

## Implementation of a Post 16 Provision Framework

To: Children and Young People Committee

Meeting Date: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2023

From: Service Director: Education

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: Yes

Forward Plan ref: KD2023/072

Outcome: The Committee is being asked to consider setting up a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) for a Post 16 Framework of Alternative Education Providers to replace the current system of providing these on a case by case spot purchasing arrangement.

Recommendation: The Committee is recommended to:

- a) Approve Cambridgeshire County Council tendering a Post 16 Alternative Education Framework, and thereafter to make call-offs from this framework.
- b) Delegate responsibility for awarding and executing contracts for the provision of Post 16 Alternative Education; starting on the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2023 and ending on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 and has extension periods of 2+ 2 + 1 with a value over 5 years of £10.2 million to align with the Children's External Placement Dynamic Purchasing System to the Director of Children's Services, in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Children and Young People Committee.

Voting arrangements: Co-opted members of the committee are eligible to vote on the report.

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## **1. Background**

- 1.1 In September 2020, Children's Commissioning conducted a review, produced a report and made recommendations around Post 16 provision across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough; Papworth Trust were also commissioned by the Executive Director of People & Communities to produce an independent review and report with recommendations in August 2021.
- 1.2 In April 2022 SEND Services in Cambridgeshire appointed a Preparing for Adulthood (PfA) Lead. Peterborough City Council had appointed a PfA lead in March 2019.
- 1.3 In August 2022 the Joint Commissioning Board agreed for a Post 16 Framework to be developed using the Dynamic Purchasing System.

## **2. Main Issues**

### **Current Position**

- 2.1 After the appointment of the PfA lead in Cambridgeshire a small working group was set up to review the previous reports findings and recommendations and these were updated in line with all of the events that have taken place since March 2020, including the Local Area Inspection Revisit in Peterborough and the transitions from SEND Recovery to SEND Transformation in Cambridgeshire. We now have an action plan with timelines.
- 2.2 The Report Recommendations are as follows:
  - i. Engagement of our local Further Education (FE) provisions. A full consultation is recommended with schools/ Local FE colleges and specialist provision/ providers around transitions process, questions to raise, areas of good practice identified and areas to build on and streamline.
  - ii. The strategic overview could be managed by SEND Services with distinct pathways being identified and developed for different options to link in with the provider field.
  - iii. A tendering framework for Post 16 should be developed in partnership with procurement, including clear offers for each stream and Quality Assurance mechanisms. Consideration should also be given to the block contract model highlighted by the NATSPEC report to ensure good economies of scale.
  - iv. The recommendations made from the PfA checklist and Audit Tool for Post 16 should continue to be developed by the existing Post 16 core group and progress monitored by Children and Adult's Commissioning Teams.
  - v. Clear participation and co-production carried across all of these areas with our local parent/carer forums and young people, particularly in relation to the clarity and accessibility of information via the Local Offer on Post 16 option.
  - vi. As pathways are developed and provider offers mapped this should be populated onto a format developed for the Local Authority that clearly sets out the differentiated routes for 16-25's. We are also developing 'Regions of learning' and 'digital badges'

- vii. Adult Commissioning and Children's Commissioning to work in partnership to map pathways, develop more robust transitions and identify opportunities for building supported employment provision, including the exploration of job coaches to increase employer engagement.

## Emerging issues

2.3 The following issues have been identified since the original review was conducted:

- Food Crisis and cost of attending post-16 placements
- Petrol costs travelling to post-16 settings
- Long Covid and to include this in current post-16 mapping
- What does the world of work/next steps look like for young people currently on Personal Budgets (PB) or Out of school tuition?
- Separate work happening with education PB's. We must link this into this work and should also include social care and health PB's
- English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) - how do we link this into vocational pathways and what does this current offer look like. What does work based pathways look like in social care, as part of mapping
- Post-16 framework will be feeding into this task and finish group. To also include monitoring and quality assurance.
- Provision for young people with long term health conditions

## Strategic Alignment

### 2.4 The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough SEND Strategy 2019 – 2024

2.5 The strategy identified three key priorities for children and young people:

'Making SEND Everybody's Business'  
'Identify and Respond to Needs Early'; and  
'Right Place and the Right Time'

2.6 These priorities were considered critical in ensuring children and young people can have their needs met locally, ensuring the provision of education, health and social care to support positive educational outcomes, employment, and training opportunities. The need for creative and responsive solutions to the whole system across all partners is critical to the success of fulfilling the commitment to this strategic priority.

2.7 The applicable outcomes identified specification for post 16 across all theme included:

- Sharing and aligning our practice to present have a stronger joined up services working with families and carers in response in key areas like such as early identification, assessment, personal budget arrangements; transitions and person centred and/ outcomes oriented approaches
- Ensuring families feel confident that there is a good and appropriate local choice option for children and young people in all but the most exceptional cases. We are also looking to possibly have a Talking About Tomorrow/ Post EHCP Page on the SEND Hub Local Offer as part of prevention of cliff edge

- Addressing the issues arising from the growth in demand and population, particularly the 16 years plus age group
- Ensuring a broad range of opportunities is available for young people over the age of 16 years
- Focus all local resources (health, education and social care) to enhance the total provision so that children and young people can be supported locally Reviewing and re-modelling our resources so that they are sufficient to meet current and future need

- 2.8 **The “Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Sufficiency Statement for Children and Young People with Disabilities and Complex Needs 2022-2027”**, sights increases in future population need, demand for services for disabled children, an emerging need for more complex provision and the likely demand for associated specialist services; and education provision. The “Cambridgeshire Placement and Sufficiency Statement” sights a significant anticipated rise in EHCP’s post 16 and a need to address sufficiency and capacity in order to respond to this demand, this includes ensuring robust pathways post 16 between education, health and social care, as well a good quality local offer of provision post 16 beyond that of Further Education provision and Colleges.
- 2.9 **The Cambridgeshire SEND Transformation Programme.** There is also a significant deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant primarily due to the continuing increase in the number of children and young people with an EHCP, and the complexity of need of these young people. At the end of 2021/22 the High Needs Block element of the DSG overspent by £14.85m, and despite one-off underspends elsewhere within the DSG the total net in-year position was £12.43m. This results in a cumulative deficit of £39.26m to be carried forward into 2022/23. At the end of 2022/23 there was a net DSG overspend of £11.94m to the end of the year. When added to the brought forward deficit of £39.32m this results in a cumulative deficit of £51.26m to be carried forward into 2023/24 (prior to any DfE or Local Authority contributions being applied).
- 2.10 A particular area of pressure within the transformation programme, designed to manage the deficit in 5.3, is the need for increased local and specialist post 16 education provision in to address exponential rise in the number of children and young people with an EHCP post 16 and the likely increase to be seen over the coming 6 years as detailed in Section 7
- 2.11 **Safety Valve Funding.** In March 2023 the DfE agreed safety valve funding to Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) to address the cumulative deficit sited in 4.3 as a result of this CCC is required to report on efficiencies on a quarterly basis and in return will provide a grant of £49million to address the deficit up until 2027
- 2.12 **Written Statement of Action Accelerated Action Plan.** Peterborough City Council had a local area inspection under the SEND Local Area inspection framework in 2018. As a result, 5 areas of weakness were identified and these were reviewed in a Local Area Revisit in January 2022. The revisit found 4 areas of weakness had made progress, however Weakness 5 was found to have made insufficient progress:
- ‘The provision for young people aged 18-25 is not sufficiently developed to make sure that young adults have the full range of opportunities and support that they need as they move through into adulthood.’***
- 2.13 This resulted in an Accelerated Action Plan being requested by the Department for Education, sighting how the Council would rapidly address the weaknesses, this included a

commitment to developing a robust framework of post 16 provision, co-produced with children and young people and broadening the range of opportunities available to children and young people. Whilst the Accelerated Progress Plan (APP) is for PCC the instigation of a Post 16 framework will benefit CCC as it prepares for an Area Inspection as well.

2.14 **All Age Autism Strategy.** Having clear pathways for children and adults based on a needs led approach with good support throughout the process, combined with good pre and post diagnosis support.

- Training and raising awareness for all areas that helps services and professionals understand the needs of people with autism within our local communities and services and recognises that autism affects different people in different ways.
- Services that take a lifelong approach and supports people with autism in school, colleges and universities, to be able to live independently and have meaningful employment opportunities.
- For Health, Education and Social Care to work together to commission integrated services that make the best of the resources available.
- For services to understand what reasonable adjustments are and how they can improve settings so people with autism can have positive experiences when they go into Health, Education and Social Care settings such as primary care, hospitals, school etc.

## 2.15 Commissioning Arrangements

2.16 For the majority of provision, the Council's use a Dynamic Purchasing System<sup>1</sup> [DPS] for the commissioning of all external placements. The DPS is comprised of four lots for the following types of services:

1. Independent Fostering Agencies,
2. Residential Childrens Homes,
3. Independent Special Educational Provision Schools [ISEPS]; and
4. Out of School Tuition

2.17 However, whilst Lot 4 of the contract does extend the ages of 18-25, this is broadly in the capacity of provision for children and young people out of education and is insufficient in provision of education post 16 as outlined within an EHCP.

2.18 Currently Post 16 education for young people with an Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) is determined by the Annual Review process in the young persons last compulsory year of education and the Phased Transfer procedure whereby the Local Authority must name the provision for the young person for September by 31<sup>st</sup> March of the same year.

2.19 The vast majority of young people with EHCP's will attend a General Further Education (GFE) College although the majority of young people who attend an Area Special School that offers 16-19 provision stay at that provision, a small number will go on to some form of work-based learning and a further small number will attend Independent Specialist Education Providers (ISEPS); and currently there are 99 young people that attend some form of alternative provision. Please see Appendix 1

2.20 In all cases above there is a clear pathway to provision other than alternative provision that at present is commissioned by the service area without full and complete checks where the only monitoring is carried out via the Annual Review process, or a result of the same Provider being captured within the Out of School Tuition of Alternative Education Provision

[0-18] quality assurance processes. For all FE provision options there is a clear banding and pricing structure in place, however this is not in place for alternative education provision post 16/18.

- 2.21 There is also the issue of the '5 day offer'. The current SEND Code of Practice states that the LA should offer 5 day a week provision, this is particularly pertinent to young people with complex learning and physical needs where parents have caring responsibilities and have been supported by 5 days in school. Many GFE courses are for three days only meaning that activities may need to be sourced on other days, these do not have to be only educational they could be work based, volunteering or social care activities. There is now a 5 day offer working group to come up with a statement within two months and begin a mapping exercise of provision
- 2.22 A small but significant number of young people are allocated an Education Personal Budget, this is where the young person can be allocated funds from the Element 3 top up budget (please see Section 6.8) rather than the funds going directly to a setting. At present young people and their carers purchase a variety of provision to meet the outcomes and needs in their EHCP.
- 2.23 All Post 16 Education is funded via the Department of Education. Element 1 is the basic students rate and amounts to approximately £4000 this is for any student regardless of needs, Element 2 is sometimes referred to as the Notional budget this is approximately £6000 and allows settings to provide additional support for learners that may require extra help with e.g. Literacy and Numeracy or personal support etc. When the needs of the learner exceed Elements 1 & 2 the Element 3 Top up can be activated in the vast majority of cases with an EHCP
- 2.24 Future Demand**
- 2.25 The demand for EHCPs as set out within the Cambridgeshire Strategic EHCP Forecasting Model, see's a project rise of EHCPs of 974 EHCPs in FE provision of between Jan 22 and Jan28. See figure 1.

**Figure 1**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
Jan-22	1018
Jan-23	1128
Jan-24	1251
Jan-25	1395
Jan-26	1572
Jan-27	1761
Jan-28	1992

- 2.26 Assuming not all young people will be able to access formal Further Education provision Colleges, there is therefore a need for a well-established framework of provision to support these young people with creative solutions to continue to meet their identified educational outcomes.

## 2.27 Outcomes to be achieved

- a) To produce a clear framework for commissioning Post 16 provision to meet the needs of young people 16-25 with SEND
- b) To ensure that young people attending alternative settings have safe and quality assured provision
- c) To increase the choice of Post 16 education to young people
- d) To provide a consistent pricing structure for services to consider when commissioning Post 16 education.
- e) To provide a range of options at a consistent price for young people accessing Personal budgets
- f) To reduce the spend per learner in 16-25 provision
- g) To reduce the number of young people 16-25 who are NEET

## 2.28 Risks

- 2.29 A large amount of providers across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough which could make administrating a Framework difficult and would provide a challenge to ensure that providers are not missed
- 2.30 Wide regional variations to consider. There are challenges that face the more rural areas of Peterborough and Cambridgeshire particularly around transport links and some of the current widely used provision is clustered around Cambridge City and the South of the county.
- 2.31 Whether providers feel that it is in their interest to enter a framework, some providers on other DPS frameworks feel that they are better off outside of a framework as it allows them to command a higher rate. This is mitigated to a degree by the fact that services have to go through the framework before an exception can be granted but there are examples where we have tried to onboard Providers, but they have resisted.
- 2.32 The emerging issues in 2.3
- 2.33 Whether to bring existing health and social care frameworks into one framework to ensure we are paying appropriate rates for provision of services akin to the service being delivered i.e. avoidance of commissioning social care provision payable at teachers rates, with clear commissioning and funding pathways.

## 2.34 Delivery Options

- 2.35 Continue to commission alternative 16-25 Provision from uncontracted Services

### Advantages

- Access to the full market of services to choose from to meet need
- Flexibility for Providers
- Reduction in administration for services

### Disadvantages

- Inconsistent approach to safeguarding and quality assurance
- Inconsistent approach to pricing structure and costs
- Pressure on service to enter contractual negotiations

- Lack of clear local offer informed by and designed by young people
- Not compliance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules
- Regulatory challenge through local area inspection

## 2.36 Produce a Post 16 Framework using the Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS)

### Advantages

- Full directory of providers for the Services to choose from
- Services can select a provision knowing that safeguarding and quality assurance checks have been carried out
- Compliance with Council Contract Procedure Rules
- Clear consistent pricing and fee uplift structure to ensure value for money and budget forecasting
- Opportunities to develop relationships with the sector to optimise arrangements such as block purchasing etc.

### Disadvantages

- Services have to follow a call off process rather engaging directly with their preferred option
- Some providers may feel constrained by a DPS system

## 2.37 Route to market

- 2.38 The DPS is a system that is currently used to source external services for Independent Fostering agencies, Residential Childrens Homes, Independent Specialist Education Providers (ISEPS) and Out of School Tuition (OOST). It requires providers to join a framework where their provision is quality assured and an agreed pricing schedule is applied with a clear fee change process in place
- 2.39 The Proposal is for a separate DPS to be agreed to facilitate Post 16 Alternative Provision
- 2.40 Meetings have been held with Procurement around the introduction of a new DPS and have been recommended for approval by the Joint Commissioning Board in August 2022
- 2.41 Existing Post 16 alternative providers have been contacted regarding their views around entering a framework and this has been met with universal approval
- 2.42 Service areas contact Children's Commissioning with new providers who are then contacted by the team to explore what value they can bring to Post 16 Education
- 2.43 These services also deliver social value as a core part of the specification.
- 2.44 The Evaluation criteria that was co-produced with Pinpoint and Groups of Young people will be that providers are invited to tender via the Pro-Contract system. They will need to complete six evaluation questions plus method statement questions along with a pricing schedule which will be considered by members of the Commissioning Service and members from the SEND Service along with Pinpoint and representatives of young people. This will then be moderated with support from the Procurement Service. There will be an additional requirement to complete the Safeguarding Toolkit as well as the Autism Toolkit.

## **2.45 Summary**

- 2.46 To produce a Post 16 Framework for the DPS the advantage of this will be that the local authority can quality assure and satisfy itself that the placement is fully compliant around safeguarding by using the safeguarding toolkit and the Autism Toolkit. This will provide consistency and link in with the work around the safety valve. The value over 5 years will be up to £10.2 Million
- 2.47 It can ensure that there is a clear and consistent pricing schedule that will help drive down some of the costs experienced by the service. It will also provide a clear reference point for SEN Casework Officer, Virtual School Teachers, Social Workers and other Youth Support Services.
- 2.48 Specifications for the framework can be co-produced with Service areas along with Pinpoint and Family Voice and wider co-production with children, young people and their families. These groups will also contribute to the evaluation
- 2.49 It is understood that Adult Social Care are revising their framework for day care provision, discussions have taken place with Adult Commissioning around linking the two frameworks to enable additional provision to meet some of the outcomes in a young person's EHCP can be purchased from this Framework

## **3. Alignment with ambitions**

- 3.1 Net zero carbon emissions for Cambridgeshire by 2045, and our communities and natural environment are supported to adapt and thrive as the climate changes

As the activity is being undertaken on a non-commissioned basis at present there are no significant implications for this ambition. As part of the tendering process providers will be asked about their commitment to reducing carbon

- 3.2 Travel across the county is safer and more environmentally sustainable

As the activity is being undertaken on a non-commissioned basis at present there are no significant implications for this ambition

- 3.3 Health inequalities are reduced

The Post 16 framework is targeted at young people 16-25 who are unable to access General Further Education or mainstream employment or training, many of these young people will have complex health and medical needs including significant mental health difficulties. The Framework will look to attract providers who are able to offer a more broad range of learning activities making post 16 education more inclusive, this could include therapeutic provision as well as online and discrete learning where this is more appropriate.

- 3.4 People enjoy healthy, safe, and independent lives through timely support that is most suited to their needs

The Post 16 Framework will provide clear outcomes for young people and greater choice in provision. The specification that providers will be asked to follow will be attached as part of this paper and will outline the requirement for young people to enjoy safe and independent

lives that will lead to further or higher education, employment and a positive experience in their community

### 3.5 Helping people out of poverty and income inequality

The Post 16 Framework will support young people who are unable to access mainstream options therefore giving them opportunity to achieve qualifications that will help them source employment in the future and help them to avoid poverty and income inequality

### 3.6 Places and communities prosper because they have a resilient and inclusive economy, access to good quality public services and social justice is prioritised

The Post 16 Framework will provide opportunities local employers and third sector organisations access to groups of young people who are seeking education packages across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough therefore raising opportunities to improve their communities by offering better employment prospects with young people who may have been excluded from mainstream education having the chance to gain qualifications and better prospects.

### 3.7 Children and young people have opportunities to thrive

The Post 16 framework will provide a broad range of providers that will allow all young people to have access to suitable and appropriate education. At present there is a shortage of quality assured provision for young people in the Post 16 sector who are unable to access General Further Education, Apprenticeships and Supported Employment.

## 4. Significant Implications

### 4.1 Resource Implications

When the original paper for a Post 16 Framework was submitted in August 2022 the cost of Alternative Post 16 provision was £2.1 million for 99 learners at an average cost to the High Needs Block of £21588 per student. The expectation is that with a clear pricing structure as part of a DPS the cost per learner can be reduced. So whilst there is a resource implication the advantage of a DPS for Post 16 Alternative Education should provide consistency around pricing rather than SEN Caseworkers having to negotiate rates on an individual basis. We have seen this be effective in our use of lots 1-4 of the Childrens External Placement DPS.

### 4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

The procurement will be fully compliant with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules

### 4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

A contract has been drawn up by SEND Pathfinder

### 4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and is referenced in the Procurement plan

#### 4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

The Specification for a Post 16 Framework has been part of the Pfa workstreams across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, this has included extensive collaboration with Family Voice and Pinpoint as well as input from the principle service areas such as the Statutory Assessment Teams, Social Care, Young People themselves and Health Representatives.

#### 4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

The Post 16 Framework has been part of the Preparing for Adulthood workstream which has included representatives from statutory and non-statutory groups across Peterborough and Cambridgeshire that represent young people in different parts of the county. They have played a significant part in developing the specification for the Post 16 Framework

#### 4.7 Public Health Implications

The Post 16 Framework is set out to provide a range of Quality Assured Alternative provision for young people aged between 16 & 25 who are unable to attend mainstream General Further Education and Training, by their nature these are often young people with the most significant physical and mental health needs who at present are reliant on provision with minimal quality assurance. This project will provide opportunity to enable their educational needs to be met in a better way and thus improving their physical and mental health by providing more post education options.

#### 4.8 Climate Change and Environment Implications on Priority Areas : By bringing providers onto a Post 16 Framework under the DPS it gives the Local Authority more opportunities to explain their commitment to climate change priorities.

##### 4.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around energy efficiency and low carbon buildings

##### 4.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around low carbon transport

##### 4.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management

##### 4.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around waste management and tackling plastic pollution

4.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around water use, availability and management

4.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Neutral status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around Air Pollution

4.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The provision for alternative education is currently taking place on a spot purchase basis so bringing the providers into a framework should have a neutral effect around resilience of our services and infrastructure and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance? Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Martin Wade

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the Head of Procurement and Commercial? Yes

Name of Officer: Clare Ellis

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or Pathfinder Legal? Yes

Name of Legal Officer: Emma Duncan

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your EqIA Super User?

Yes

Name of Officer: Helene Carr

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes

Name of Officer: Simon Cobby

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes

Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes

Name of Officer: Helen Freeman

If a Key decision, have any Climate Change and Environment implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes

Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

5. Source documents

[SEND Strategy](#)

[CCC SEND Sufficiency Statement](#)

[CCC Safety Valve Agreement](#)

## Appendix 1

The table below shows the current number of students in Cambridgeshire accessing alternative provision as indicated in Section 6.4. It has been assessed that the students listed below are unable to have their needs met within local General Further Education Placements. The rates per student vary and an average has been applied. The vast majority of these learners have SEMH or ASD and many would not meet the adult social care threshold. The overall average cost per learner equates to the highest top up (Element 3) payment in a General FE College. Some of the providers listed below are on Lot 4 at present but offer different provision Post 16.

<b>Provider</b>	<b>Number of Learners</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Student</b>
<b>Beats Learning</b>	36	£984415	£27344.86
<b>Switch Now</b>	16	£265182	£16573.87
<b>FACET</b>	10	£60246	£6024.60
<b>Helping Hands</b>	9	£159327	£17703.00
<b>Bedazzle</b>	7	£280152	£40021.17
<b>Red 2 Green</b>	7	£97276	£13896.57
<b>Enemy of Boredom</b>	2	£19535	£9767.50
<b>Equine Assisted Learning</b>	2	£94618	£47309.00
<b>Craig Hill</b>	2	£50163	£25081.50
<b>Jill Eastland</b>	2	£6480	£3200.00
<b>Phoenix Trust</b>	2	£15846	£7923.00
<b>Prospects Now</b>	1	£5108	£5108
<b>Romsey Mill</b>	1	£8915	£8915
<b>BOLD</b>	1	£63278	£63278
<b>SENDAT</b>	1	£26745	£26745
<b>TOTAL</b>	99	£2137286	£21588.74