



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Children and Young People with Additional Needs & Disabilities: 2022-2030 Sufficiency Plan (Accessible version)



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Our Aims

Our aim in producing this Sufficiency Strategy is to enable the system of support to realise better outcomes for children and young people with additional needs and disabilities and their families. We will do this by:

- Unpacking some of the key things we know about children and young people with additional needs and disabilities, including how many there are, what their particular needs are and how both these things might change over time;
- Exploring the provision we have available in Surrey and elsewhere to meet these needs, the quality of that provision and how much it costs;
- Understanding the connection between our assessment, placement and educational practice and demand within the system; and
- Identifying key issues, priorities, and intentions for our commissioning of further provision and the practice that underpins this.

In Surrey, our purpose is to ensure children and young people are seen and heard, feel safe and can grow, and everyone benefits from education. Our Sufficiency Strategy contributes to this purpose.

Commonly used Acronyms used throughout this document

Acronym	Definition
ASC	Autistic Spectrum Condition (referred to as Autism in this document, in line with Surrey's all-age autism strategy)
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulties
SLCN	Speech, Language and Communication Needs
MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulty
HI/VI	Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment
CYP	Children and Young People

Introduction and Background – why is Sufficiency important?

Surrey County Council's (SCC) Sufficiency Strategy provides an important overview as to how the council intends to respond to increasing demand for services and provision for children and young people with additional needs and disabilities.

This document outlines:

- The vision for achieving sufficiency within Surrey, and the outcomes SCC wishes to see being achieved.

- The context within Surrey in relation to children and young people with additional needs and disabilities
- The context across early years, school-aged and post-16
- Changes to provision sufficiency.
- Services to support children and young people with additional needs and disabilities
- Additional school places for mainstream, centres and special schools
- Use of the of Non-Maintained Independent Sector (NMI) and Specialist Post-16 (SPI)
- The views of children and young people with additional needs in Surrey

In addition, the sufficiency strategy builds and draws on various existing documentation, such as the [Surrey County Council's School Organisation Plan \(SOP\)](#), [Surrey 2030 vision](#), [Children in care and care leavers Sufficiency plan](#) and strategies as laid out in the “vision and strategies” of this document.

Surrey County Council wishes to see children and young people with additional needs and disabilities supported within county, close to their local communities. We work closely with partners, constantly striving to do better, to tackle inequalities and make sure that no one is left behind.

We understand that every child and young person will have different dreams, aspirations, and goals in life. We want to empower children and young people with additional needs and disabilities access the services, support, and provision they require to achieve these.

“Sufficiency” really means having enough of the right accommodation and services, in the right places, to effectively support Surrey’s children, young people and families. This also includes thinking about the quality of those services and whether they are making a positive difference to the lives of children, young people, and families. We often call these positive differences “outcomes”.

To the children and young people in Surrey with additional needs and disabilities, it means a lot more than just that. The comments below highlight what sufficiency means to our children and young people in with additional needs and disabilities:

- “When I moved to this special school it was the first time I could thrive, learn and make friends.” **(Child in a special school with an Education, Health and Care Plan)**
- “[the provision I was in] was a smaller group than normal school and there is no arguments between the students and it’s just better than mainstream **(Child in a special school with an Education, Health and Care Plan)**”



Our vision for children and young people with additional needs and disabilities

Whilst Surrey County Council's primary purpose is to ensure children and young people are seen and heard, feel safe and can grow, and everyone benefits from education, SCC also wishes to ensure:

1. Children and young people are at the centre of our thinking, and we work with families as partners in meeting their children's needs and planning how we will deliver support and provision in the future.
2. All places, settings and organisations that provide education and/or support to children and their families are welcoming of Children and young people with additional needs and disabilities
3. Ensure that when new provision and support is created, that Health, Education, and the Local Authority share responsibility to ensure that high quality support is in place for children and families when and where they need it.
4. Children and young people with additional needs and disabilities can access the help and support they need to thrive and achieve within their local communities. They can go to education provision that meets their needs, access services and play an active role in the community close to where they live.
5. Families have easy access to information which helps them understand how best to meet their child's needs and access the help that is offered.
6. Children and families have access to the same level of high-quality support wherever they live in Surrey. We have a good, shared understanding of our children with additional needs and disabilities in Surrey and our support offer matches their needs.

Our Strategies

School Organisation Plan (SOP)

The [school organisation plan](#) outlines how SCC will develop school provision to meet the growing demand for specialist and mainstream provision for children aged 5 – 16 years of age. The SOP underpins the SEND Sufficiency plan and should be read in conjunction with this document. Note: The SOP uses [EDGE School Demand forecasting](#) for 5-16 years of age

SEND Capital Development Programme

Creating sufficient and sustainable in-county specialist provision is a key aim of our sufficiency strategy; enabling children and young people who have SEND to play an integral part of their local communities, and crucially, increase opportunities in which they achieve their individual academic and personal potential and are fully prepared for adulthood. Two phases of the [SEND Capital Development programme](#) have run since 2019. To date, these have delivered a significant number of additional special school places.

Alternative Provision (AP) Strategy

In line with wanting children and young people to access provision that meets their needs, the AP strategy provides a shared ambition for children, vision, and a set of principles to develop a consistent high-quality countywide AP offer. The implementation of these proposals will provide an integrated system of alternative provision focussed on supporting children and young people at an earlier stage and enabling them to remain more often in their local school provision with their friends and siblings

All-age Autism Strategy

Surrey County Council and its partners have developed an [all-aged Autism strategy](#). The council wishes to achieve an autism friendly approach across the County in education, health, social care, work and communities. In addition, SCC wishes services to have a more joined-up, proactive, timely and autism-accessible offer so that autistic people have equality of access.

The Strategy will promote a cultural shift so that community and service settings are understanding and welcoming for autistic children, young people and adults.

Surrey 2030 vision

The [‘Community Vision for Surrey’](#) sets out shared ambitions for what the county should look like by 2030, informed by conversations with residents, communities and partners. We recognise that some children, young people and their families may need additional support for these ambitions to be achieved. The Sufficiency Plan will contribute to this, showing how we will make this a reality for Surrey’s children and young people with additional needs and disabilities.

“Coming Home” Project

The Coming Home Project will focus on children looked after (CLA) with an EHCP currently living and/or educated out of county. In Surrey, 27.32% of the total under 18 Looked after cohort have an EHCP. SCC will look to move children in care with an EHCP back into county where possible and appropriate, in line with Surrey’s Community Vision – ‘people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind’.

Children Looked After (CLA) Sufficiency Strategy

Many children in care have Education, Health and Care plans (EHCP). In line with SCCs overall ambition to support children and young people within county, SCC has produced a [CLA Sufficiency Strategy](#)

The sufficiency strategy is a key document that should be read alongside the children and young people with additional needs sufficiency strategy. SCC is committed to working to secure the right amount of appropriate provision, in the right place and at the right time.

Surrey's improvement journey

Surrey County Council is embarking on a sustained journey to improve the lives and outcomes of children and young people, and their families, with additional needs and disabilities. The recent [social care Ofsted noted](#) services for children and families in Surrey have improved in all areas. Work is continuing to ensure progress is sustained in all areas.

Inclusion and Additional Needs Strategy

A new inclusion and additional need strategy is currently being developed. The strategy will look to support the vision to improve the experiences and outcomes of children and young people with additional needs and their families

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The Strategic Needs assessment (JSNA) 2022 provides a comprehensive overview of Surrey's population including key demographic data that supports the ability to provides services and commission resources for the future and has informed the Joint Commissioning Strategy 2022. The JSNA has been co-produced with children and young people and families to ensure it is and accessible and relevant

Best Start for Surrey Strategy

A new strategy is in development outlining how families in Surrey are supported throughout pregnancy and early childhood. It brings together the collaborative, system-wide initiatives that are happening across Surrey including areas such as health, early years settings, libraries, social care; and private, voluntary, and independent sectors.

Joint Commissioning Strategy

The Surrey SEND Partnership Joint Commissioning Strategy 2022 has identified priority areas for development which are reflected in the SEND Strategy and evidenced by the information set out in the JSNA. It also maximises the use of resources and reduces duplication.

Helping Families Early Strategy

The Helping Families Early strategy brings together the key components of how as a partnership Surrey helps families early now and our strategy for the future. Helping Families Early is an activity undertaken by almost everyone who works with children, young people, and their families, such as schools, early year's settings, GP, and the police.

The Surrey Context

Education, Health, and Care Plans (EHCPs), Primary Needs and the national picture



Headlines – the Surrey context

- SCC continues to see need growth across Autism, SEMH and SLCN
- Autism growth continues to be almost double that of MLD and SEMH growth
- Significant growth has also historically been seen in the 0-4, 16-19 age ranges
- SCC is seeing more recent growth in plans for the 20 – 25 age cohort.
- Surrey’s EHCP growth was higher between 2017 -2020 compared to statistical neighbours and against national picture.
- Since 2016 however, average growth in EHCPs in Surrey has been lower than its statistical neighbours
- Autism is over-represented in Non-Maintained Independent Provision
- Surrey has a higher number of EHCPs with Autism across all age ranges compared to the national picture. The east of Surrey has a greater proportion of EHCP than the West
- Primary need distribution is relatively even; however, the Southeast and Southwest have a higher prevalence of SLCN
- The Northwest has a higher proportion of Autism plans
- The Southeast has a high proportion of plans for 20-25 years old, and under 5 females (though across all ages the Southeast has generally higher proportions than other areas)

Overall Surrey Context

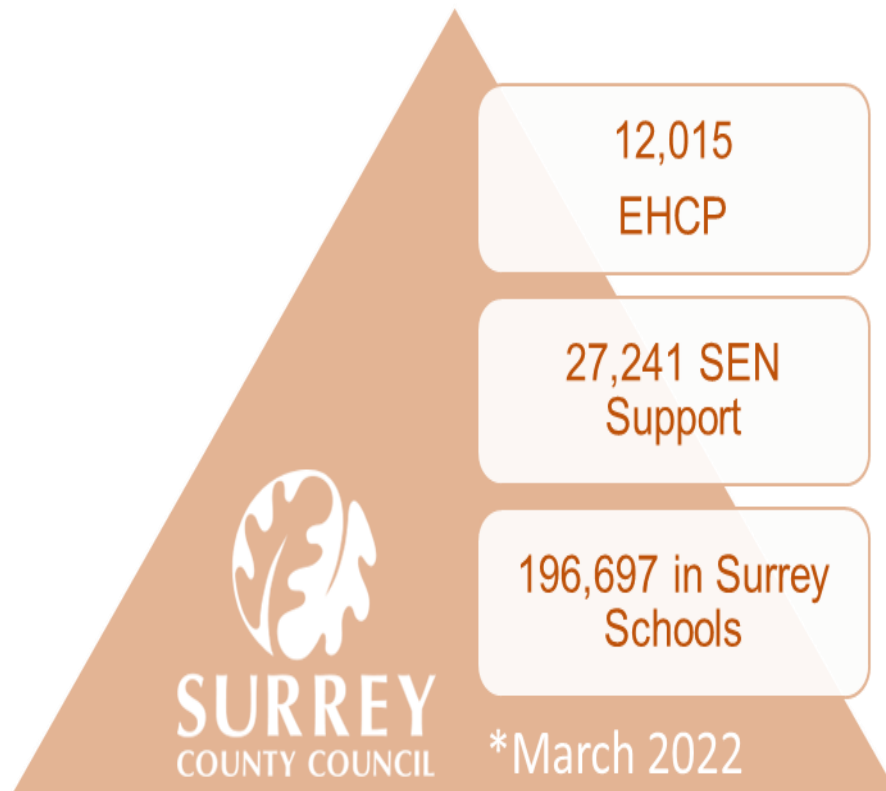


Figure 1: Numbers of SEN Support, EHCP and total school age population (March 2022)

EHCP growth by age-range

SCC continues to see growth across its Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs). Most recent growth has been toward the later age-ranges (28% growth from 2021 to 2022 for ages 20 – 25). Significant growth has also historically been seen in the 0-4, 16-19 age ranges, though growth in EHCPs has been consistently high since the 2014 Children and Families Act implementation.

EHCPs by age range	2016	Increase	2017	Increase	2018	Increase	2019	Increase	2020	Increase	2021	Increase	2022
0 to 4	197	42%	279	11%	310	25%	389	27%	494	0%	496	1%	501
5 to 10	2173	10%	2387	16%	2776	15%	3203	12%	3579	9%	3911	7%	4181
11 to 15	2496	4%	2591	7%	2771	11%	3077	10%	3394	12%	3798	9%	4123
16 to 19	885	56%	1383	13%	1569	9%	1714	10%	1882	7%	2022	12%	2261
20 to 25	0	0%	203	40%	284	23%	349	24%	434	22%	530	28%	681

Table 1: EHCP growth 2016 – 2022 by age-range (SEN2)

EHCP growth by primary need

In terms of primary need growth, three of the largest need groups have continued to grow in Surrey except for MLD. The rate of Autism growth continues to be almost double that of MLD and SEMH growth.

The SEMH growth rate also continues to increase, from 11.6% in 2016 to 15.8%. The trends look like to continue upwards. The SLCN growth rate continues to increase from 27.9% in 2016, to 34% in 2022. The MLD growth rate has remained largely constant - 15.5% in 2016 compared with 15.8% in 2022. In all cases, the numbers of children and young people with MLD, Autism, SLCN and SEMH appears likely to continue to grow for the foreseeable.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SLCN	27.9%	30.2%	33.3%	33.9%	34.1%	33.9%	34.0%
SEMH	11.6%	12.5%	12.9%	14.3%	14.8%	15.7%	15.8%
MLD	15.5%	15.7%	15.1%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	15.2%
Autism	27.9%	30.2%	33.3%	33.9%	34.1%	33.9%	34.0%

Table 2: Primary Need growth 2016 – 2022 (SEN2)

Sufficiency Statement 1: Considering growing demand in EHCPs for 16 – 25 age ranges, SCC will review vocational, education and employment pathways to ensure currently commissioned service(s) are meeting need

% Of EHCP in provision type

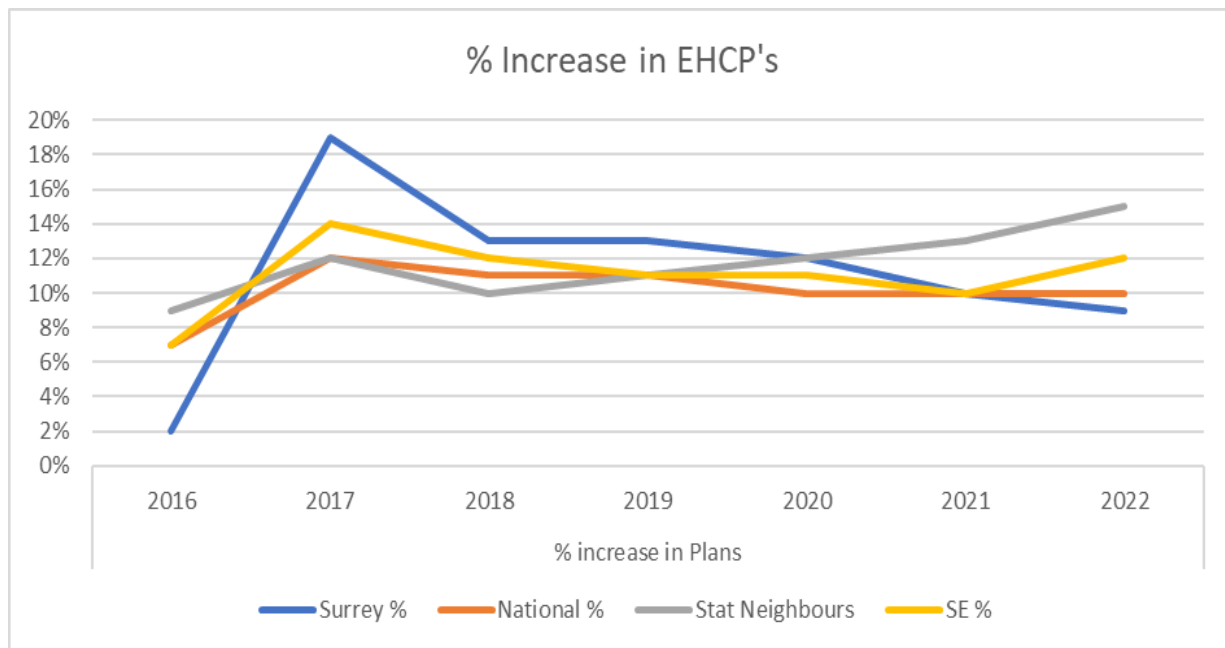
Over one third of Surrey’s EHCP students are placed in mainstream schools and just over one quarter in maintained special schools.

Pupils with Autism are more likely to attend a special school or an NMI than the average, whereas for those with SLCN the reverse is true.

	ASD	HI	MLD	MSI	OTH	PD	PMLD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	Total
CME	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
College	13%	15%	17%	16%	6%	12%	7%	13%	14%	8%	18%	10%	14%
EHE	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
LA Special	29%	13%	28%	30%	15%	20%	58%	18%	18%	70%	7%	10%	25%
Post 16 Special	1%	0%	1%	8%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Mainstream	28%	43%	37%	24%	62%	46%	6%	39%	45%	7%	52%	43%	35%
NEET	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	6%	1%	1%	4%	2%	3%
NMI	15%	7%	6%	8%	5%	8%	21%	14%	8%	6%	14%	2%	11%
Nursery	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other	3%	2%	1%	8%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Other FE	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Unit & RP	7%	16%	5%	3%	3%	3%	0%	1%	9%	1%	1%	30%	6%
PRU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Awaiting Place	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Table 3: % of EHCPs in provision type

EHCP growth compared to national and statistical



Graph 1: % increase in EHCPs from 2016, compared to national, statistical neighbours and Southeast

Though the percentage increase in growth of EHCPs has come down in recent years, Surrey growth in EHCPs was higher between 2017-20 when compared to the national picture, statistical neighbours, and the Southeast benchmarking group. In 2021 Surrey matched all groups except its Statistical neighbours at 10% and in 2022 dropped a

point to be below all comparators. On average, Surrey's EHCP growth has been 11% since 2016 – nearly one percentage point lower on average than its statistical neighbours.

Sufficiency Statement 2: In line with its established Capital Development Strategy, SCC will continue to ensure future provision development aligns to the development of additional Autism provision, to reduce reliance on the Non-Maintained Independent Sector (NMI)

Primary need compared to national statistics

When we compare Surrey's % plans for the highest primary need groups by age to the national picture, Surrey on average has more EHCPs with Autism across all ages and EHCPs with SLCN and SEMH doesn't taper off in the older ages as they do nationally. In addition, there is a large spike of SLCN at age 4, 5 and 6 (up to 30%) compared with 20% nationally.

Sufficiency Statement 3: Review impact of Early Years Speech & Language Therapy Service provision, particularly at early year – school transition because of higher-than average SLCN numbers at ages 4,5, and 6

EHCP distribution by Quadrant area



Figure 2: Quadrant split by age range and gender as proportion of total EHCP %

Overall, the proportion of EHCPs is slightly higher than would be expected in the two eastern quadrants (27.58%) and lower in the western quadrants (23%).

“Services need it to be accessible ... I know lots of people who can't get their own medications from the NHS [inaccessible pharmacies, doctors, hospitals etc”

Surrey young person



Area primary need distribution

Primary Need	NE	NW	SE	SW	Grand Total
ASD	35.17%	38.09%	31.61%	31.55%	34.02%
HI	1.37%	0.79%	1.10%	1.54%	1.20%
MLD + LAN	14.48%	15.88%	14.56%	16.15%	15.20%
MSI	0.29%	0.19%	0.43%	0.34%	0.32%
OTH	2.10%	1.57%	1.00%	0.34%	1.28%
PD	3.13%	2.77%	3.08%	3.39%	3.09%
PMLD	0.92%	0.90%	1.00%	0.94%	0.95%
SEMH	16.58%	14.01%	16.23%	16.19%	15.81%
SLCN	17.76%	16.18%	21.04%	20.18%	18.87%
SLD	4.08%	4.57%	5.57%	4.07%	4.61%
SPLD	3.35%	3.71%	3.44%	4.67%	3.75%
VI	0.77%	1.35%	0.94%	0.64%	0.92%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The split of needs across the quadrants is relatively even. However, SLCN prevalence does seem to be the most variable across quadrants; the Southeast and Southwest have around 4% more SLCN EHCPs compared to the Northeast and Northwest. SEMH is broadly comparable. The proportion of plans linked to Autism is notably higher in the NW than in the other three areas.

Quadrant split by age range and gender as proportion of total EHCP %

	NE	NW	SE	SW	% Total
Female	27%	22%	29%	22%	100%
Under 5	21%	23%	31%	24%	100%
Age 5-10	29%	23%	27%	21%	100%
Age 11-15	28%	23%	28%	22%	100%
Age 16-19	24%	22%	32%	22%	100%
Age 20 -25	19%	16%	37%	28%	100%
Male	27%	23%	28%	23%	100%
Under 5	26%	25%	26%	23%	100%
Age 5-10	27%	24%	27%	22%	100%
Age 11-15	26%	24%	26%	23%	100%
Age 16-19	28%	21%	29%	23%	100%
Age 20 -25	25%	13%	37%	24%	100%
Grand Total	27%	23%	28%	23%	100%

Table 4: % split of total EHCP, by Quadrant and age range

Early Years (0-4)

Children with Additional Needs and disabilities overview



Early Years - Headlines

- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is evident in the lower occupancy of childcare places across Surrey.
- At last census, there was 6.6% fewer Early Years Providers overall
- In addition, across 2,3- and 4-year-olds, fewer are accessing universal or extended entitlement(s).
- The majority of Surrey’s early year(s) cohort have their needs met successfully in a mainstream nursery provision
- Continued focus is required to support more families who are eligible for FEET funding to take-up this entitlement. Work will continue to focus on areas where there are high numbers of eligible children, but lower take-up.
- Support for children to access mainstream nursery environments / their local community is provided by the Early Intervention Fund (EIF). The impact of this fund has been positive, with good feedback from settings.
- Several Enhanced, targeted, universal plus and training interventions can be utilised using EIF
- In state-funded nurseries, Surrey has seen a reducing % of children with an EHCP in these types of settings, with an increasing % of children on SEN Support
- A new “Best Start for Surrey” Strategy is being developed to maximise collaboration across partners.
- The strategy will work across four strategic aims (Table 7)
- Most children continue to receive a development check within 30 months, though this has reduced recent quarters. Partners recognise the importance of these reviews to ensure needs are identified early so that the appropriate support and provision can be put into place.

Impact of COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the childcare market within Surrey, with provision expected to remain open for children of key workers throughout the length of the pandemic. For the wider early year’s population (particularly in the first phase of the pandemic), some settings remained closed. This has had a significant effect on the Early Years Census

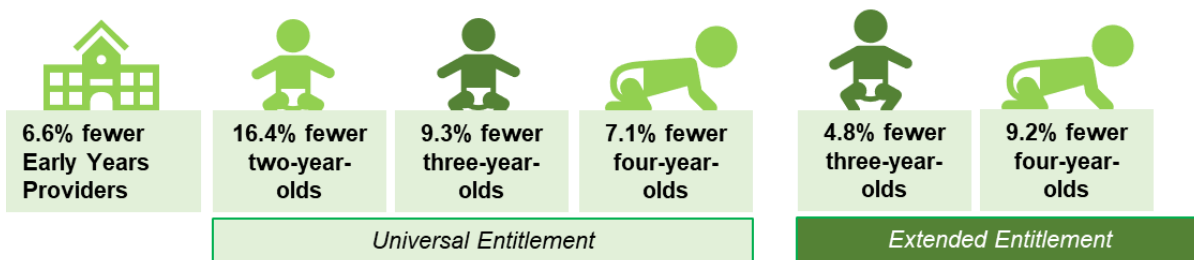


Figure 3: Impact of COVID-19 on Early Years Census

% Occupancy	Indicator
100 - 98%	Full
97% - 85%	Busy
84% - 71%	Healthy
70% and below	Not Busy

Surrey	Funded and Unfunded Childcare Places	Funded Only Childcare Places
Population 0-5	69846	69846
Demand	28420	28420
Places Available	33034	26576
Places Occupied	22562	17924
Occupancy Rate	68%	67%

Table 4: Sufficiency of Early Years provision (childcare places)

Placement in Specialist Nursery Provision

When appropriate, Surrey Early Years teams will hold an Early Years Inclusion Pathway Planning (EYIPP) meeting to discuss the individual needs of the child with the parent/carer and all professionals involved in the child's education. The purpose of the EYIPP meetings is to understand the individual needs of the child and to put appropriate support in place. For a small number of children, their very complex needs may be best met in a specialist nursery provision. SCC support the placements of children in specialist nursery if their needs cannot be supported in mainstream. Specialist nursery provision is reserved for children in the year before they are due to start reception.

Sufficiency Statement 4: Continued work is required to ensure families eligible for FEET funding are able to access the entitlement locally, to improve early life chances and outcomes for children from disadvantaged households.

Sufficiency Statement 5: Surrey County Council (SCC) will require additional early year provision in areas of high demand, as evidenced by the Early Years sufficiency strategy. Work is required to continue to ensure Early Years settings continue to be accessible and inclusive to children with different needs and disabilities

Early Intervention Fund (EIF)

“In a recent review meeting, a parent said she cannot believe how much progress their child has made, and they are so incredibly grateful as it means they are now communicating at home too!”



Staff member in a Nursery setting

The Early Intervention Fund (EIF) supports pre-school aged children (with or without an EHCP) access their educational environment, for example, to enhance the staff ratio and/or training opportunities for staff. The key aim of the fund is to ensure children are supported within their mainstream nursery environment or within their local community.

The key priorities include but are not limited to: Speech, language, literacy and communication development, Emotional wellbeing, Autism.

	SE	NE	SW	NW	Total	% total
Enhanced	144	154	130	147	575	27%
Targeted	276	225	202	296	999	47%
Universal Plus	107	27	39	33	206	10%
Interventions/Training	66	77	86	113	342	16%

Table 5: Types of EIF awarded for 2021/2022 Financial Year

EIF is used predominately by provision(s) for more targeted and enhanced support packages. This suggests EIF is having a positive impact of ensuring provision(s) are able to use the fund to enable a child to access the mainstream nursery environment and/or local community setting. In addition, training is well utilised to support whole-scale upskilling of staff in provision / childminders.

Support Type	20/21 (Surrey)	21/22 (Surrey)	20/21 (South East)	21/22 (South East)	20/21 (National)	21/22 (National)
% EHCP	6.9	6.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
% SEN Support	13.6	16.7	14.2	17.2	13.3	14.5

Table 6: % of EHCP and SEN Support children in State-funded Nurseries (SEN2)

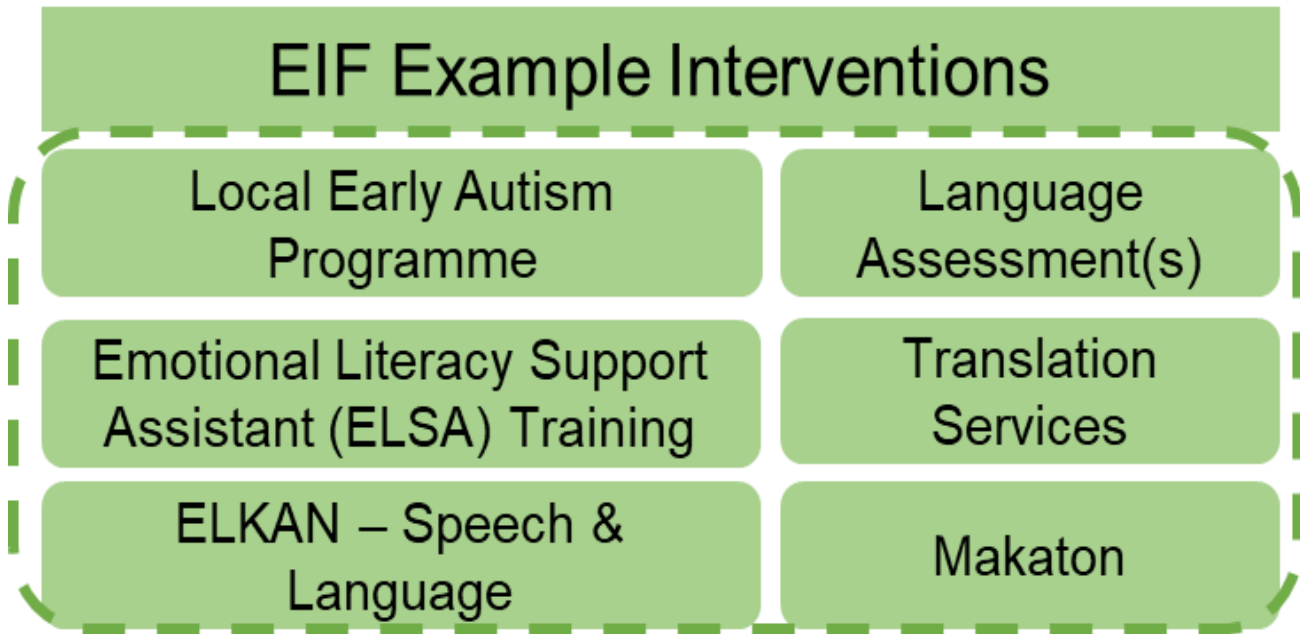


Figure 4: Example of Early Intervention Fund (EIF) Options

Sufficiency Statement 6: Surrey County Council (SCC) SEND, Education and Early Years Commissioning Team will ensure Early Intervention Funding (EIF) continues to be utilised effectively to promote access to mainstream nursery environments that are of high quality to enable children and families to access provision locally in their community alongside peers and siblings.

Best Start for Surrey

The Best Start for Surrey Strategy creates one single overarching strategy across all partners providing services to, or working with, children ages 0-5. This approach promotes collaboration across all parties and ensures a child-centred and holistic approach is taken. There are four key strategic ambitions:

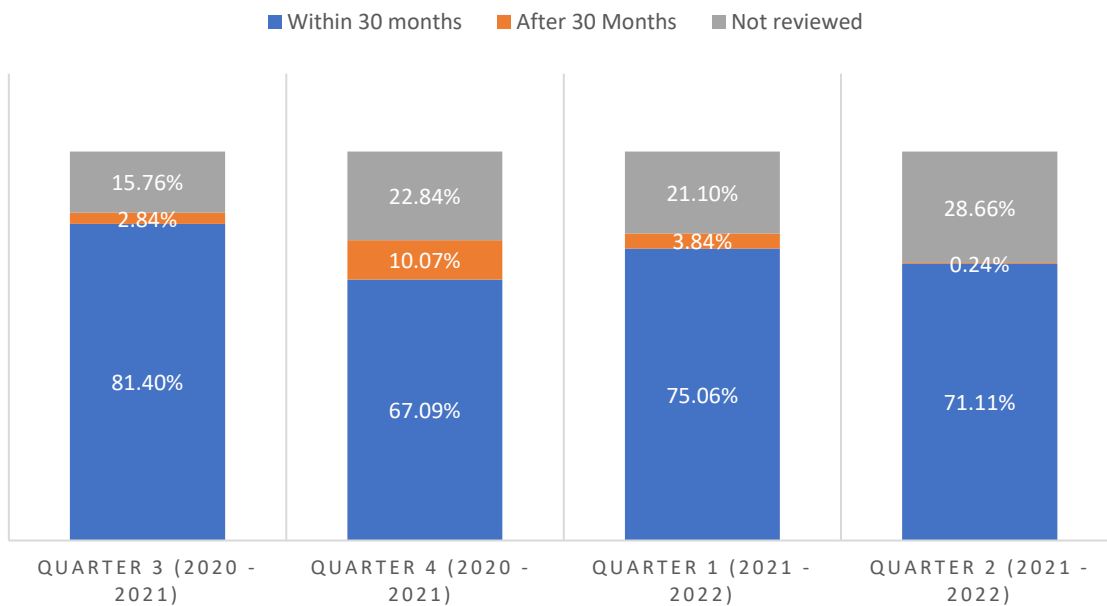
Ambitions	The difference the strategy will make
Promote and facilitate good health, emotional wellbeing and healthy relationships	Pregnant people, babies, children and families' health, emotional wellbeing and relationships are supported, and the needs of parents and carers are considered as fundamental to supporting their baby/child.
Recognise and promote the importance of development and early learning	Families are at the centre of a system which understands and enables babies and children to learn and develop holistically. Children flourish in communities where health, early education and social care professionals come together with caregivers to ensure that every child can thrive

Ambitions	The difference the strategy will make
Enable partnership working and collaboration	Pregnant people, babies, children, parent and families achieve their potential and thrive through the support of practitioners who collaborate and work together as part of an integrated early years system.
Recognise the benefit of fully inclusive services, communities and neighbourhoods	The pregnancy and early years system proactively creates equal opportunities and support for vulnerable families in order to develop a culture in Surrey of acceptance and inclusivity with the greatest impact on outcomes for all

Table 7: Key strategic ambitions as outlined by the “Best start for Surrey” strategy

Development checks

As part of the Healthy Child Programme (HCP) in the UK, children have a health and development review at the age of 2-2.5 years. The majority of children aged 30 months continue to receive a developmental review. More recently, there has been an increase in children not receiving a review.



Graph 2: % of children receiving development review within 30 months, after 30 months or not yet received (SCC)

Sufficiency Statement 7: Surrey County Council (SCC) will look to increase the proportion of development checks being undertaken at 30 months. This will support the aim of the Best Start strategy to recognise and promote the importance of development and early learning

School-Aged Sufficiency overview (5-16)



Headlines - School-Aged

- Autism is the most prevalent primary need across of all year groups
- Higher prevalence is found in Years 3,4,5 and 6, indicating increased demand for secondary-phase autism provision in the next 4 years
- In addition, high numbers of SLCN needs in primary require further understanding, so that a bespoke response can be developed.
- A high prevalence of emerging SEMH demand is evident pre and post transition to secondary school.
- SCC has a higher than national level of children and young people with additional needs and disabilities with EHCPs in mainstream education
- The same is true for children and young people on SEN Support, with most settings being above national average
- There is lower than average inclusion for children and young people with SEN Support in Infant, primary and all through schools
- SCC compared strongly for EHCP inclusion compared to statistical neighbours
- The time taken for treatment remains consistent, despite overall caseload numbers for access to emotional wellbeing and mental health services reducing.

Headlines - Therapies

- Community Child Adolescent and Mental Health (CAMHs) continues to be the main service pathway for many children and young people
- The average assessment to treatment time (working days) has increased since April 2022.
- Approximately 6,252 children have SLT specified within their EHCP. The majority of these live within the NE and SE Quadrants
- Referrals for SLT are highest in Year 1 – tapering off through the year groups, with a small rise in Year 11.

Headlines - Absence, exclusion and electively home educated

- SCC absence rates have seen an increase (7% higher than in 20/21, though this was impacted by the pandemic.
- However, compared to pre-pandemic, overall rates are higher. For example, total absence was 7% (compared to 4.4% in 18/19), and 19.7% of pupils are persistent absentees (9.2% in 18/19).
- 28% of pupils classed as Electively Home Educated (EHE) have some form of additional needs or disability.

Headlines – Looked After Children and EHCP

- SCC has a comprehensive [Children Looked After \(CLA\) sufficiency](#), that should be read alongside the overall children and young people with additional needs and disabilities sufficiency strategy
- Approximately 290-300 children and young people with an EHCP are also in care. This equates to around 2.28% of the overall EHCP population.

- Of these, the majority are supported in fostering or residential homes. The importance of ensuring sufficiency of both areas are being developed by Children's Social Care, in partnership with SEND Commissioning.
- 56% of children and young people in care with an EHCP are currently placed in provision outside of county.
- A large proportion of children and young people in care with an EHCP are placed in SEMH NMI settings outside of the county
- There has been an increase in utilising NMI SEMH provision in 2021 for out of county for children in care with an EHCP
- However, the proportion of those educated out of county remained relatively stable
- The use of SEMH NMI provision out of county suggests a gap of provision within county.

Headlines – Alternative Provision

- Alternative provision (AP) in Surrey is delivered across 3 areas; Independent Alternative Provision (covering tuition, therapy), In-house AP (such as [STIPS](#), [Online School](#)) and Alternative Provision (previous Pupil Referral Units (PRUs)).
- SCC continues to make use of Independent AP, who provide a range of different service types ranging from tuition through to physiotherapy)
- The majority of pupils accessing AP are aged 11 through to 18.



Primary need by National Curriculum Year (NCY)

As well as being the most prevalent need overall, Autism is the dominant need in every national curriculum year (NCY) group. The prevalence of the other main groups is more age-related though – SLCN is the second largest group in the early and primary school years, MLD primary and SEMH during secondary school.

When looking at primary need by NCY it is important to note the high number of autism and SLCN students in years 4, 5 and 6 many of whom will be requiring new school placements for secondary education in the coming years. There is currently a large group of autism students in year 3 which is likely to increase as this year group progresses through primary, requiring a larger autism offer when this group reaches key stage transfer.

Count of Stud ID NCY Placed In	-2	-1	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ASD	1	43	159	232	213	241	219	293	261	295	281	282	266	228	228	223	161	134	101	66	28	28	13
MLD		9	36	36	57	87	102	149	155	169	139	131	111	119	106	93	72	71	49	38	33	17	5
SEMH			5	29	46	69	107	144	168	167	146	151	156	160	164	141	88	54	34	15	7	5	1
SLCN		34	163	177	169	167	171	149	138	152	141	110	105	97	95	87	97	64	44	26	14	12	4

Table 8: Count of students with EHCP by NCY (top 4 primary needs)

Sufficiency Statement 8: Considering the emerging Autism demand in pre-reception and Years 3, 4, 5 and 6, SCC will review its capital development strategy to ensure alignment with this growth. In addition, SCC will continue to review its all-age autism strategy to ensure impact across this age range.

Sufficiency Statement 9: A high proportion of primary-phase pupils have SLCN. Additional work is being developed to understand this cohort in greater detail so that appropriate support can be provided

“We need to move away from the idea that you need to repress being Autistic and more you need to embrace their interests and use that as a way to communicate”.

Surrey Young person

Inclusion of EHCP and SEN Support in Surrey mainstream schools

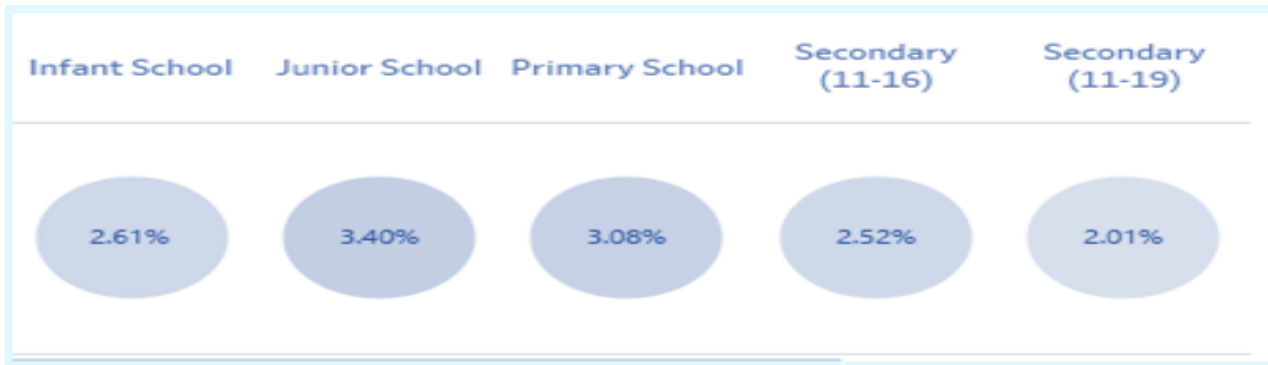


Figure 5: % of EHCP in mainstream schools

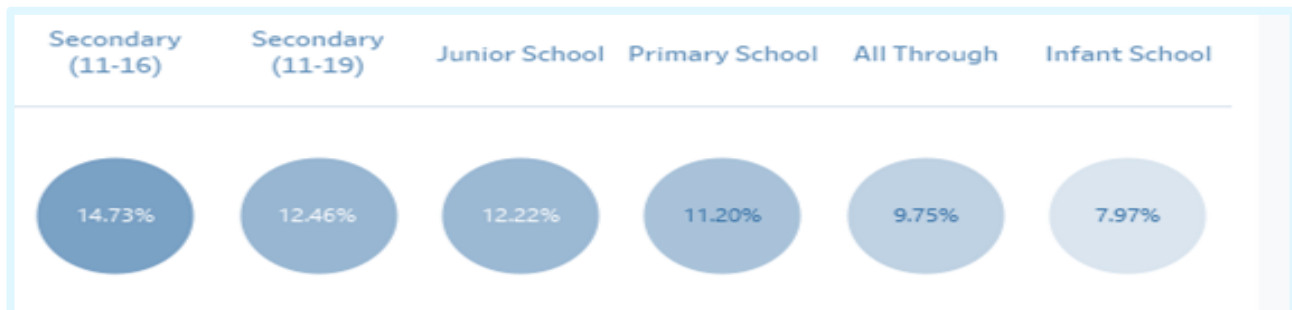
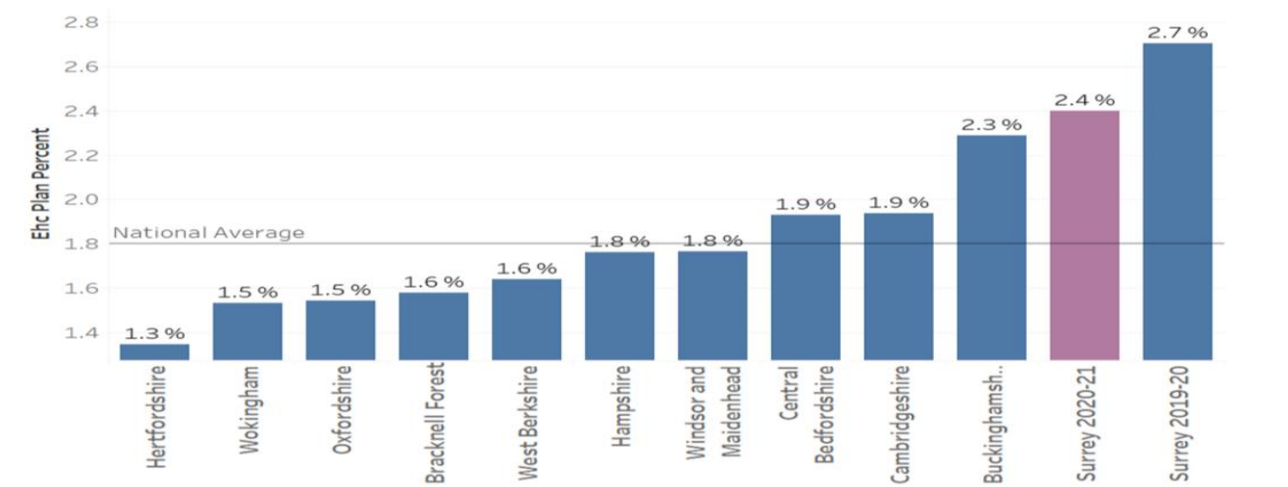


Figure 6: % of SEN Support in mainstream schools

SCC schools continue to support mainstream inclusion, above that of the national average (1.8% of EHCPs in mainstream setting), with 62.5% of all mainstream Surrey schools being above this figure. This trend also continues for SEN Support. Against the national average of 12.1%, most Surrey settings are above this number (apart from primary, all-through and infant schools).



Graph 3: % EHCP in Secondary Mainstream settings (compared to statistical neighbours)

Graph 3 compares SCC EHCP inclusion % in mainstream with statistical neighbours. Though the rate has fallen recently (from 2.7% in 19/20 to 2.4% in 20/21), rates are higher than all statistical neighbours, evidencing the overall strong inclusive mainstream environment that Surrey offers overall.

Sufficiency Statement 10: Continued delivery of mainstream school places will be required to meet demand and support inclusion

Sufficiency Statement 11: To maintain high levels of inclusion, additional interventions or support offers will be required to ensure children and young people with additional needs are educated within mainstream settings (where appropriate).

Access to emotional wellbeing and mental health services

- While the caseload has seen a gradual decrease in the recent months (562 in Jun 22 down to 447 in Sept 22), the time that children wait for treatment has remained unchanged, as reflected in the proportions of the different waiting times which remain largely unchanged.
- The average assessment to treatment wait (working days) in Sept 22 (23) has increased since Apr 22 (17). This is the average wait time for referrals who were seen for their first treatment session in each reporting month.
- The average assessment to treatment waits (working days) in Sept 22 (152) has seen an increase in numbers since Jul 22 (83). This is the average wait of the people waiting at each month-end
- Most of the referrals waiting for treatment after assessment (October 2022) are in Community CAMHS. This represents 65% (289) of the total referrals waiting for treatment after assessment.

Speech and Language Therapy

Surrey County Council continues to deliver speech and language therapy for school-aged children where specified on their EHCPs.

Approximately 6,252 children have SLT specified within their EHCP. Most of these children are in the Northeast and Southeast of the county. Many initial referrals are in Year 1, suggesting that additional targeted resource is required in key stage 1. Numbers subsequently taper off for speech and language therapy referrals, until Year 11 (suggesting a small spike). This again suggests some degree of unmet need for pupils in Year 11 as they prepare to transition to post-16.

Sufficiency Statement 11: SCC will continue to strengthen and develop its school-aged SLT service, with focus on primary-phase education and preparation to adulthood

Sufficiency Statement 12: SCC, in partnership with health, will continue to strengthen its response to emotional wellbeing and mental health services across the county to improve timeliness of access to treatment.

Absence / Persistent Absence

Total absence for the first 5 half terms of 21/22 was 7.0%, **higher** than in 20/21 (4.9%). 19.7% of students were persistent absentees, **higher** than 13.2% in 20/21. This compares with a pre-pandemic absence figure (18/19) of 4.4% and a persistent absence figure of 9.2%

Exclusions

During 21/22 academic year, 120 students were permanently excluded or subject to Emergency Planned Placements. This is higher than in each of the last 3 years (76 20/21, 88 19/20, 106 18/19)

53 pupils were classed as children missing education (CME, i.e. receiving no education at all), though this has been reducing steadily. 21 students (32%) have an EHCP and 10 are known to be open to social care. For context, there are 195,000 school age children in Surrey. There is an individual plan for each child to support them back into education provision.

Electively Home Educated (EHE)

The number of children registered and recorded as Electively Home Educated (EHE) was 1455 in July 2022, up from 1402 in June 2022. This compares with 1643 at this point last year (-11%), however this likely due to data cleansing being done earlier this year due to SCCs transition to a new case management system (Early Years and Education System (EYES)). 28% of EHE pupils are known to have some form of special educational needs.

Sufficiency Statement 13: SCC will look to build on its existing inclusion service, utilising the graduated response (universal support, school support and specialist support) to maintain and improve inclusion across mainstream settings

Sufficiency Statement 14: SCC will look to explore reviewing and strengthen its anti-bullying policy, including reviewing options to provide support to settings (where appropriate). This will strengthen the overall inclusion offer within provision.

“There should be more bullying help lines or more teachers that are specifically trained in bullying how to deal with it or more like put plans in or more like support at school to deal with it, like teachers and stuff.”

Surrey Young person

Children in care with an EHCP

Approximately 2.28% of Surrey's EHCP cohort have "looked after status" (LAC). This equates to approximately 290-300 children and young people in terms of overall numbers. Of these:

- **29%** are supported within residential homes
- **43%** are supported via fostering
- **9%** are placed in Independent Living (Supported Accommodation)
- **5%** are placed in residential schools

The highest proportion of children in care with an EHCP are placed in NCY 9 – 11. This suggests the development of suitable independent living accommodation, alongside strong employment, education or independent living pathways are vital for future development.

In terms of children and young people placed with an EHCP in care, 56% are placed outside of Surrey, with 44% placed within county.

There are two key areas of work underway to support the development of provision within Surrey to support more children and young people in care with an EHCP. These form the foundations of work as part of the "coming home" project, and development of the [CLA sufficiency strategy](#).

Sufficiency Statement 15: Additional work is required to ensure options are available to children and young people in care with EHCPs to remain in or return to Surrey if appropriate.

Sufficiency Statement 16: There continues to be a requirement for social care residential, fostering and/or supported accommodation provision with an adjacent specialist educational offer within Surrey

A large proportion of children and young people in care with an EHCP are placed in Non-Maintained Independent (NMI) settings that specialise to meet the needs of Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH).

The proportions of children and young people in care placed out of county in NMI provision has increased in 2021 from 2020 (though this could be as a result of COVID-19). This suggests a particular gap in provision within county, aligned to residential social care, that is required within Surrey. This is in line with the analysis conducted as part of the [Children Looked After \(CLA\) sufficiency](#)

Sufficiency Statement 17: SCC will look to develop specialist education provision for Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) within county

Alternative Provision (AP)

As of Summer 2022, 309 children and young people access Alternative Provision. Most of those utilising AP are aged between 11 – 15, followed by those aged 16-18. All quadrant areas make broadly comparable use of AP. SCC continues to make use of AP, across in-house delivered services and Independent Alternative Provision, consisting of tuition, therapy and alternative services. These services support children and young people with additional needs for a range of reasons; primarily, they are used to support re-integration into mainstream education, access to education as a whole or provide support for transition into other opportunities (across education employment).

Ultimately, it is SCCs aim to ensure that every child and young person placed within Alternative Provision (if required):

- Develop the skills and confidence to return to and access mainstream education (if appropriate)
- Be safe and happy in any alternative provision(s) that they access
- Develop the skills and confidence to transition to adulthood, including work opportunities (apprenticeships, post-16 education)
- Has the option to access and contribute to local opportunities within their communities

Sufficiency Statement 18: Aligned to the development of the AP strategy, SCC will develop initial proposals to improve the oversight and quality of independent AP provision.

Sufficiency Statement 19: Longer term, aligned to the emerging green paper, SCC will review its process for commissioning independent AP provision, to ensure quality and consistency of provision, aligned to the aims and ambitions of children and young people. This will aim to diversify the overall SCC offer, to support high levels of EHE and CME.

“[I could access education if I had] access to a home tutor to help me with my education when I couldn't access a school environment”

Surrey Young person

“I think there definitely needs to be more flexibility in education provision -there's this real focus on how a school and education should look, that you have to do certain subjects and learn in classrooms, and that doesn't work for everyone”

Surrey Young person

Post-16 Pathways (Preparing for Adulthood)



Headlines (Post-16)

- Surrey County Council offers a varied number of pathways for young people with EHCPs.
- Though standard educational pathways are open to many of young people with an EHCP, alternative options can provide support to enable progression to employment or develop independence.
- A new “preparing for adulthood” brochure is being developed to support young people assess and review options. The Preparing for Adulthood booklet will be for young people aged 14-25 with additional needs and disabilities, and their parents/Carers, to provide them with a resource for their transition into adulthood
- The number of young people classed as “not in education, employment or training” (NEET) is lower in Surrey than against the national average
- Apprenticeship numbers are generally lower than the national average
- In line with **Sufficiency Statement 1**, SCC is seeing an increase in the number of young people with an EHCP Post-16
- Feedback indicates additional accessible schemes are required to meet future need.

Post-16 Pathways

Pathway/option	Number(s) Accessing	Description
Supported Internships	25-50	Pathway to Employment
Traineeships	0-10	Pathway to Employment
Further Education Colleges	4 colleges, with 1000-1060	Vocational Courses from entry levels to level 3 (for learners with EHCP's)
6 th Form Colleges	30, with 100-120	Academic Study such as A-Levels which can lead to university
LIFE	10-20	Supportive environment leading to progression into Employment, Education and Training
HALOW	15-30	Life and independence Skills and Pathway to Employment
Aspiring Prospects	0-10	Life and independence Skills and Pathway to Employment
Peer Productions	0-10	Pre-Employment & Pre-Supported Internship programme for young actors and creatives

Pathway/option	Number(s) Accessing	Description
PREP	10-20	Supportive environment for young people less able to readily engage. Supports back into education, training or employment
Future Choices	25-35	Pre-supported Internship for young people less able to engage on a supported internship. Prepares for supported internship or employment
Apprenticeships	15-30	Paid Pathway to Employment
EDGE Disability consultancy	5-10	Supportive environment for young people less able to readily engage. Supports back into education, training or employment
University	0 (EHCP ceases)	Higher education – EHCP ceases
Mindwaves (Kane FM)	5-15	Preventative part time programme for young people with mental health difficulties and interest in music and radio

Not in Education, Employment or training (NEET)

At the end of June 2022, 5.7% of 16–17-year-olds were NEET or their status was unknown, **higher** than the national figure of 4.8%. Of these, 1.1% were confirmed as NEET (**lower** than the 2.8% nationally) whereas the remaining 4.6% are unknown (**higher** than the 2.0% nationally). 4.8% of SEND students are NEET compared with 7.7% nationally.

In terms of participation, Surrey has a higher-than-average participation rate in education or training (92.5% against 91.6% nationally). However, participation in apprenticeships is slightly lower than national (3.3% against 4.7%).

Sufficiency Statement 20: utilising the feedback from young people, SCC will seek to review its current post-16 offer, and develop new, revised service (s) to respond to feedback and better address unmet and emerging need. This includes better understanding accessibility challenges in future employment schemes.

Sufficiency Statement 21: SCC will look to review and enhance its options around apprenticeships, particularly for those young people with additional needs and disabilities

“Two of my friends from school, they did support internships at college, but they didn't get a job from them

Surrey young person

“lots of the disability employment schemes don't have options for accessible progression –they don't think about what happens to people after, its short sighted”

Surrey young person



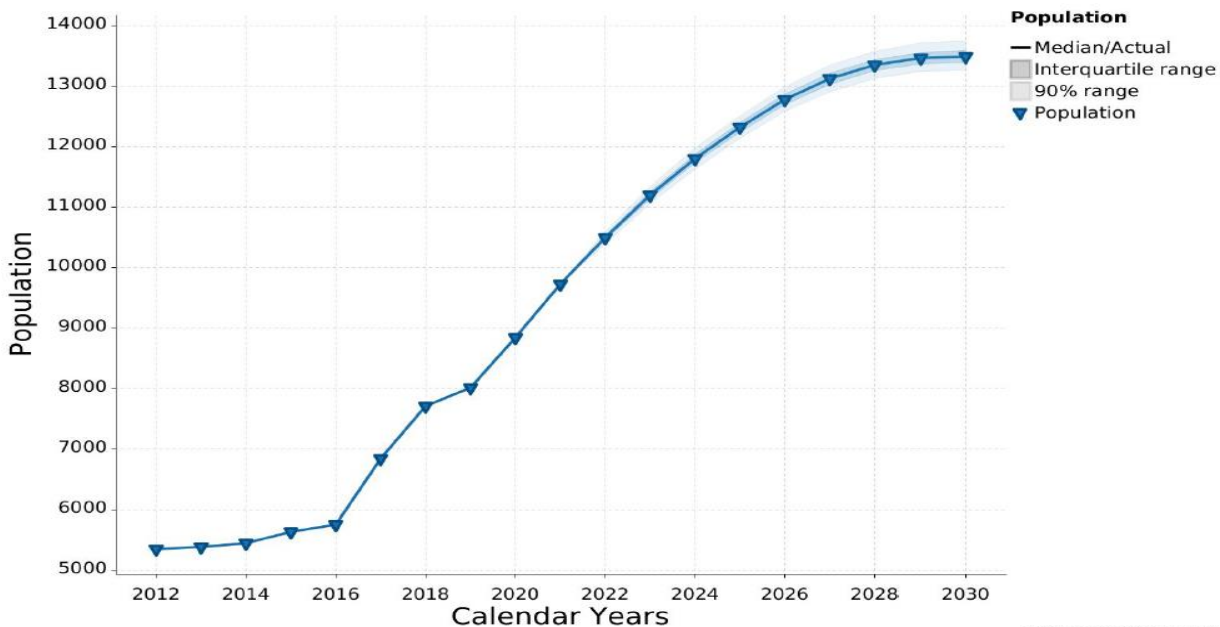
Provision and Forecasts – meeting the needs of children and young people



Headlines: Projections and demand

- Including phase 1,2 and 3 only of the Capital Development programme, Surrey County Council will require NMI capacity in some form (though in reduced numbers) by 2030-31 on current forecasts
- However, utilising all 4 phases of the SEND Capital Development programme, the total number of specialist placements available by 2030-2031 is forecast to meet specialist demand. This would mean that Surrey County Council's reliance on the NMI/SPI sector will likely reduce.
- The proportion of children and young people with an EHCP educated in a maintained specialist setting is due to increase from 2022 to around 2025-2026, when this looks to plateau before decline slightly.
- Forecasts will be reviewed annually against delivery.
- It is estimated that Surrey will have 1419 students in Non-Maintained and Independent (NMI) Provisions in 2022/23
- The total estimated spend on these placements for 2022/23 is £84,472,135
- 48% of the students in NMI's have a primary need of ASD. This is followed by 17% of students with SEMH needs and 8% of students with SLCN needs
- The NE and SE have the highest number of students in NMI Provision at 30% and 28% respectively
- Surrey has the highest NMI spend of any Local Authority in England

Forecast EHCPs for NCY 0 – 14



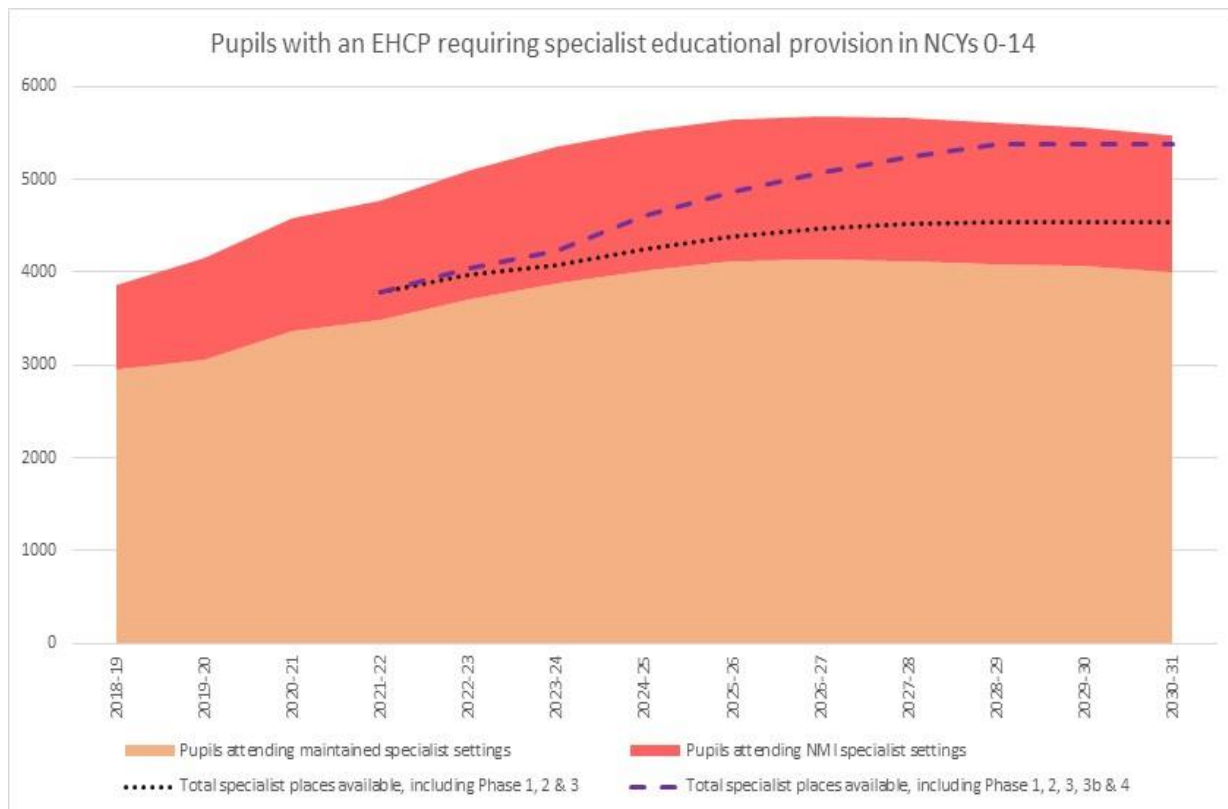
Graph 4: Forecast EHCP numbers for NCY 0-14 (projections developed by Mastodon C)

Utilising the Mastodon C forecasting for Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP), the current forecast(s) remain broadly on track. For example, as of August 2022, 11,174 pupils in NCY 0-14 had an EHCP. Forecasts as of August 2022 remain broadly in line with numbers for this cohort.

EHCP growth – and subsequent demand for specialist provision, is expected to reach its peak in 2026-27 and 2027-28, before reducing slightly thereafter. By 2030-31, the total number of Surrey EHCP pupils in National Curriculum Years (NCY) 0-14 (age 4-19 years), is projected to be more than 2,500 higher than the 2020-21 total.

It is likely there that expansion of the Specialist Education Estate in the published [Phase 4 of the capital development programme](#) is necessary to achieve our long-term ambition to ensure that Surrey resident pupils receive a full time high quality specialist education closer to home, more connected to local communities and local support services

Sufficiency Statement 22: EHCP growth is current forecast to reach just under 14,000 for NCY 0 -14 by 2030. Additional specialist provision will therefore continue to be required, alongside mainstream capacity and support schemes.



Graph 5: Forecast specialist requirement for children and young people with an EHCP in NCY 0-14 against total number of places available (up to 2030-31) (EDGE Forecast)

Utilising the EDGE Forecasting model and drawing on the School Organisation Plan (SOP), developments initiated and underway as part of all phases of the SEND Capital Development Programme (Phase 1,2,3,3b and 4) are currently forecast to successfully meet demand for specialist school places for pupils in NCY 0-14 with an EHCP.

Further details on the capital development programme, including further development of phase 4, can be found on the [Surrey Local Offer page](#).

Sufficiency Statement 23: On current forecast(s), the SEND Capital Development programme is likely to meet demand for specialist provision by 2030 – 2031. SCC will ensure that forecasts are reviewed regularly against the capital development programme to ensure the right provision is delivered.



**Total September 22 Places (excluding those places planned in the future)*

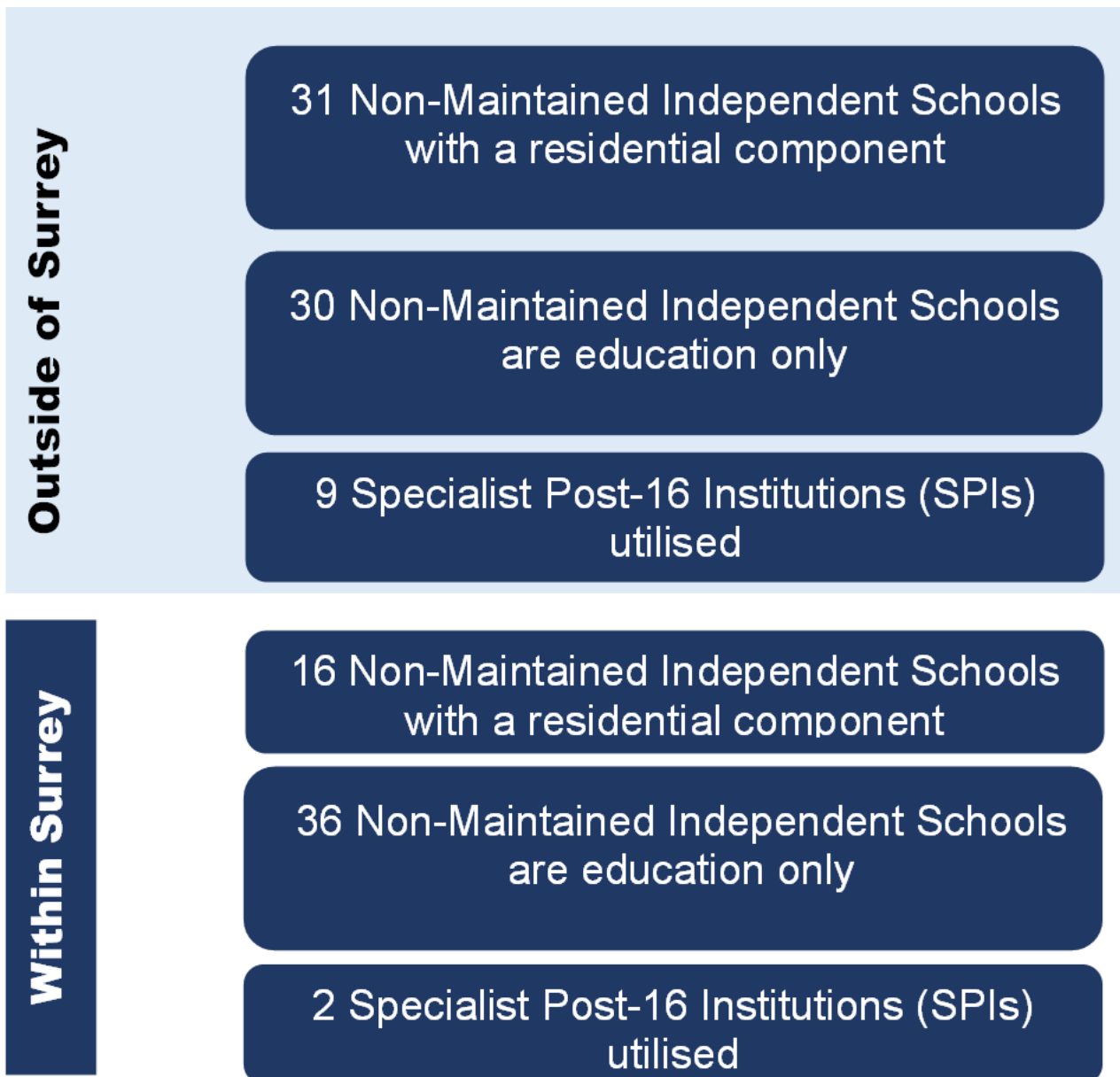
Surrey has provision for the following needs at different levels: at Specialist Centres, at Maintained Special Schools and at Independent Special Schools. Maintained and Independent Special Schools are generally able to provide for higher levels of need than Specialist Centres. Specialist Centres are usually classrooms attached to maintained schools and are thus good for providing support for CYP with SEND in a familiar environment. In most cases, Maintained Special Schools are able to provide equivalent SEND support as Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools at a lower overall impact on the High Needs Funding Block.

At present, Surrey's existing maintained specialist estate provides 2715 specialist places in 24 special schools, and 762 specialist places in 53 specialist centres. Places for 21/22 were 98% occupied, and there are some areas of the county where there is currently insufficient to cater for particular need types. Additional information can be found in [Surrey's School Organisation Plan](#)

Designation	Definition	Provision description
LAN	Learning and Additional Needs	These schools are designed to meet the needs of pupils working significantly below peers of a similar age.
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	Supporting pupils with SEMH whose emotional vulnerability and challenging behaviour mean that only a special school can provide a secure enough environment to support them.
SLDD	Severe Learning Difficulties and Disabilities	These schools support children with severe needs, both physical and cognitive
SLCN	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	supporting pupils with speech, language and communication needs
CSCN	Complex Social Communication Needs	These schools are designed to meet the needs of students with autism and related conditions who typically also have general learning difficulties.
COIN	Communication and Interaction Needs	meet the needs of children with identified communication and interaction difficulties

"I think Surrey has some of the best special schools."

Surrey young person



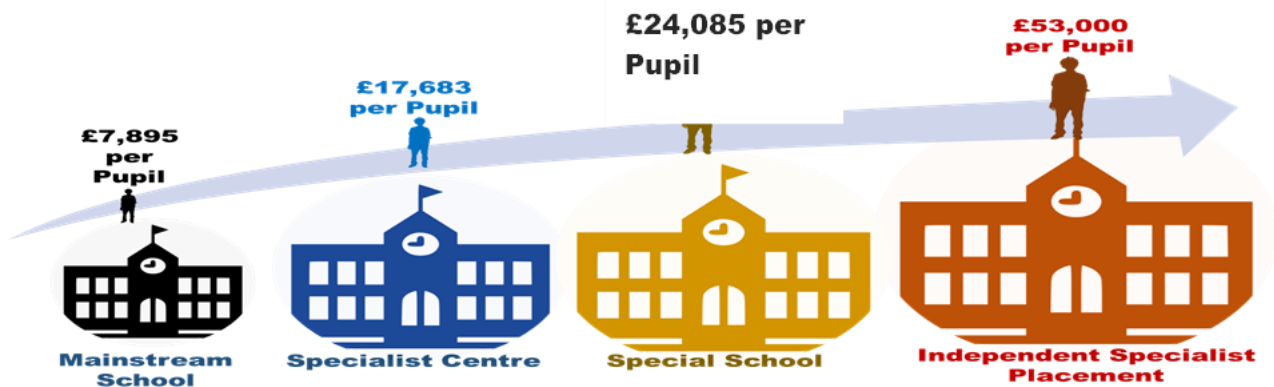
Sufficiency Statement 24: SCC will look to ensure more children and young people with additional needs and disabilities (and those in care) are placed within Surrey. In addition, the volume of NMI provision utilised continues to require additional resource for monitoring quality and value for money

Comparison of average cost by provision type

The average cost of provision varies significantly per provision type. As expected, the cost of mainstream provision attracts the lowest average cost, moving up through the provision types by specialist centres, special schools and finally, independent specialist placements.

Interestingly, the average cost of specialist centres is relatively close to that of special schools. The average cost of centres could be increased by the Cullum

Centres, which attract a higher cost compared to non-Cullum centres. Independent specialist placements attract the highest average cost, though there are significant variations between providers. For example, the cheapest placement is £15k with the most expensive being in excess of £300k.



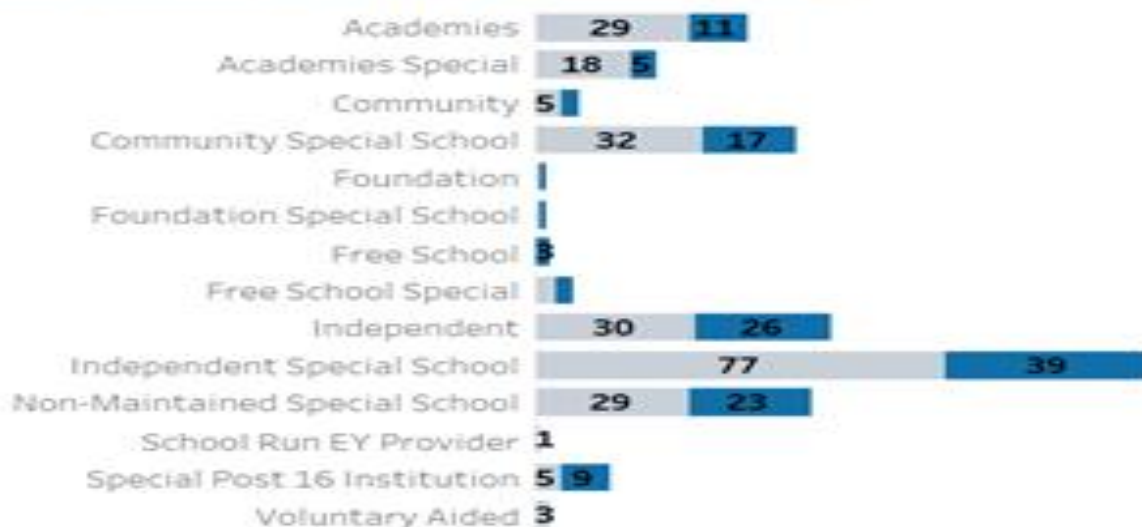
Area	Autism	SEMH	HI	MLD	MSI	OTH	PD	PMLD	SLCN	SLD	SpLD	VI
NE	28%	33%	40%	35%	50%	25%	37%	29%	22%	35%	29%	25%
SE	21%	35%	10%	40%	0%	30%	35%	41%	45%	35%	16%	50%
NW	20%	22%	20%	19%	25%	25%	14%	12%	13%	20%	22%	0%
SW	32%	10%	30%	6%	25%	20%	14%	18%	19%	11%	33%	25%

Table 9: Primary need of students in NMI provision, by quadrant

Table 9 is a heat map of the primary needs of young people attending NMI provision, highlights areas within Surrey where there may not be enough sufficiency from the LA's maintained school provision. The NE and SW place higher proportions of pupils with Autism in NMI, with the SE placing higher proportions of pupils with PMLD and SLCN in independent provision

Schools appealed for – by type of establishment

Schools Appealed For Type of Establishment



Graph 6: Schools appealed for by type of establishment

In a significant proportion of Tribunal and appeal cases over the last 12 months, parents have requested placement at a Non-Maintained or Independent School. (The graph shows both active and inactive cases.)

Sufficiency Statement 25: SCC utilises a wide range of NMI provision both in and out of county. However, costs of this provision range significantly and the majority of provision is higher than maintained mainstream, specialist centre or special school provision

Sufficiency Statement 26: SCC will look to build on its local and regional partnerships in light of the large number of children and young people with additional needs placed outside of the county, across both education and social care.

Sufficiency Action Plan

Reviewing and monitoring progress



Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 1: In light of growing demand in EHCPs for 16 – 25 age ranges, SCC will review vocational, education and employment pathways to ensure currently commissioned service(s) are meeting need.</p> <p>[linked to]</p> <p>Sufficiency Statement 15 : utilising the feedback from young people, SCC will seek to review its current post-16 offer, and develop new, revised service (s) to respond to feedback and better address unmet and emerging need. This includes better understanding accessibility challenges in future employment schemes</p>	<p>Initiating a full review of all commissioned service(s), to understand whether those service(s) are currently meeting demand and/or having the intended outcome</p> <p>Develop and publish a new “post-16” options booklet to promote all options around post-16 pathways and next steps</p> <p>Look at options around developing post-16 specialisms in area SEN teams to progress complex transitions alongside adult social care</p> <p>Develop a new programme of transformation , aligned to Preparing for Adulthood (PfA)</p> <p>Undertaking a Post 19 Information, Advice and Guidance project to explore options for those who could leave education, support in overcoming barriers to employment and vocational learning opportunities and develop a framework for careers and PFA that providers can sign up to.</p>	<p>By March 2025</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 2: In line with its established Capital Development Strategy, SCC will continue to ensure future provision development aligns to the development of additional Autism provision, to reduce reliance on the Non-Maintained Independent Sector (NMI)</p>	<p>Continuing to ensure continued delivery of new Autism places, aligned to the SEND Capital development strategy.</p> <p>Regular meetings are taking place with NMI providers looking to open new schools in Surrey to explain sufficiency needs and ongoing Capital programme to increase maintained provision over the next 8 years.</p>	<p>By 2030</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
Sufficiency Statement 3: Review impact of Early Years Speech & Language Therapy Service provision, particularly at early years – school transition as a result of higher-than average SLCN numbers at ages 4,5,and 6	SCC SLT team have introduced Communication Champion Networks to add additional support to schools. In addition, SCC will train staff in Talk boost for reception-aged children's. Furthermore, a new programme of videos and training are in development to add additional support.	By January 2023
Sufficiency Statement 4: Continued work is required to ensure families eligible for FEET funding are able to access the entitlement locally, to improve early life chances and outcomes for children from disadvantaged households.	Surrey County Council (SCC) Early Years Commissioning Team will increase take up of FEET funding in areas of deprivation, as well as ensuring all children can access early education within their own community whatever their needs through targeted campaigns of support.	Ongoing - Annually
Sufficiency Statement 5: Surrey County Council (SCC) will require additional early year provision in areas of high demand, as evidenced by the Early Years sufficiency strategy. In particular, work is required to continue to ensure Early Years settings continue to be accessible and inclusive to children with different needs and disabilities	Surrey County Council (SCC) Early Years Commissioning Team has been working with childcare providers to expand existing provision and develop new provision where it is needed. Particular focus has been placed on increasing the quality of provision and helping existing providers to make their services more inclusive and accessible to children with additional needs and disabilities.	Ongoing – Annually
Sufficiency Statement 6: Surrey County Council (SCC) SEND, Education and Early Years Commissioning Team will ensure Early Intervention Funding (EIF) continues to be utilised effectively to promote access to mainstream nursery environments that are of high quality to enable children and families to access provision locally in their community alongside peers and siblings.	Surrey County Council (SCC) Early Years Commissioning Team will ensure EIF funding is continued to be utilised effectively to maintain high numbers of children continue to access mainstream nursery environments or to access their local community.	Ongoing – Annually

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
Sufficiency Statement 7: Surrey County Council (SCC) will look to increase the proportion of development checks being undertaken at 30 months. This will support the aim of the Best Start strategy to recognise and promote the importance of development and early learning	Surrey County Council (SCC) will continue to monitor progress of developmental checks at the Early Years Educational Effectiveness meeting, which brings together a range of partners from across the system to implement improvements or change as appropriate	Ongoing
Sufficiency Statement 8: In light of the emerging Autism demand in pre-reception and Years 3, 4, 5 and 6, SCC will review its capital development strategy to ensure alignment with this growth. In addition, SCC will continue to review its all-age autism strategy to ensure impact across this age range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the Local Early Autism Programme (LEAP) is available as an intervention via the Early Intervention Fund (EIF) • Continue to maximise the use of EIF across Early Years, including expanding the menu of possible support interventions/ training offers. 	By 2030 (ongoing)
Sufficiency Statement 9: A high proportion of primary-phase pupils have SLCN. Additional work is being developed to understand this cohort in greater detail so that appropriate support can be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC SLT team have introduced Communication Champion Networks to add additional support to schools. In addition, SCC will train staff in Talk boost for reception-aged children's. Furthermore, a new programme of videos and training are in development to add additional support. 	By January 2023
Sufficiency Statement 10: Continued delivery of mainstream school places will be required to meet demand and support inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the school organisation plan (SOP), SCC will ensure mainstream capacity is available to meet future demand for inclusion of children and young people EHCPs 	By 2030

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 11: To maintain high levels of inclusion, additional interventions or support offers will be required to ensure children and young people with additional needs are educated within mainstream settings (where appropriate).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC is developing their services for schools, including an extended outreach offer to support children in mainstream schools. The new offer has been developed through consultation with schools to ensure the new specification can meet the needs of pupils at SEN support and those with an EHCP. There is a particular focus on supporting children with autism and in creating autism friendly schools in alignment with the Surrey All Age Autism Strategy and implementation plan 	<p>By November 2022</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 12: SCC will continue to strengthen and develop its school-aged SLT service, with focus on primary-phase education and preparation to adulthood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC SLT team have introduced Communication Champion Networks to add additional support to schools. In addition, SCC will train staff in Talk boost for reception-aged children's. Furthermore, a new programme of videos and training are in development to add additional support. • Implementing a dedicated 16-25 Speech and Language Therapy Service has addressed a previous gap in service continuity ensuring that assessed support needs are not limited by attendance at a registered school • Continuing to ensure all schools have a link EP, Speech and Language Therapist and Specialist Teacher for Inclusive Practice (STIP) who attend termly planning meetings so that schools are empowered to meet need effectively and in a timely way. 	<p>By January 2023</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 13: SCC, in partnership with health, will continue to strengthen its response to emotional wellbeing and mental health services across the county to improve timeliness of access to treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedding the new the new Mindworks Service (CAMHS) for children and young people with mental health needs across Surrey • Supporting children and young people with SEMH needs by opening new free schools • Alignment between Childrens Single Point of Access (C-SPA) and the Learners Single Point of Access (L-SPA) so that a joined up, solutions focused response can be developed around the children / young person 	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 14 : SCC will look to build on its existing inclusion service, utilising the graduated response (universal support, school support and specialist support) to maintain and improve inclusion across mainstream settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new outreach offer is currently under development, called the “services for school outreach programme”. Whilst primarily focusing on supporting children with autism access • Strengthening the school monitoring and brokerage contract, to include support for inclusive practice within settings for school governors and leadership. This will be reviewed to ensure future alignment with demand and need, as more schools become academies. • Expanding the SCC outreach offer, to include commissioning additional outreach service for children at risk of placement breakdown 	<p>By November 2022</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 15 : SCC will look to review and strengthen its anti-bullying policy, including reviewing options to provide support to settings (where appropriate). This will strengthen the overall inclusion offer within provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and updating the SCC anti-bullying strategy, including ensuring appropriate training options are available, either via services for schools or embedding within existing service offers (such as the Surrey Alliance for excellence service) • Aligning all future developments to the development of Surrey’s inclusion strategy. 	<p>By March 2024</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 16: Additional work is required to ensure options are available to children and young people in care with EHCPs to remain in or return to Surrey if appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC will continue to focus on the “Coming Home” project. The Coming Home Project will focus on children looked after (CLA) with an EHCP currently living and/or educated out of county. • SCC will look to move them back into county where possible and appropriate, in line with Surrey’s Community Vision – ‘people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind’. 	<p>By March 2024</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 17: There continues to be a requirement for social care residential, fostering and/or supported accommodation provision with an adjacent specialist educational offer within Surrey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with social care and health to develop options around provision within Surrey. This includes where possible ensuring providers with a strong track record of delivering high quality provision for education and residential are encouraged to work with in partnership with Surrey County Council (SCC). Ensuring working groups are continued across social care and SEND in developing sufficiency to ensure children and young people have the option to live, learn and work within Surrey. 	<p>By 2030</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 18 : Aligned to the development of the AP strategy, SCC will develop initial proposals to improve the oversight and quality of independent AP provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commence work to develop an independent Alternative Provision (AP) framework across specialist teachers, QTS and non-QTS qualified, Education Services – covered under HCPC registration, other non registered services supporting education and registered physiotherapy. 	<p>By March 2024</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring AP is seen as an important part of the overall education support offer for children and young people that require it. 	
<p>Sufficiency Statement 19: Longer term, aligned to the emerging green paper, SCC will review its process for commissioning independent AP provision, to ensure quality and consistency of provision, aligned to the aims and ambitions of children and young people. This will aim to diversify the overall SCC offer, to support high levels of EHE and CME.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing Service Level Agreement (SLAs) with alternative provision (previously called “Pupil Referral Units”), to ensure alignment with future need and with any emerging recommendations via the Green paper. Strengthen terms and conditions used for Alternative Provision Developing new “AP learner templates” to be assigned against pupils in AP, to review progress. Explore open access framework agreements for education setting to commission independent AP 	<p>By March 2023</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 20 : utilising the feedback from young people, SCC will seek to review its current post-16 offer, and develop new, revised service (s) to respond to feedback and better address unmet and emerging need. This includes better understanding accessibility challenges in future employment schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to statement 1 	<p>By March 2025</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
Sufficiency Statement 21: SCC will look to review and enhance its options around apprenticeships, particularly for those young people with additional needs and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC will implement a council-wide apprenticeship scheme for young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) • SCC will initiate a review of its post-16 EHCP pathways for young people wishing to enter into an apprenticeship 	By March 2025
Sufficiency Statement 22: EHCP growth is current forecast to reach just under 14,000 for NCY 0-14 by 2030. Additional specialist provision will therefore continue to be required, alongside mainstream capacity and support schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support growth in demand, a combined Capital investment of £79.6m between 2019-2021 will increase the county's specialist estate by approximately 1,600 places in total over the next nine years, which represents 56% growth from 2017. Phase 4 of the programme will deliver a further 872 specialist places from September 2023 	By 2030
Sufficiency Statement 23: On current forecast(s), the SEND Capital Development programme is likely to meet demand for specialist provision by 2030 – 2031.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC will ensure that forecasts are reviewed regularly against the capital development programme to ensure the right provision is delivered. • SCC will work with its current provider base to ensure Non-Maintained Independent Schools continue to deliver high quality, value for money provision within county. This includes working with settings to conduct annual contract monitoring, and Quality Assurance work as part of CCRAAG. 	By 2030

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
<p>Sufficiency Statement 24: SCC will look to ensure more children and young people with additional needs and disabilities (and those in care) are placed within Surrey. In addition, the volume of NMI provision utilised continues to require additional resource for monitoring quality and value for money.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a new market position statement (MPS), so non-maintained Independent schools and post-16 specialist institutions (SPIs) are clear about the future role they can continue to play in delivering high quality provision for children and young people with additional needs. • Ensuring provision is developed in line with the Children’s Looked After Sufficiency strategy 	<p>March 2023</p>
<p>Sufficiency Statement 25: SCC utilises a wide range of NMI provision both in and out of county. However, costs of this provision range significantly and the majority of provision is higher than maintained mainstream, specialist centre or special school provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC will continue to invest in its SEND Capital development strategy to deliver additional specialist places by 2030. Between 2019 and 2021 Surrey’s Cabinet approved the strategy for three phases of the SEND Capital Programme with a combined capital investment of £79.6m to expand the local specialist estate at pace to ensure local children and young people can have their educational needs met close to home and within state maintained provision wherever possible. This investment is already delivering 1,600 additional specialist school places towards the projected demand of 5,100 by 2025 • Phase 4 of the programme will deliver 872 additional Specialist School Places in Surrey from September 2023 onwards. 	<p>By 2030</p>

Sufficiency Statement	We will do this by: (linked to Sufficiency Plan Outcomes)	By (date)
Sufficiency Statement 26 : SCC will look to build on its local and regional partnerships in light of the large number of children and young people with additional needs placed outside of the county, across both education and social care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utilise the CCrag provision database to review provision quality.• Utilising the South Central framework for future provision• Using the CCrag developed NMI Quality Assurance template, conduct quality assurance visits.• Strengthening the use of e-brokerage through mechanisms such as Commissioning Alliance and CarePlace• Ensure regular representation at local and regional steering groups, to improve the sharing of information across local authorities and develop and input into any changes in framework specification• Commissioning will carry out yearly contract monitoring meetings with every NMI provider. Contract management of provision will review contractual compliance, attendance and learners outcomes.	Ongoing