generations. We will make the most of our collective resource including our estate and play our role as 'anchor institutions'. The principle of subsidiarity will ensure our places and neighbourhoods lead the development and implementation of delivery plans for this strategy.

Enabler: We will engage our communities on our strategy and in co-designing services

In developing this strategy we sought to engage with our residents and as partners and we will continue to do this as we implement plans to meet these aims and improve health and wellbeing.

Delivering the strategy

The priorities set out have been agreed by the partners in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System. We recognise that each place and neighbourhood is different, and delivery of the priorities will need to respond to specific needs and circumstances.

Local partners including districts have developed local alliances and networks that will deliver actions to tackle their key local health issues and which increasingly both recognise the challenges the local system faces and the need to tackle the wider determinants of health. The Medway Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy outlines the similar approach for Medway.

This Integrated Care Strategy will help align system objectives and actions to support these endeavours.

Monitoring the delivery of the strategy

Each Health and Care Partnership and the organisations that comprise these will monitor their progress in supporting the delivery of the strategy. NHS Kent and Medway, Kent County Council and Medway Council will each monitor the delivery of their actions to deliver this strategy.

The Integrated Care Partnership will receive quantitative updates on the progress in achieving the outcomes through the logframe matrix. Themed meetings will also provide qualitative information on progress.

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Conclusion

Thank you to everyone who helped us develop our final Integrated Care Strategy.

We recognise that change will not happen without our concerted, collective effort. We are determined to lead by example and create a culture of collaboration and trust, putting the health and wellbeing of the people of Kent and Medway at the heart of everything we do.

We will continue to use multiple channels to listen to our people and communities as we locally develop our delivery plans.

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Appendix C

Refresh of the Integrated Care Strategy
Findings from Engagement and Consultation

19 October 2023

Kent and Medway Integrated Care System

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 The Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) is responsible for producing the Integrated Care Strategy. The ICP is committed to ensuring that engagement and inclusiveness is championed throughout the Integrated Care System (ICS). However, the short national deadline to produce the first Integrated Care Strategy in Autumn 2022 meant there was not sufficient time to fully involve the public and key stakeholders in its development. The ICP was keen to ensure that Kent and Medway's strategy included the voice of the public and people who work across the System. Therefore, a decision was made to adopt an Interim Strategy for 2022/3 to allow time to gather the views of a wide range of people to inform a final version of the Strategy.

1.2 This report summarises the extensive engagement that has taken place across a number of different channels and in different settings to ensure wide engagement from our communities and with people who work across the System. It captures the main themes that were raised, views on the Interim Strategy and, more generally, what people think about services and their experiences of accessing support.

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

Executive Summary Cont.

2. What we did

2.1 The 3 statutory partners of the ICP, (Medway Council, NHS Kent and Medway and Kent County Council) undertook engagement and consultation work between January and September 2023. It is estimated that over 2,000 people took part in the consultation, either making use of digital opportunities to feedback or by attending the many workshops that were organised. Some focus groups were particularly targeted at those vulnerable communities who are not always heard, such as the homeless. The findings were collated and presented to the Integrated Care Partnership on 6th September for discussion and reflection.

2.2 The findings from the engagement work underpin the refreshed Strategy.General feedback has shaped the principles including a focus on prevention. local delivery, wider determinants and integration. Specific feedback about the six outcomes that frame the Strategy highlighted what was most important to people who use services and informed priority setting for each Outcome. This was then refined by talking to expert stakeholders in that area.

2.3 A final draft Strategy, shaped by all the feedback was shared for comment at the Kent and Medway Symposium on 20th October which was attended by over 100 people who are part of our Health and Care System, including the Voluntary and Community Sector, District Councils and Police as well as staff from NHS Kent and Medway, Kent County Council and Medway Council for final comment. The draft strategy will now make its way through the Governance of the three Statutory partners to ensure that any final comments or thoughts are collected, but more importantly to ensure that the Leaders across the System commit to supporting the delivery of the Strategy.

Executive Summary: Cont.

3. Key Messages

3.1 This report sets out the collated feedback.

Some key messages include:

- There was support for addressing the wider determinants of health and taking a more preventative focus in our planning and delivery of services.
- Our partners and the public wanted us to know that enabling local solutions in their communities and places where they live should be an important element in planning and delivering services.
- People shared their experiences. There was frustration with accessing services and in repeating the same information across agencies or getting lost in the System as they moved between services.
- There was acknowledgement that these are difficult financial times for the public sector and wider partners and that resources are limited.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The Strategy has been significantly influenced by the results of the wide-ranging consultation that has occurred. The principle of championing engagement remains at the heart of the Integrated Care Partnership's approach, and we will continue to include the Public and our Stakeholders as we plan for delivery of our System wide priorities.

1. Engagement activity on the Interim Strategy

Medway Council, NHS Kent and Medway and Kent County Council, as the three statutory partners of the Integrated Care Partnership, undertook extensive system-wide engagement between January and September 2023 to inform the refresh of the Integrated Care Strategy.

This included:

- Public communication and engagement activity and 32 events resulted in feedback from over 1200 people
- Online engagement platform and survey – over 350 responses and many more social media comments
- 20 focus groups with vulnerable communities facilitated by Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise organisations, including parents and carers of children with disabilities and additional support needs.
- Workshops with District Council's local system partners, Parish and Town Councils (through the Kent Association of Local Councils) and Members
- Engagement on the development of the Medway Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy
  - Online survey (Adults: 546; Children/Young People 148; Organisations 14 responses)
  - Focus group discussions with older people, sex workers, men and women experiencing homelessness, Brompton Barracks, parish council members, Imago service users made up of clients with mental health issues
- Gathering emerging priorities from Health and Care Partnerships
- Engagement with Children's Services, Adult Social Care and Growth/Community services teams
- Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) alliances
- Other partners including Kent Housing Group, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Kent Police.

2. Feedback on the Interim Strategy to inform the refresh

- Feedback received has shaped the refresh of the Strategy.
- We have received both:

    a) General feedback, on the purpose, scope and tone of the Interim Strategy
    - This has been used to shape the principles that guided the refresh

    b) Feedback on each of the 6 shared outcomes in the Interim Strategy
    - This shaped the content of the refreshed Strategy. General response to the Shared Outcomes was positive so it was agreed that they would not radically change but would be reworded to develop or clarify the priority.

- The Interim Integrated Care Strategy is available here - https://www.kmhealthandcare.uk/about-us/publications-and-foi

- *Note for KCC Cabinet Committees: More detail on feedback received through the engagement activity is available in separate reports prepared by KCC, Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway. Feedback received through the engagement activity led by KCC is attached as Appendix 1 at the end of this document. The reports from Medway Council and NHS Kent and Medway are available on request and will be published by these organisations shortly.*

3. General feedback

- "Together we will" not "together we can"
- Need bottom-up approach reflected in Strategy recognising local needs and challenge. Need local bespoke solutions not "one size fits all" Incorporate District strategies and role of Parishes
- Strategy intro is too focused on KCC, Medway and NHS – all system partners are just as important and shouldn't be grouped as 'other'
- Focus on wider determinants of health
- Focus on Inequalities welcome and need retain this focus where already commitments in strategies Need to be honest and explicitly recognise and address real world financial challenges and barriers to prevention and holistic working. How do we ensure thought space for prevention when intellectual focus is waiting times/winter plans – recognise difficult decisions ahead
- Need for up-to-date service directory, single point of access
- No wrong door approach. Needs shouldn't need to escalate to access support
- Estates and plans need to be coordinated across partners to meet all needs
- Develop strong data analytics
- Global warming as a threat to health
- Effective access to information and interpretation to services for people with sensory and physical disabilities with responsibility with service providers. Must include complaints systems
- Reallocate funding to System Strategy objectives recognising potential VCS and DCs – funding should be directed at areas of deprivation and VCSE
- Need to involve local people and communities in development, delivery and evaluation
- Need Adult Social Care and Adults Safeguarding to have a clearer place in the Strategy
- Need to translate into agreed action, deliver and monitor progress
- Will need to raise confidence strategy will be delivered

Kent and Medway
Integrated Care System

4. Public Online Survey – key themes across the Interim Strategy

- Access to GPs
- Improved communication between services
- Improved social care
- Improved mental health services – adult and children's
- Improved waiting times in general
- Transport to services
- Support for carers
- Support for – improved housing; heating/energy; exercise
- Digital but not always
- Active spaces, leisure facilities, green spaces
- More diverse, culturally aware/appropriate support (interpreters etc.)
- More youth clubs and support to encourage social interaction and learn skills

5. Feedback on Shared Outcome 1

> # We will give children and young people the best start in life

Summary of feedback received

Partners feedback -

- **General**
  - Strategy needs to cover all elements of children's health and wellbeing (not only health focused)
  - Work with schools more, relaunch Extended Schools
  - Parental support at a universal level
- **Best start in life**
  - How to deliver with accessible Evidence Based Parenting
  - Consider impact of changes to children's centres
  - Family Hubs and whole family approach
  - Maternity
  - Financial Planning and nutritional advice for young people and mothers
  - Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder – avoidable with early intervention
- **Supporting the 0-5 stage**
- Improved communications between acute and primary care to address 0-4yr old admissions
- **Emotional health and wellbeing**
  - Loneliness in young adults
- **Safeguarding**
- **Support for Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities and their families**
  - Strong, effective support for children with disabilities within the school system
- **Public health priorities** including Poverty (and impacts on diabetes, obesity, tooth decay) neglect, mental health and asthma

Summary of feedback received

Public feedback -

- **Maternity** – more education for student midwives; improved postnatal support and breastfeeding advice; support birth plans and patient choice; better access for patients to ultrasound services; advice & exercise videos for post c-section mothers.
- **Support families to give children a good start** – free books/better access to reading; quality healthy meals; pre-school attendance; parent networks; access to health visitor/more frequent contact; enhanced SEN training within preschool settings. Help with parenting skills.
- **Help families thrive / prevent health inequalities** – childcare voucher schemes; more health professional support; SEN support in schools.
- **Child safeguarding /social care** – internet security; promote foster care including sufficient funding. Mental health/coping support for parents who have their children taken into care
- Library based services for mother and baby are great for meeting people, learning through shared experiences (Hartbeeps, Toddler sense, Baby Bounce, Rhyme)

6. Feedback on Shared Outcome 2

Tackle the wider determinants to prevent ill health

Summary of feedback received

Partners feedback -

- **Prevention and inequalities**
  - Emphasis on Prevention supported – Evidence that money and commissioning is moving to prevention
  - Community hubs to support action on WDH including loneliness, physical activity and breast feeding
  - Define CORE20plus5 focussed on prevention and including for children
  - Targeted intervention for the most vulnerable / highest need groups, understand and meet local needs at Health and Care Partnership (HCP)level, delegations
  - Role of libraries in tackling upstream wider determinants of health
  - Stop doing short term projects
- **Role of the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise sector**
  - key to delivery but reducing and short-term funding and engagement within the system leadership is not reflective of this - need for parity and support for infrastructure– Wigan Deal approach (community investment for bottom-up prevention
  - Role VCSE in delivering sport and physical activity tackling social exclusion
  - Inverse Care Law with more volunteers in better off areas - Target more resources to VCSEs in areas of highest need
- **Social determinants / work**
  - Support for social prescribing to help people access benefits and tackle WDH
  - Need services for Social Prescribers to refer on to   - Review of social prescribing
  - Support for people with mental and physical health issues to access or retain work with additional intense targeted support for those with greatest challenges.
  - Participation arts and culture-based interventions – Creative health approaches
  - Childcare as barrier to work, cost and number of places
  - Support Apprenticeships and pre-employment experience opportunities
  - Needs focus on tackling Domestic Abuse
- **Anchor institutions**
  - Partners should commission locally not from elsewhere
  - Encourage local innovation and med tech investment through simplified procurement
  - Local Anchor networks including housing associations, NHS, Councils and colleges
  - As a key anchor, simplify NHS jobs application process to encourage applications

- **Physical environment / housing**
  - An Asset Based model should be used including optimal use community facilities and empty spaces
  - Transport infrastructure and public transport barrier to access jobs, social opportunities and services especially in rural areas
  - Focus on preventing homelessness with joined up system approach wrapped around individual to develop sustainable homes.
  - Joined up services including primary care for people who are homeless
  - Housing issues including houses of multiple occupation in former office premises – Better understand housing and health link
  - Developer contributions for infrastructure to support health and wellbeing
- **Poverty / cost of living**
  - Tackling poverty is fundamental to improved health
  - Recognise holistic not compartmentalised nature of poverty
  - Support around cost-of-living issues needs to link with financial support, mental health, employment and skills and environment
  - Lunch groups for vulnerable
  - Support pockets deprivation in more affluent areas
  - Support to tap into unclaimed benefits
- **Mental health**
  - Need for better accessible MH services

Public feedback -

- Reduce differences in life expectancy – keep people warm; GPs to identify those who could benefit from insultation / funded home improvement works?; community allotments to support healthy sustainable eating; improve access to healthcare; resources & education to self-sustain.
- Help needed to stay well – free prescriptions e.g., for care leavers; support for vulnerable and elderly; signposting services; independent living.
- Improve K&M as place to thrive – rent control; transport; housing; education and healthcare centres; change the providers of services
- Help with money management
- Mental health needs for barracks not being met (in-house available but sappers won't seek support for fear of impact on promotion opportunities)

7. Feedback on Shared outcome 3

Support happy and healthy living for all

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Summary of feedback received

Partners feedback –

- **Joining up services / data**
  - Joined up ongoing services needed around people with complex needs including housing with smooth referrals NHS and Local Authority
  - Joined up seamless services and removal silos to work – Community Hubs pilots No wrong door
  - Data sharing barriers need to be overcome
  - Integration health and social care
  - Commission joined up services with clear pathways and links and work with VCS as part of Multi agency working
  - Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) support and one stop approach around people who misuse substances
  - Systems need to intervene earlier. Frontline services to meet needs/signpost earlier
- **Empowering and engaging people and communities**
  - Empowering health choices
  - Consistent messaging to the community, including hyper-local communication and insight
  - Better support for personal choice around pathways – Reference One You.
  - System standards for co-production
  - Understand / promote role of community champions, trusted intermediaries and volunteers
  - Planning and design to help independence, housing to use NICE guidance around health
  - VCS engagement in dementia service planning and delivery
  - Challenge of Vaping
- **Focus on adult safeguarding**

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Summary of feedback received

Public feedback -

- More support services targeted at men
- Support people to live healthy lives – education; reduce social isolation (e.g., shared working spaces); free exercise classes for targeted groups; combat disability discrimination; creative activities to support wellbeing; price cap on fruit and veg, give food vouchers
- Support people to age well – not everything to be digital; holistic approach to healthcare considering housing particularly; provider better information; improve public transport; encourage wide range of outdoor activities (e.g., rambling)
- How give people control over their care – whole family approach; access to services; easier to request prescriptions; regular health checks; patient choice; better communication between professionals; access to medical notes
- How to help those in last stages of life – access for families; patient choice; responsive end of life care; more staff experienced in pain management and respecting patient choice
- People not aware of services available. Posters/directory of services needed. Advertise in places attended by people, not just online
- More exercise equipment in parks
- Affordable exercise facilities
- Informal drop-in places to sit and chat – you can be around people without always joining in.
- Help for older people to get best energy tariffs – difficulties navigating online systems.

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8. Feedback on Shared outcome 4

Empower patients and carers

Summary of feedback received

Partners feedback -

- **Primary care improvement and resourcing**
  - Need for better primary care
  - Need commitment to review resource allocation to improve primary care in areas with greatest need
  - Support for Fuller model
  - Develop Urgent Treatment Centres in areas with lowest GP capacity
  - **Specific points on GPs**
    - Improve access to GPs, both appointments and physical
    - Improve GP recruitment to areas with lower rates by population with focus on areas high population growth
- **Better community-based End of Life support** with care homes to relieve pressure on primary care
- **Enable free parking for health and care workers on visits**.
- Central navigation point for identifying support services
- Breakdown barriers between secondary and primary care
- Tackle GDPR to support information sharing
- Rewrite clinical care and other pathways to embed prevention
- Recognise role that acute trusts have around prevention – advice/signpost/protected clinician time

Summary of feedback received

Public feedback -

- Improve GP services – easier to get an appointment; better use of staff for particular medical needs; signpost to right service if not the GP; repeat prescriptions; GPs with specialisms (e.g., dementia); improve communication with patients and secondary care; improved recording of notes, medical conditions and data sharing; prioritise vulnerable and disabled people; more social prescribers
- Support those with multiple conditions – promote and implement ESTHER model; more time e.g., double appointments with GP; better carer and nursing support in community; educate clinicians to understand other conditions; improve access to medication; better Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) working
- How best to join up care – improved communication and clarity with MDTs; shared patient records
- What helps patients to feel empowered – patient choice, led by patients
- How to best support carers – flexible appointment times and location choice; more respite care and opportunities; someone to provide care when the carer has their own appointments

9. Feedback on Shared Outcome 5

Improve health and care services

Summary of feedback

Partners feedback -
- Appears focused on hospitals rather than healthcare
- Ensure timely access for all to specialist stroke services
- Allow access to elective care in NHS facilities with shortest waits even if distant

Public feedback –

What can we do to free up beds in hospitals, reduce the time people stay in them and support people when they are discharged?
- Social care: Increase social care funding, make sure social care are present at discharge assessments
- Halfway houses
- Get wider family involved
- Refer people to social prescribers
- Link in with GPs before discharge from hospital
- Better services in the community, especially frailty teams, physio, podiatry, occupational therapy
- Safeguarding issues
- Issues with council borders and which is the responsible authority
- Ensure all relevant healthcare staff can access the person in the community
- Change poor discharge processes with unrealistic expectations
- Better communication between specialist centres and local healthcare providers

Summary of feedback

What else should we do to provide quality healthcare as close to home as possible?
- Reduce waiting times
- Utilise empty buildings
- Pre-ops at home rather than in London hospitals
- Offer free parking at specialist centres
- Provide option of follow up appointments by phone with specialist centres to avoid long patient journeys.

What sort of specialist services would you be happy to travel to another part of Kent and Medway for?
- Any service
- Specialist
- Cancers

10. Feedback on Shared Outcome 6

Support and grow our workforce

Summary of feedback received

Public feedback on workforce:

- Improve volunteering opportunities for staff
- Benefits for staff – financial support, offers with local businesses, health and wellbeing support (e.g., support with fertility treatment and leisure facility membership offers)
- Respect in the workplace, flexible working, performance related bonus
- Strengthen links and opportunities with education – schools, colleges and universities

Public feedback on making Kent and Medway a great place to live and work for all:

- Improved leisure facilities
- Support for families with special educational needs
- Tackle environmental issues
- Improve transport and infrastructure
- Promote local business
- Good education and schools

Appendix 1 – Detailed feedback from engagement activity led by KCC

Interim Integrated Care Strategy Feedback

Partners

- A   Ashford
- C   Canterbury
- Da   Dartford
- D   Dover
- FH   Folkestone and Hythe
- G   Gravesham
- M   Maidstone
- PCC   Police, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- S   Sevenoaks
- SW   Swale
- T   Thanet
- TMBC   Tonbridge and Malling
- TW   Tonbridge Wells
- VCS   Voluntary and Community Sector

General Points

- "Together we will" not "together we can" (T)
- Need bottom-up approach reflected in Strategy recognising local needs and challenge. Need local bespoke solutions not "one size fits all" (G)(SW)
- Consider a Life Course Approach (G)
- Focus on WDH (TW)(TMBC)(T)
- Focus Inequalities welcome and need retain this focus where already commitments in strategies eg Kent HWB (T)(SW)
- Need to be honest and explicitly recognise and address real world financial challenges and barriers to prevention and holistic working. How do we ensure thought space for prevention when intellectual focus is waiting times/winter plans (M)(T)(SW)
- Need to translate into agreed action, deliver and monitor progress (S)(TW)(T)
- Need clarity on reasoning for choice of outcomes (S)
- Need for up to date service directory, single point of access (TW)(T)(SW)(D)(FH)(A)

General Points Continued (1)

- Estates and plans need to be coordinated across partners to meet all needs, DC needs to be on Estate Strategy group and better engaged (FH)(T)(M)
- Develop strong data analytics(M)
- Will need to raise confidence strategy will be delivered (M)
- Global warming as a threat to health (M)
- Effective access to information and interpretation to services for people with sensory and physical disabilities with responsibility with service providers. Must include complaints systems (M)
- Reallocate funding to System Strategy objectives recognising potential of VCS and DCs (M)(VCS Alliances)(Da)
- Districts do not map well to new NHS structure (SW)
- Need to involve local people and communities in development, delivery and evaluation (A)(M)
- Need clarity around governance and accountability (G)

General Points Continued (2)

- Areas with future high population growth must have all services (e.g. health, sports, leisure) planned and delivered with this in mind (Da)
- Decision making should include assessment of impacts on other parts of the system (C)
- VCS need to be an equal partner and respected as such (C)
- Longer term funding is required to enable sustainable services (C)
- VCS must be part of the prioritisation and decision making process (C)
- Organisations must communicate and coordinate more with each other to combat current silo working (D)
- There needs to be stronger mention of COVID, especially long Covid (D)
- Need a commitment to improve collaborative working between NHS and VCS (S)(Da)
- Improve social cohesion (Da)
- Better engagement of hard-to-reach communities (Da)

Outcome 1

- How to deliver best start in life with accessible Evidence Based Parenting (TMBC)(M)
- Loneliness in young adults (TW)
- Support for young people (G)
- Work with schools more, relaunch Extended Schools (M)(T)
- Rethink/Consider impact of closure children's centres (M)(T)(D)
- Financial Planning and nutritional advice for young people and mothers(M)(A)
- Strong, effective support for children with disabilities within the school system (VCS)
- Focus on weight loss (G)
- SEND targets from the logframe should be highlighted in the strategy (Da)
- Protecting children from criminal harm and exploitation and supporting victims (PCC)
- Data informed decisions for location of family hubs (D)

Outcome 2

- Emphasis on Prevention supported (S)(T)(G)
- VCS key to deliver but reducing and short-term funding and level engagement within the system leadership not reflective of this need for parity with little support for VCS infrastructure (S)(TW)(TMBC)(FH)(A)(VCS)(C)(Da)
- Role VCS is delivering sport and physical activity to tackle social exclusion and diversion (FH)(M)
- Partners should commission locally not from elsewhere (S)
- Inverse Care Law with more volunteers in better off areas (VCS)
- An Asset Based model should be used including optimal use community facilities and empty spaces (S)(FH)(A)
- Community hubs to support action on WDH including loneliness, physical activity and breast feeding (M)
- Need for better accessible MH services (TW)
- Partnership working to promote community safety, tackle crime and antisocial behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse (PCC)
- Focus on MH supported (T)(D)(G)
- Support for people with mental and physical health issues to access or retain work with additional intense targeted support for those with greatest challenges. (VCS)
- Support pockets of deprivation in more affluent areas (TW)
- Ensure social value with local procurement (G)

Outcome 2 Continued (1)

- Tackling poverty is fundamental to improved health (M)(T)
- Recognise holistic not compartmentalised nature of poverty (SW)
- Support around cost of living issues needs to link with financial support, mental health, employment and skills and environment (VCS)
- Transport infrastructure, public transport and community transport barrier to access jobs, social and services especially in rural areas (TW)(FH)(M)(T)(A)(C)(D)(Da)
- Include Serious Violence duty (PCC)
- Participation arts and culture-based interventions (FH)(T)
- Focus on preventing homelessness with joined up system approach wrapped around individual to develop sustainable home. (VCS)
- Housing issues including HMOs in former office premises (M)
- Childcare as barrier to work, cost and number places (FH)
- Support Apprenticeships and pre-employment experience opportunities (FH)(SW)
- Encourage local innovation and med tech investment through simplified procurement (M)
- Local Anchor networks including housing associations, NHS, LA and colleges(M)
- As a key anchor, simplify NHS jobs application process to encourage applications (SW)

Outcome 2 Continued (2)

- Support for social prescribing to help people access benefits and tackle WDH (M)(A)
- Need services for Social Prescribers to refer on to (A)
- Needs focus on tackling Domestic Abuse (T)(SW)(D)
- Victim and offender support, tackling drug, domestic abuse, exploitation, and harm and violence against women (PCC)
- Joined up services including primary care for people who are homeless (S)(T)
- Role libraries in tackling upstream WDH (SW)
- Lunch groups for vulnerable (A)
- Systemize social prescribing and increase its use via GPs (Da)(D)
- Recognise the impact of social isolation, particularly on young adults and older adults, and the role of art and culture in tackling this (Da)
- Roll out trauma informed practice within workforce (C)
- Introduce mobile wellbeing hubs for wider reach (D)
- Explore the commercial determinants of health (Da)

Outcome 3

- Joined up ongoing services needed around people with complex needs including housing with smooth referrals NHS and LA. (S)(TMBC)(FH)(T)(SW)(A)
- Joined up seamless services and removal silos to work (TW)
- Data sharing barriers need to be overcome (S)
- More focus on Prevention (G)
- Empowering health choices (TW)
- MDT support and one stop approach around people who misuse substances (FH)
- Integration health and social care (M)
- Commission joined up services with clear pathways and links and work with VCS as part of MDT/Multi agency working (M)(T)(A)
- Planning and design to help independence, housing to use NICE guidance around health (M)
- Challenge of Vaping (M)
- VCS engagement in dementia service planning and delivery (VCS)
- Focus on adult safeguarding (Kent ASC)
- Effective support in the community must be ongoing for problems that can extend for many years (D)
- Support for young carers (G)

Outcome 4

- Need for better primary care (TW)
- Need commitment to review resource allocation to improve primary care in areas with greatest need (S)
- Improve access to GPs, both appointments and physical (FH)(D)
- Improve GP and dentist recruitment to areas with lower rates by population with focus on areas of high population growth (FH)(M)(D)
- Develop primary care access informed by needs and future population growth (Da)
- Develop Urgent Treatment Centres in areas with lowest GP capacity (M)
- Agree Right Care, Right Person approach (PCC)
- Support for Fuller model (M)
- Better community-based End of Life support with care homes to relieve pressure on primary care (M)
- Enable free parking for health and care workers on visits. (A)
- Ease pressure on GPs by allowing self-referral where no need to 'medicalise' through a GP appointment (e.g. housing referral) (Da)
- Ensure access for people who cannot use digital solutions (G)

Outcome 5

- Ensure housing and support in place for people prior to discharge (G)
- Reduced waits for appointments and diagnostics (G)

Outcome 6

- Recognise that support for carers can positively impact staff retention (C)
- Early retirees should be encouraged back into the workplace (C)
- Roll out of MECC and TIP to empower front line staff to help retain them in the workforce (C)

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Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Impact Assessment

Stage 1

Section 1: Policy, Function or Service Development Details

This section requires the basic details of the policy, function or service to be reviewed, amended or introduced.

Section 2: Assessing Impact

This section asks the author to consider potential differential impacts the policy, function or service could have on each of protected groups. There is a separate section for each characteristic, and each should be considered individually.

Authors should refer to relevant evidence to inform the assessment, and to understand the likely demographics of the patient population who will be impacted by the policy, function or service. For example, findings from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). It may be that no evidence is available locally. In this case, relevant national, regional or county-wide data should be referred to.

Authors must consider what action they will take to mitigate any negative outcomes identified and what actions they will take to ensure positive impacts are realized.

A link is provided to the legal definition for each of the protected characteristic groups.

Section 3: Equality Act 2010

This section asks the ICB's equality, diversity and inclusion lead to consider compliance to the Equality Act (2010) having completed the impact assessment of each of the protected characteristics covered by the Act in section 2. Consideration should be given to whether the evidence included in the impact assessment demonstrates that the organisation has upheld its legal duty to eliminate discrimination and promote equalities and good community relations by having given due regard to equality, including all nine of the protected characteristics covered by the Act.

Section 4: Conclusions & Recommendations

Now the impact has been assessed, the reviewing panel is asked to consider whether, based on the findings, they agree with the findings and any mitigating actions.

Section 5: Planning Ahead

This section outlines the requirements for any next steps. This should be completed by the ICB's Equality, Diversity and Inclusion lead and the author of this impact assessment to ensure that requirements are reasonable and deliverable within project/programme timeframes.

Section 1: Policy, Function or Service Development Details (to be completed by the author)

Directorate: Strategy
Officer responsible for assessment:
Date of assessment: On-going
Is this a (please confirm): Updated assessment

Defining what is being assessed:

What is the title of the policy, function or service this impact assessment applies to?
- Kent and Medway Integrated Care Strategy

Please briefly describe the purpose and objectives of this policy, function or service

The Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) is required to write an integrated care strategy which sets out how commissioners in the ICB and local authorities will work with partners to deliver joined up and person-centered care across the Kent and Medway population. An interim strategy was developed and published in December 2022. Extensive engagement with both system partners and the public was completed during 2023, concluding by September, and the interim strategy has now been refreshed based on this feedback.

The Integrated Care Strategy, through joint, integrated ways of working, looks to reflect evidence-based, system wide priorities which address and improve health and wellbeing as well as reduce disparities. The strategy will meet the needs of the local population of all ages and will relate to all physical and mental health as well as social care needs and address the wider determinants of health.

Who is intended to benefit and in what way?

The strategy looks to improve the health and wellbeing of the entire Kent and Medway population. It considers a 'life course' approach by incorporating conception through to end-of-life care, considering different life phases and settings. There is a particular focus prevention and the need to promote and restore health and wellbeing as well as reduce disparities.

What is the intended outcome of this policy, function or service?

The strategy will be used to extend current work to further the needed transformative change to tackle challenges including reducing health disparities across health and social care, improving quality and performance, preventing mental and physical ill health, and promoting patient choice and flexibility in how care and support are delivered. The strategy will be used to agree the steps required to deliver system level, evidence-based priorities in the short, medium and long term.

Who are the main stakeholders in this piece of work?

Providers across adult and children's social care, primary care, local authorities, community health services, secondary care, public health services, voluntary and independent sector and other partners that influence the wider determinants of health have been involved in the development and will be key to its implementation.

What factors may contribute to the outcomes of this policy, function or service?

Ensuring the voice of the service user is used in the development of services.
An extensive engagement programme was run to seek the views of people who live and work in Kent and Medway to inform the strategy refresh. This included an online survey, interactive platform with digital ideas boards, travelling roadshows to, for example, family fun days, shopping centres and leisure centres using the

public health bus. Community organisations also led focus groups with people who need to be heard so we can address health inequalities. For example LGBTQ+ communities, people with low income, parents and carers of children with disabilities and additional support needs, people from ethnic minority groups,
Funding and enhanced partnership working arrangements that will enable new ways of working/commissioning more support and services
Workforce challenges may impact timescales and deliverability of some of the proposals outlined in the strategy

Who is responsible for implementing this change to policy, function or service? (Please provide contact details).

The Health and Care Act 2022 amends the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 and requires integrated care partnerships to write an integrated care strategy to set out how the assessed needs (from the joint strategic needs assessments) can be met through the exercise of the functions of the integrated care board, partner local authorities or NHS England (NHSE).

What factors may detract from the outcomes of this policy, function or service?
Some of the 'factors that contribute' above could also be factors that detract – e.g., funding, workforce shortages, need for enhanced partnership working. These factors continue to be considered as the ICP becomes established and the Integrated Care System matures.

Section 2: Assessing Impact (to be completed by the author)

When completing this section please give consideration to the fact that a differential impact may be positive or negative.

1. Could there be a differential impact due to *racial/ethnic groups*?	Yes	

The strategy will have a positive impact as it looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local populations to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care. The document outlines how Kent and Medway will proactively look to involve people who have lived experience, particularly those from underrepresented groups. The project governance includes endorsement from the Kent and Medway Inequalities, Prevention and Population Health Committee (IPPH) to ensure that the strategy sets a vision for how current programmes of work and future initiatives will help improve access, patient experience and patient outcomes for all racial/ethnic groups. Health prevention and living well are key areas within the strategy, for example community led approaches to support healthy weight, healthy diet choices, good sexual health and minimize alcohol and substance misuse and tobacco use. This work will include patient focused support services that understand and seek to address barriers that stop cohorts of patients engaging with health and wellbeing services.

In addition, the strategy champions an inclusive workforce with all organisations creating a culture that promotes diversity, respect, shared learning, development, and opportunity.

2. Could there be a differential impact due to *disability*?	Yes	

It is recognized that people with disabilities are more likely to require health and care services and so are more

likely to be impacted by this strategy. It is felt that the strategy will have a positive impact as it looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local populations to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care. The strategy incorporates all aspects of health-related services, recognizing that not all services are health and/or social care. For example, the strategy includes a joined-up approach to the planning, commissioning, and delivery of housing arrangements to allow independent living for those who require additional support and housing arrangements. The strategy details how personalised care will allow for increased patient choice and flexibility and aims to allow greater independence for those living with a disability. Joined up working will allow people to access support that allows people with disabilities to work, again supporting the aim to allow people greater independence.

In addition, there is a commitment to providing support for carers including young carers, acknowledging the huge benefits they provide to the people they look after as well as wider society but also recognizing the physical and emotional impact on them.

3. Could there be a differential impact due to *gender*?	Yes	

The strategy will have a positive impact as it looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local population to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care. For example, the strategy includes a commitment to address women's health issues.

4. Could there be a differential impact due to *sexual orientation*?	Yes	

There will be a positive impact as the strategy looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local population to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care.

5. Could there be a differential impact due to *religion or belief*?	Yes	

There will be a positive impact as the strategy looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local population to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care.

6. Could there be a differential impact due to people's *age*?	Yes	

What evidence exists for this?

The strategy will encompass the needs of the whole population, of all ages. The strategy will consider the needs and outcomes of babies, children, young adults and their families by working collaboratively with partners including children's services. There is a commitment to giving children and young people the best start in life with a particular focus on prevention including improving awareness, education, and support to decrease the levels of smoking during pregnancy. Giving children the best start, ensuring that the conditions and support are in place for all children and young people to be healthy, resilient and ambitious for their future, forms a key part of the overall strategy. This will be achieved through supporting families and adopting a whole family approach. The strategy identifies the need for a holistic and family approach that incorporates housing, communities, health, education, social care and the voluntary sector. A key area will be around key transitional points to ensure continuity of care as well as improve patient outcomes and patient experience. The strategy highlights the importance of increasing fitness, reducing childhood obesity, improving focus in schools and increasing the uptake of childhood vaccinations.

The strategy includes how Kent and Medway will help people manage their own health and wellbeing including how to live well and age well, encompassing health initiatives that promote positive health benefits. Technology will be a key tool in enabling people to achieve this goal and in continuity of care for older people who are at a higher risk of multiple co-morbidities and deteriorating health. Extending social prescribing, allowing people to connect with their community also forms a core part of the strategy.

7. Could there be a differential impact due to *marital/civil partnership status*?	Yes	

The strategy will have a positive impact as it looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local population to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care.

8. Could there be a differential impact due to a person being *trans-gendered or transsexual*?	Yes	

The strategy will have a positive impact as it looks to reduce health inequalities across all services by considering the needs of the local population to enable greater provision of care across both health and social care.

9. Could there be a differential impact due to a person being *pregnant or having just had a baby*?	Yes	

There is a recognition that prevention of poor health starts before birth with good foundations leading to better health outcomes overall. The strategy outlines how a joined-up network of support will be provided to support parents and parents to be, including awareness around smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and childhood obesity as well as support being available around housing and education in line with providing a holistic and family approach.

10. Are there any *other* groups that may be impacted by this proposed policy, function or service (e.g. speakers of other languages; people with caring responsibilities or dependants; those with an offending past; or people living in rural areas, homeless or war veterans) but are not recognised as protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010?	Yes	

The strategy furthers work and the required transformative change that is needed to tackle health inequalities across Kent and Medway. In addition to tackling and reducing health inequalities, the strategy looks to improve quality and performance, prevent physical and mental ill health and improve independence by promoting personalised care, choice and flexibility. This applies to the entire Kent and Medway population with partners aiming to deliver collaborative, joined up, person centered care throughout people's lives. The strategy has a wide scope with focus on:
- quality improvement
- joint working
- personalised care
- disparities in health and social care
- population health and prevention
- health protection
- babies, children, young people, their families and health ageing
- workforce

- research and innovation
- health related services
- data and information sharing

The scope encompasses, and will impact all groups of people including speakers of other languages, carers etc.

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11. The FREDA principles (fairness, respect, equality, dignity and autonomy) are a way in which to understand Human Rights. What evidence exists to demonstrate that this initiative is in-keeping with these principles?

The strategy is underpinned by the Core20PLUS5 model which aims to support the reduction of health inequalities at system level (as well as national). There are 5 focus clinical areas that require accelerated improvement: maternity, severe mental illness, chronic respiratory disease, early cancer diagnosis and hypertension case finding. These clinical areas align with the Kent and Medway approach to health population management that aims to ensure that population groups who experience poorer than average health access, experience and/or outcomes are able to access an inclusive and holistic care.

There is a specific focus on health protection to ensure that vulnerable groups are being identified and their needs are addressed. These groups include refugees, asylum seekers, homeless people, Roma, Sinti, Travelers, and other groups.

A report on the consultation and engagement work that was undertaken with system partners and the public to understand their priorities will be published alongside the refreshed strategy.

NB: Remember to reference the evidence (i.e. documents and data sources) used

Section 3: The Equality Act 2010 (to be completed by the ICB equality, diversity and inclusion Lead)

Under The Equality Act 2010, the ICB is required to meet its Public Sector Equality Duty. Does this impact assessment demonstrate that this policy, function or service meets this duty as per the questions below? A 'no' response or lack of evidence will result in the assessment not being signed off.

12. The need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation	Yes	
The content included in Section 2 of this report and the accompanying actions identified in Section 4 demonstrate that NHS Kent and Medway has given due regard to the local communities that it serves in a way that meets obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty. The strategy seeks to improve services and highlight and reduce inequalities.		

13. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic	Yes	

and those who do not		
The content included in Section 2 of this report and the accompanying actions identified in Section 4 demonstrate that NHS Kent and Medway has given due regard to the local communities that it serves in a way that meets obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty. The strategy seeks to improve services and highlight and reduce inequalities.		
14. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not	Yes	
The content included in Section 2 of this report and the accompanying actions identified in Section 5 demonstrate that NHS Kent and Medway has given due regard to the local communities that it serves in a way that meets obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty. The strategy seeks to improve services and highlight and reduce inequalities.		

NB: Remember to reference the evidence (i.e. documents and data sources) used

Section 4: Action Plan

The below action plan should be started at the point of completing the Impact Assessment (as impacts are identified), however, it is an ongoing action plan that should support the project throughout its lifespan and therefore, needs to be updated on a regular basis.

Potential Impact identified	Which Protected Characteristic group will be impacted upon?	Action required to mitigate against impact	Deadline	Who is responsible for this action (Provider/ICB- please include job title where possible)?	Update on actions (to be provided throughout project)	RAG rating
	All	Ensure that detailed equality analysis and mitigation is in place for specific service changes or projects that happen as a result of the strategy	On-going	Service commissioner – this may be any partner in the Integrated Care System for example NHS Kent and Medway, Kent County Council or Medway Council.		

Section 5 Conclusions (to be completed by the author)

Could the differential impacts identified in questions 1-15 amount to there being the potential for adverse impact?		Yes	No
The strategy seeks to improve services and highlight and reduce inequalities.			
Can the adverse impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group, or another reason?		Yes	No
The strategy seeks to improve services and highlight and reduce inequalities.			

Is there an opportunity to alter your proposal to meet the ICB duties?		Yes	**No**
Is there evidence of a disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups of protected characteristic?		**Yes**	No
Are there concerns that there may be an impact that cannot be easily mitigated or alleviated through the alterations?		Yes	**No**

For any 'Yes' answers, please amend your equality impact assessment and resubmit it for further review. For any 'No' answers, the ICB must now make a decision as to whether it considers this proposal to be viable.

Section 6: Sign Off (to be completed by author and ICB Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Lead)

Date of next review			
Areas to consider at next review (e.g. new census information, new legislation due)			
Is there *another* group (e.g. new communities) that is relevant and ought to be considered next time?			
Signed (Author) R Hewett		Date	
Signed (ICB E,D&I Lead) LS Brailey		Date	

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From: **Roger Gough – Leader of the Council**

               Joel Cook – Democratic Services Manager

To: **Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee - 21 November 2023**

Subject: **Decision 23/00087 – SACRE Membership**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of report: N/A

Future Pathway of report: Executive Decision

Electoral Division: All

Summary:

This report sets out the reasoning for the recommended membership based upon consideration of the most recent census information and the recent guidance on representation options made available via the court judgement on non-religious groups' involvement with SACRE.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Leader of the Council on the proposed decision to:

a)   APPROVE the new Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) membership arrangements (see appendix 1).

b)   Delegate authority to the Democratic Services Manager, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to take relevant actions including but not limited to entering into contracts or other legal agreements, as needed to implement this decision.

1.   Background

1.1   SACRE sits as an outside body, with responsibilities relating to advising the local authority and education providers regarding the teaching of religious education. It draws membership from a range of people, with the membership separated into the following four specific Groups (each group has one single vote at full meetings of the SACRE on matter requiring decision):

  (A) Christian denominations (other than the Church of England) and other denominations and religions as in the opinion of the Local Authority (LA) reflect the principal religious traditions in Kent. The number of representatives approved under the category shall, so far as is consistent with the efficient discharge of this group's functions, reflect broadly the proportionate strength of that denomination or religion in the area.

  (B) The Church of England

(C) Teacher Associations having regard to local circumstances.

(D) The Local Authority

1.2 The current SACRE Membership arrangements are published and available on the KCC Website and feature with SACRE agenda papers. These outline the representation provided by willing volunteers from across the educational, religious, trade union and Local Authority sectors.

1.3 SACRE representatives are sought from relevant appointing bodies which, in the opinion of the LA, are appropriately placed to nominate individuals to serve on SACRE.

1.4 KCC is responsible for considering the appropriate representation for Group (A) – Christian denominations and other denominations and religions. Such consideration may be given from time to time as the LA deems necessary. The National Association of SACRE's (NASACRE) guidance handbook notes that the composition of Group (a) should reflect the diversity of the various faith communities in the locality. In light of the publication of the 2021 Census data and the recent court decision updating the eligibility of Humanist representation on Group A, it is appropriate to review the membership.

1.5 SACRE meets three times per year and normally agrees matters by consensus or general assent. Individual members of SACRE do not have a personal vote as any matters for determination which require a vote at formal SACRE meetings. Any votes are decided by votes cast only by the Group Convener of each membership group (A, B, C and D). Each Group makes its own arrangements for determining how it may vote on any given issue on the SACRE agenda. In practice, SACRE provides a useful forum for the members to explore opportunities for improvements in the teaching of religious education and worldviews and to develop innovative ways to increase general understanding of the subject.

2. Census data review

2.1 This section considers how the existing SACRE membership is representative of the 2011 Census data and identifies any updates needed in response to the 2021 census data to keep the membership proportionate to the denominations or religions in the Kent.

2.2 There has been minimal change in the recorded figures for religious demography with the exception of a significant reduction in the number of people identifying as Christian (a drop of approx. 150,000) and a roughly equivalent increase in the number reporting they have no religion. Christianity and no religion represent the largest proportions of the population at 48% and 40% respectively. Other groups already represented on SACRE, such as Islam and Hindusim saw significant proportionate increases but overall numbers still represent a small percentage of Kents population.

2.3 A comparison of the 2011 and 2021 census data does not support a substantive change to the SACRE membership in terms of the number of

representatives required for established groups. Consequently, no changes to the number of representatives for each religious group is recommended on the basis of population developments.

3. SACRE Membership update in relation to Humanism eligibility

3.1 The previous SACRE Membership decision taken in 2022 set out that the Council had been advised that it was unlawful to appoint Humanism representatives to Group A of SACRE because the legislation restricted membership to organisations representing established religious groups. In view of the advice, the previous decision took no view on the merits of formal Humanism representation on SACRE and instead only confirmed compliance with legislation as it stood at the time.

3.2 Subsequent to the decision, the Council was subject to legal proceedings challenging the decision. The Council's legal advice continued to be that the legislation was specific in its restriction of Group A membership to representatives of established religions and non-religious groups were not permitted. The Court considered the issue and issued a judgement indicating that the 1996 legislation required re-interpretation in line with the developing approach to Religious Education which now extended further into beliefs and worldviews, including those of a non-religious nature. On that basis, the legal position has now been updated and reconsideration of SACRE's membership is required in light of the clarified eligibility of non-religious groups.

3.3 Having received representations from Kent Humanists (the organisation), to be considered for inclusion on Group A of SACRE, the recommended Membership proposed in this decision includes a Humanist representative on Group A. This recommendation is based on the level of interest shown by Kent Humanists, the national picture of increasing Humanist engagement with the activities of SACREs and a recognition of the development of Religious Education as focusing of Beliefs and Worldviews rather than solely established religions.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications for the Council.

5. Legal implications

5.1 The membership arrangements for SACREs are set out in section 390 of the Education Act 1996. Interpretation of the legislation has now been updated substantively by the 2023 court case. This decision, representing fresh consideration of Kent SACRE's membership arrangements, in light of the recent census data and the court case, evidences compliance with the revised legal position through required reconsideration of SACRE's membership.

6. Equalities implications

6.1 Religion and Belief, as a protected characteristic under the Equality Act, does include a lack of faith in an organised religion. This protected characteristic is

impacted by the decision, due to the equity of representation being provided to both religious and non-religious organisations within SACRE based on the revised legal position. Material impact is minimal due to the voting process and operational arrangements of SACREs but in principle the decision minimises any potential negative impact through exclusion of interested groups on the basis of faith or lack thereof.

7.   Conclusions

7.1   The Decision is necessary to update the SACRE Membership both in terms of general periodic review, to take account of the revised legal position confirmed by the court and the Kent Humanist group request to join Group A.

7.2   Standing arrangements for the consideration of co-optees and their inclusion on a non-voting basis allows for SACRE to increase involvement and bring in additional expertise or points of view to support its activities. This is separate from the KCC decision-making regarding formal membership and will continue to allow interim updates to the meeting attendance.

8. Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and either endorse or make recommendations to the Leader of the Council on the proposed decision to:

a)   APPROVE the new Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) membership arrangements (see appendix 1).

b)   Delegate authority to the Democratic Services Manager, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to take relevant actions including but not limited to entering into contracts or other legal agreements, as needed to implement this decision.

8.   Appendices

Appendix 1 - Proposed SACRE Membership
Appendix 2 - SACRE Constitution/Terms of Reference
Appendix 3 - 2011 and 2021 Census Data

9.   Contact details

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PROPOSED KENT STANDING ADVISORY COUNCIL ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION MEMBERSHIP

GROUP A: CHRISTIAN AND OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS REFLECTING THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS OF THE AREA (13 seats)

Baha'i (1 seat)

Buddhism (1 seat)

Free Church (4 seats)

Greek Orthodox Church (1 seat)

Hinduism (1 seat)

Humanism (1 seat)

Islam (1 seat)

Judaism (1 seat)

Roman Catholic (2 seats)

Sikhism (1 seat)

GROUP B: CHURCH OF ENGLAND (6 seats)

Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education (3 seats)

Rochester Diocesan Board of Education (3 seats)

GROUP C: TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS (5 seats)

Kent Primary Head Teachers Executive KPHE (1 seat)

Kent Secondary Head Teachers Executive KSHE (1 seat)

National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (1 seat)

National Education Union (2 seats)

Co-opted Teachers

GROUP D: LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY (4 seats)

Local Authority (Kent County Council Members) (4 seats)

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KENT STANDING ADVISORY COUNCIIL FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
(SACRE)

CONSTITUTION and TERMS OF REFERENCE

Notes: References to Kent throughout this document relate to the area served by Kent County Council.

Kent SACRE seeks to ensure that all pupils in our schools develop spiritually, academically, emotionally and morally, as well as socially, culturally and physically, so that they are able to understand themselves and others and cope with the opportunities, challenges and responsibilities of living in a rapidly changing world.

Kent SACRE aspires to:

- Enhance the quality of religious education and collective worship in Kent schools; and
- Celebrate the religious and cultural diversity found in Kent

Our vision is:

For schools to be able to:
- provide challenging learning through the RE Curriculum;
- promote an inspirational and aspirational ethos through meaningful and engaging Collective Worship; and
- contribute to community cohesion by engaging the whole school community in an exploration of identity and community in the local, national and global context.

For the Local Authority to:
- place a high priority on the role of RE and Collective Worship in schools;
- aim to provide sufficient resource to support schools in the above;
- work in partnership with SACRE to build links between schools and local faith communities.

For SACRE members to:
- represent their constituents in the spirit of promoting educational RE and Collective Worship within statutory regulations;
- represent fairly the views of their constituents as far as this is possible;
- work with other members of SACRE to model and promote respect for and understanding of different beliefs and lifestyles and a universal search for what it means to be human.

Our Aims:

To work with the Local Authority to:
- place a high priority on the role of RE and Collective Worship in schools;
- aim to provide sufficient resources
- work in partnership with SACRE to build links between schools and local faith communities.

To support schools in:
- raising standards of pupil attainment in RE to equate to national expectations of performance levels in other core subjects
- developing the spiritual dimension of the school
- improving the quality of collective worship
- making appropriate provision to meet the needs of all pupils represented within their school community.

Statutory Main Duties:

Kent SACRE is expected to:
- require the local authority to review its current agreed syllabus
- advise the local authority on matters connected with RE given in accordance with the locally agreed syllabus and collective worship in authority schools
- offer advice particularly on methods of teaching, the choice of resources and the provision of training for teachers
- consider any application from a school for a 'determination' to lift the requirement for the majority of acts of worship in that school to be "wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character"
- publish an annual report giving details of its work, advice given by SACRE to the local authority, and deal with matters about which the authority has sought advice from SACRE.

A. MEMBERSHIP

1. The SACRE will consist of the members appointed by the Local Authority ("the Authority") to represent respectively:

a. Christian denominations (other than the Church of England) and other denominations and religions as in the opinion of the Authority reflect the principal religious traditions in Kent. The number of representatives approved under the category shall, so far as is consistent with the efficient discharge of this group's functions, reflect broadly the proportionate strength of that denomination or religion in the area.
b. The Church of England
c. Teacher Associations having regard to local circumstances.
d. The Local Authority

NB. With reference to 'local circumstances', SACRE believes that it is of paramount importance that, across the Teacher Associations, representation is professionally focused on RE.

2. The list attached as Appendix 1 outlines the composition of the SACRE in Kent.

3. The length of membership as determined by the Authority is 4 years. Any member of the SACRE appointed by the Authority may be removed if in the opinion of the Authority:
(i) he/she ceases to be representative of the denomination or association he/she was appointed to represent or;
(ii) he/she ceases to be a member of the Authority.

NB. Failure to attend 2 consecutive meetings without good reason may be deemed as ceasing to represent the appointing body.

4. Any member may resign his/her office at any time.

5. A SACRE may also include co-opted members. Co-opted members will be appointed to the most appropriate group and will have a voice but not a vote within that group (as appropriate).

6.
(i) Co-opted members must fulfil a particular role or offer particular expertise that is not otherwise available through SACRE
(ii) A co-option is for a period not exceeding 2 years. If the group wishes to extend the period of co-option this must come to SACRE for approval and where appropriate to recommend to the LA to confirm the appointment.

7. The Authority will appoint the Chair of SACRE whose term of office will be for a period of 4 years. The Vice-Chair of SACRE will be appointed by the SACRE.

8. Meetings of the full SACRE will be open to members of the public except when items of a confidential nature are to be discussed.

B. TERMS OF REFERENCE

B.1 DUTIES

9. SACRE can advise the Authority upon matters concerned with religious worship in maintained schools and religious education to be given in accordance with an agreed syllabus. These matters (which the Education Act 2006 provides can include teaching methods, teaching materials and teacher training) can be referred by the Authority or may be determined by the SACRE. The advice offered by SACRE carries no statutory force, but the LA should give careful consideration to advice offered.

10. The broad role of the SACRE is to support effective provision of RE and Collective Worship in schools. The Authority will work with its SACRE to review existing provision for RE and Collective Worship and consider any action which might be taken.

11. SACRE has 2 particular functions: it can require the Authority to review its current agreed syllabus; and secondly it may determine, on application by a Headteacher of a maintained school after consultation with the Governing Body, that the requirement for collective worship in his/her school to be wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character shall not apply to the collective worship provided for some or all of the pupils in the school.

12. Each SACRE must publish an annual report on its work. This should:
(i) Specify any matters on which it has advised the Authority
(ii) Broadly describe the nature of that advice
(iii) Set out its reasons for offering advice in any matters which were not referred to it in the first place by the Authority

N.B. Kent SACRE publishes its Annual Report on the SACRE section of Kent.gov.uk. web page, and the RE pages on Kenttrustweb, in addition to sending a copy to The National Association of SACREs (NASACRE).

B.2 PROCEEDINGS

13. SACRE will meet as a full body for half a day 3 times a year. It will be for the SACRE to decide whether further meetings of the full SACRE, representative groups or sub-committees are needed.

14. The Authority will provide specific resources as follows:
(i) A Clerk to organise and minute meetings and to co-ordinate working parties and initiatives.
(ii) The Education, Learning and Skills Group to provide the services of a specialist RE advisor / consultant to support the SACRE in fulfilling its role.
(ii) Funding to service the formal meetings of SACRE and associated running costs for the delivery of its functions.

15.
(i) Each constituent group will elect a Convenor. The Convenor will normally represent the group on the SACRE steering group.
(ii) The group will agree who will represent them on SACRE working parties, as required.

16. On any questions to be decided by the SACRE, only the representative groups listed in Appendix 1 have a vote and each such group has a single vote. Decisions within a group about how that vote is to be cast do not require unanimity. Each group is to regulate its own proceedings. In the event of a tied vote the issue will be decided by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Representatives of the Authority appointed under group 1 (d) above cannot vote on the question of whether to require the Authority to review the Agreed Syllabus. In the event of a tied vote the issue would fall and similarly any new initiative will not proceed.

17. 'In order for the SACRE to be quorate a minimum of one member from group A, B, C and D must be present, providing that one of those members is from a religious denomination that is not Christian.'

18. The validity of proceedings of the SACRE or of the members of the SACRE of any particular category shall not be affected:
(i) By a vacancy in the office of any member of the SACRE
(ii) By a member of the SACRE no longer representing the appointing body.

Amended 11 June 2019 (agreed at the Kent SACRE on 11/06/19).

Census 2011 - Religious Composition within Kent

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total Responses
Christian	915200	62.5248
No religion: No religion	383803	26.2207
Religion not stated	106805	7.2967
Muslim (Islam)	13932	0.9518
Hindu	10943	0.7476
Sikh	10545	0.7204
Buddhist	6802	0.4647
No religion: Jedi Knight	5670	0.3874
Other religion: Pagan	1845	0.1260
Jewish	1777	0.1214
Other religion: Spiritualist	1133	0.0774
No religion: Agnostic	830	0.0567
No religion: Atheist	706	0.0482
Other religion: Mixed Religion	609	0.0416
No religion: Humanist	440	0.0301
Other religion: Spiritual	396	0.0271
Other religion: Wicca	375	0.0256
Other religion: Other religions	302	0.0206
Other religion: Ravidassia	237	0.0162
Other religion: Druid	136	0.0093
Other religion: Rastafarian	123	0.0084
No religion: Heavy Metal	108	0.0074
Other religion: Baha'i	104	0.0071
Other religion: Taoist	104	0.0071
Other religion: Jain	81	0.0055
Other religion: Pantheism	75	0.0051
Other religion: Heathen	68	0.0046
Other religion: Believe in God	64	0.0044
Other religion: Zoroastrian	51	0.0035
Other religion: Own Belief System	50	0.0034
Other religion: Scientology	45	0.0031
Other religion: Satanism	39	0.0027
Other religion: Witchcraft	39	0.0027
Other religion: Deist	33	0.0023
Other religion: Shintoism	29	0.0020
Other religion: Theism	27	0.0018
Other religion: Universalist	26	0.0018
No religion: Free Thinker	22	0.0015
Other religion: Unification Church	21	0.0014
Other religion: New Age	19	0.0013
Other religion: Animism	18	0.0012
Other religion: Shamanism	16	0.0011
Other religion: Occult	13	0.0009
No religion: Realist	12	0.0008
Other religion: Native American Church	11	0.0008
Other religion: Traditional African Religion	11	0.0008
Other religion: Church of All Religion	8	0.0005
Other religion: Mysticism	6	0.0004
Other religion: Vodun	6	0.0004
Other religion: Thelemite	5	0.0003
Other religion: Chinese Religion	4	0.0003
Other religion: Druze	4	0.0003
Other religion: Eckankar	4	0.0003
Other religion: Brahma Kumari	3	0.0002
Other religion: Reconstructionist	3	0.0002
Other religion: Confucianist	2	0.0001
Total	**1463740**	**100.0000**

Census 2021- - Religious Composition within Kent

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total Responses
Christian	763716	48.4571
No religion: No religion	642731	40.7807
Not answered	90629	5.7503
Muslim	25614	1.6252
Hindu	19242	1.2209
Sikh	12307	0.7809
Buddhist	8749	0.5551
Other religion: Pagan	2259	0.1433
Jewish	2050	0.1301
Other religion: Shamanism	1721	0.1092
Other religion: Other religions	1647	0.1045
Other religion: Spiritualist	878	0.0557
Other religion: Spiritual	836	0.0530
No religion: Agnostic	809	0.0513
Other religion: Wicca	394	0.0250
No religion: Atheist	344	0.0218
No religion: Humanist	293	0.0186
Other religion: Mixed Religion	269	0.0171
Other religion: Ravidassia	167	0.0106
Other religion: Satanism	145	0.0092
Other religion: Heathen	144	0.0091
Other religion: Jain	128	0.0081
Other religion: Alevi	127	0.0081
Other religion: Taoist	98	0.0062
Other religion: Baha'i	82	0.0052
Other religion: Rastafarian	70	0.0044
Other religion: Zoroastrian	67	0.0043
Other religion: Own Belief System	62	0.0039
Other religion: Pantheism	60	0.0038
Other religion: Believe in God	58	0.0037
Other religion: Druid	58	0.0037
Other religion: Witchcraft	39	0.0025
Other religion: Scientology	37	0.0023
Other religion: Deist	34	0.0022
Other religion: Shintoism	27	0.0017
Other religion: Universalist	24	0.0015
Other religion: Reconstructionist	23	0.0015
Other religion: Animism	20	0.0013
Other religion: Theism	19	0.0012
Other religion: Traditional African Religion	15	0.0010
No religion: Free Thinker	12	0.0008
Other religion: Eckankar	12	0.0008
Other religion: Unification Church	12	0.0008
Other religion: Occult	9	0.0006
Other religion: New Age	5	0.0003
Other religion: Druze	4	0.0003
Other religion: Native American Church	4	0.0003
Other religion: Brahma Kumari	3	0.0002
Other religion: Chinese Religion	3	0.0002
Other religion: Mysticism	3	0.0002
Other religion: Vodun	3	0.0002
Other religion: Confucianist	2	0.0001
Other religion: Thelemite	2	0.0001
No religion: Realist	1	0.0001
Total	**1576067**	**100.0000**

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY: **Leader of the Council**	DECISION NO: 23/00087

For publication

Key decision: No

Title of Decision: SACRE Membership

Decision:

As Leader of the Council, I agree to;

1. APPROVE the new Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) membership arrangements as detailed in appendix 1 of the report.

2. Delegate authority to the Democratic Services Manager, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to take relevant actions including but not limited to entering into contracts or other legal agreements, as needed to implement this decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

KCC is responsible for considering the appropriate representation for Group (a) – Christian denominations and other denominations and religions. Such consideration may be given from time to time as the LA deems necessary. The National Association of SACRE's (NASACRE) guidance handbook notes that the composition of Group (a) should reflect the diversity of the various faith communities in the locality. In light of the publication of the 2021 Census data and the recent court decision updating the eligibility of Humanist representation on Group A, it is appropriate to review the membership.

The assessment of the census data and the relevant changes to the numbers of those declaring different faiths did not support a substantive change to the SACRE membership in terms of the number of representatives required for established groups. Consequently, no changes to the number of representatives for each religious group is recommended on the basis of population developments.

Having received representations from Kent Humanists (the organisation), to be considered for inclusion on Group A of SACRE, the recommended Membership proposed in this decision includes a Humanist representative on Group A. This recommendation is based on the level of interest shown by Kent Humanists, the national picture of increasing Humanist engagement with the activities of SACREs, and a recognition of the development of Religious Education as focusing on Beliefs and Worldviews rather than solely established religions.

Background

SACRE sits as an outside body, with responsibilities relating to advising the local authority and education providers regarding the teaching of religious education. It draws membership from a range of people, with the membership separated into four specific groups:

(A)   Christian denominations (other than the Church of England) and other denominations and religions as in the opinion of the Authority reflect the principal religious traditions in

Kent. The number of representatives approved under the category shall, so far as is consistent with the efficient discharge of this group's functions, reflect broadly the proportionate strength of that denomination or religion in the area.

(B)   The Church of England

(C)   Teacher Associations having regard to local circumstances.

(D)   The Local Authority

SACRE meets three times per year and normally agrees matters by consensus or general assent. Individual members of SACRE do not have a personal vote, instead each group (A,B,C and D) are entitled to one vote each on matters which require a vote at formal SACRE meetings.

SACRE provides a useful forum for the members to explore opportunities for improvements in the teaching of religious education and worldviews, and to develop innovative ways to increase general understanding of the subject.

Financial Implications
There are no financial implications for the Council.

Equalities implications
Religion and Belief, as a protected characteristic under the Equality Act does include a lack of faith in an organised religion. This protected characteristic is impacted on by the decision, due to the equity of representation being provided to both religious and non-religious organisations within SACRE based on the revised legal position. Material impact is minimal due to the voting process and operational arrangements of SACREs, but in principle the decision minimises any potential negative impact through exclusion of interested groups on the basis of faith or lack thereof.

Legal implications
The membership arrangements for SACREs are set out in section 390 of the Education Act 1996. Interpretation of the legislation has now been updated substantively by the 2023 court case. This decision, representing fresh consideration of Kent SACRE's membership arrangements in light of the recent census data and the court case, evidences compliance with the revised legal position.

Data Protection implications
There are no direct Data Protection implications.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:	

The proposed decision would be considered by the CYPE Cabinet Committee on 21 November 2023.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:
None

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer:
None

....
Signed   date

EQIA Submission – ID Number
Section A

EQIA Title

SACRE Membership review - 2023

Responsible Officer

Joel Cook - ST GL

Type of Activity

Service Change

No

Service Redesign

No

Project/Programme

No

Commissioning/Procurement

No

Strategy/Policy

No

Details of other Service Activity

Review of Outside Body Membership - Local authority responsible for considering appropriate membership arrangements as and when it deems necessary

Accountability and Responsibility

Directorate

Strategic and Corporate Services

Responsible Service

GLD

Responsible Head of Service

Joel Cook - ST GL

Responsible Director

Benjamin Watts - ST GL

Aims and Objectives

Aim and Objective

Take a decision on Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) Membership update, both as part of planned review following the release of Census data and in light of 2023 court judgement which amended the eligibility of Humanists as a non-religious group.

Previous decision taken in 2022 confirmed the compliance with the legislation as it was written at the time. Subsequent legal actions have now amended the required interpretation of the Group A eligibility as permitting the inclusion of Humanists as a non-religious group on Group A (previously reserved for only representatives of established religions).

Background and context:

SACRE sits as an outside body, with responsibilities relating to advising the local authority and education providers regarding the teaching of religious education. It draws membership from a range of people, with the membership separated into specific sections (with each section having one vote at full meetings of the SACRE).

(a)   Christian denominations (other than the Church of England) and other denominations and religions as in the opinion of the Authority reflect the principal religious traditions in Kent. The number of representatives approved under the category shall, so far as is consistent with the efficient discharge of this group's functions, reflect broadly the proportionate strength of that denomination or religion in the area.

(b)   The Church of England

(c)   Teacher Associations having regard to local circumstances.

(d)   The Local Authority

KCC is responsible for considering the appropriate representation for Group (a) – Christian denominations and other denominations and religions. Such consideration may be given from time to time as the Local Authority deems necessary and in response to specific requests for updates to representation.

Equality implications:

Any decision on SACRE Membership relating to those Groups involving religious organisations would have an intrinsic implication for all those included within Religion and Belief as a protected characteristic. Considering that this category includes those of no faith and those with faith, it actually includes all persons.

It may be argued equally on both sides that the original intention of the legislation was to reserve Group A for only representatives of established religious groups and that the change to permitting Humanists representing beliefs or world views, as opposed to religious faith, creates a negative impact on those organisations representing religions. On the other hand, the inclusion of Humanists providing input in relation to a non-religious group supports broader consideration of the worldview and belief perspective.

The impact of the decision is therefore overall neither positive or negative in that it has varying impact depending on the relevant part of the 'religion and belief' protected characteristic.

Mitigation considerations relating to other possible interested parties (not clarified within the Judgement) includes a commitment to explore co-option for other relevant representatives should the issue arise.

Section B – Evidence

Do you have data related to the protected groups of the people impacted by this activity?

Yes

It is possible to get the data in a timely and cost effective way?

Yes (census data provides figures)

Is there national evidence/data that you can use?
Yes (census data provides figures)
Have you consulted with stakeholders?
No
Who have you involved, consulted and engaged with?
No consultation required due to limited scope of decision and as no changes were proposed.
Has there been a previous Equality Analysis (EQIA) in the last 3 years?
No
Do you have evidence that can help you understand the potential impact of your activity?
Yes

Section C – Impact

Who may be impacted by the activity?
Service Users/clients
Yes
Staff
No
Residents/Communities/Citizens
Residents/communities/citizens
Are there any positive impacts for all or any of the protected groups as a result of the activity that you are doing?
Yes
Details of Positive Impacts
The SACRE itself will be impacted due to the change in membership. Impact of this change on the operations or decision-making of the SACRE is expected to minimal (one new voting member on a Group of more than 10 people)

The impact is positive for the Humanist group because the revised legal position has confirmed their eligibility to join SACRE Group A and KCC's relevant membership review recognises them as an interested stakeholder that can contribute to the consideration of Religious Education. |

Negative impacts and Mitigating Actions

19.Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Age
Are there negative impacts for age?
No
Details of negative impacts for Age
Not Applicable
Mitigating Actions for Age
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Mitigating Actions – Age
Not Applicable
20. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Disability
Are there negative impacts for Disability?
No
Details of Negative Impacts for Disability
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Disability
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Disability
Not Applicable
21. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Sex

Are there negative impacts for Sex
No
Details of negative impacts for Sex
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Sex
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for Sex
Not Applicable
22. Negative Impacts and Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Are there negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
No
Negative impacts for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Gender identity/transgender
Not Applicable
23. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Race
Are there negative impacts for Race
No
Negative impacts for Race
Not Applicable
Mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Race
Not Applicable
24. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
Are there negative impacts for Religion and belief
Potentially
Negative impacts for Religion and belief
There is an arguable negative impact arising from the change in relation to those hold organised religious faith may disagree with the updated legal position permitted a non-religious group representation on Group A of SACRE, which was previously reserved specifically for representation of organised religious groups other than the Church of England. As both religious faith and no religious belief are covered by Religions and Belief protected characteristic, the impact is shared across all people in different ways.
Mitigating actions for Religion and belief
The offer of observer status and consideration of co-option still exists for all relevant Groups on SACRE should there be a need to get additional insight or where there is additional interest from stakeholders representing organisations not formally represented on SACRE. The actual negative impact of any group or organisation not being able to be a voting member is minimal due to the meeting arrangements - only Group Conveners may cast a single vote at SACRE meetings when matters for decision require a vote (this is extremely rare due to the desire to regularly seek general consensus) and Groups decide how the group convener will vote according to their own arrangements -

KCC does not manage or administer this element but as per above, voting is extremely rare.	
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Religion and Belief	
Joel Cook	
25. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Are there negative impacts for Sexual Orientation	
No	
Negative impacts for Sexual Orientation	
Not Applicable	
Mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Not Applicable	
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Sexual Orientation	
Not Applicable	
26. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Are there negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity	
No	
Negative impacts for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Applicable	
Mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Applicable	
Responsible Officer for mitigating actions for Pregnancy and Maternity	
Not Applicable	
27. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Are there negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
No	
Negative impacts for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Applicable	
Mitigating actions for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Applicable	
Responsible Officer for Marriage and Civil Partnerships	
Not Applicable	
28. Negative impacts and Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities	
Are there negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities	
No	
Negative impacts for Carer's responsibilities	
Not Applicable	
Mitigating actions for Carer's responsibilities	
Not Applicable	
Responsible Officer for Carer's responsibilities	
Not Applicable	

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16 JANUARY 2024

• Performance Monitoring	Standing item	
• Ofsted Update	Standing item	
• School Expansions/Alterations	Standing Item	
• Expansion of Herne Bay High		
• School Funding Arrangements for 2024-25	Annual	
• Short Breaks Strategy		
• Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-Agency Partnership Annual Report	Annual	
• Co-ordinated Scheme of Admissions		
• Local Authority Maintained Schools Condition Survey Report		
• Annual complaints Report (Title tbc)		
• Early Years Review		
• Fostering Framework		
• Kent Communities Programme		
• Work Programme	Standing item	

6 MARCH 2024

• Performance Monitoring	Standing item	
• Ofsted Update	Standing item	
• School Expansions/Alterations	Standing Item	
• Annual presentation of risk reports	Annual report	
• SACRE Report	Annual report	
• Complaints and Representations Report	Annual report	

• Work Programme	Standing item	
16 MAY 2024		
• Performance Monitoring	Standing item	
• Ofsted Update	Standing item	
• School Expansions/Alterations	Standing Item	
• Work Programme	Standing item	
2 JULY 2024		
• School Expansions/Alterations		
• Performance Monitoring	Standing item	
• Ofsted Update	Standing item	
• Work Programme	Standing item	

Items for Consideration that have not yet been allocated to a meeting	

Updated: 13.11.23