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NOTICE OF MEETING

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| Meeting | Children and Young People Select Committee |
| Date and Time | Monday, 15th January 2018 at 10.00 am |
| Place | Ashburton Hall, Elizabeth II Court, The Castle, Winchester |
| Enquiries to | members.services@hants.gov.uk |

John Coughlan CBE
Chief Executive
The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UJ

FILMING AND BROADCAST NOTIFICATION

This meeting may be recorded and broadcast live on the County Council's website. The meeting may also be recorded and broadcast by the press and members of the public – please see the Filming Protocol available on the County Council's website.

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

All Members who believe they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting must declare that interest and, having regard to the circumstances described in Part 3 Paragraph 1.5 of the County Council's Members' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter is discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with Paragraph 1.6 of the Code. Furthermore all Members with a Non-Pecuniary interest in a matter being considered at the meeting should consider whether such interest should be declared, and having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 2 of the Code, consider whether it is appropriate to leave the meeting while the matter is discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with the Code.

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 5 - 14)

To confirm the minutes of the previous meeting

4. DEPUTATIONS

To receive any deputations notified under Standing Order 12.

5. CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

To receive any announcements the Chairman may wish to make.

6. REVENUE BUDGET FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES 2018/19 (Pages 15 - 36)

To consider the report of the Director of Corporate Services and Director of Children's Services prior to the decision of the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services.

7. CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Pages 37 - 110)

To consider the report of the Director of Corporate Services and Director of Children's Services prior to the decision of the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services.

8. PROPOSALS TO CLOSE TWO OVERNIGHT RESIDENTIAL RESPITE HOMES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AS THE COUNTY COUNCIL MOVES TOWARDS A WIDER RANGE OF OVERNIGHT RESPITE SERVICES. (Pages 111 - 232)

To subject to pre-decision scrutiny the proposals for overnight residential respite in Hampshire, following the consultation heard on this subject.

9. ATTAINMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS (Pages 233 - 246)

To consider the report of the Director of Children's Services on the attainment of children and young people in Hampshire schools.

10. WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 247 - 252)

To consider and approve the Children and Young People Select Committee Work Programme.

ABOUT THIS AGENDA:

On request, this agenda can be provided in alternative versions (such as large print, Braille or audio) and in alternative languages.

ABOUT THIS MEETING:

The press and public are welcome to attend the public sessions of the meeting. If you have any particular requirements, for example if you require wheelchair access, please contact members.services@hants.gov.uk for assistance.

County Councillors attending as appointed members of this Committee or by virtue of Standing Order 18.5; or with the concurrence of the Chairman in connection with their duties as members of the Council or as a local County Councillor qualify for travelling expenses.

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Agenda Item 3

AT A MEETING of the Children and Young People Select Committee of
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL held at The Castle, Winchester on
Wednesday, 8th November, 2017

PRESENT

Chairman:

p Councillor Ray Bolton

Vice Chairman:

p Councillor Roz Chadd

p Councillor Jackie Branson
p Councillor Zilliah Brooks
a Councillor Fran Carpenter
a Councillor Steve Forster
p Councillor Marge Harvey
p Councillor Wayne Irish
p Councillor Gavin James
p Councillor Kirsty Locke

p Councillor Kirsty Locke
p Councillor Russell Oppenheimer
a Councillor Neville Penman
p Councillor Jackie Porter
p Councillor Robert Taylor
p Councillor Malcolm Wade
p Councillor Michael Westbrook

Co-opted Members:

p Ian Brewerton, Secondary School Parent Governor Representative
p Jane Longman, Special School Parent Governor Representative
VACANT, Primary School Parent Governor Representative
VACANT, Church of England Schools Representative
VACANT Roman Catholic Schools Representative

In attendance at the invitation of the Chairman:

p Councillor Peter Edgar – Executive Member for Education
p Councillor Keith Mans – Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
p Rob Sanders, Deputy Director of Education, Church of England

24. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies were received from Councillors Fran Carpenter, Steve Forster, and Neville Penman.

25. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members were mindful that where they believed they had a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter considered at the meeting they must declare that interest at the time of the relevant debate and, having regard to the circumstances described in Part 3, Paragraph 1.5 of the County Council's Members' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter was discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with Paragraph 1.6 of the Code. Furthermore Members were mindful that where they believed they had a Non-Pecuniary interest in a matter being considered at the meeting they considered whether such interest should be declared, and having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 2 of the Code, considered whether it was appropriate to leave the

meeting whilst the matter was discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with the Code.

Councillor Jackie Branson declared a personal interest in Item 6, as she is the Chair of Governors at Crookhorn College, which receives Special Education Needs funding.

Councillor Jackie Porter declared a personal interest in Item 6, as she is the Chair of a Pre-School that receives special educational needs funding.

26. **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

The Minutes of the meeting held on 20 September 2017 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

27. **DEPUTATIONS**

The Committee did not receive any deputations.

28. **CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Chairman made one announcement to the meeting:

New Parent Governor Co-opted Members

Further to the Chairman's announcement at the last meeting, two new parent governor co-opted members had been recruited and were in attendance at the meeting:

- Ian Brewerton – representing Secondary Schools
- Jane Longman - representing Special Schools

In addition, the Chairman noted that Caroline Edmondson had stepped down from her role as parent governor, and therefore the Committee would be seeking nominations for a new parent governor representing primary schools. The Chairman noted his thanks to Caroline for her contribution to the Committee.

The Chairman also noted that the Church of England had nominated Rob Sanders, Deputy Director of Education, who was in attendance as an observer with speaking rights, to be the new representative on the Committee, replacing Rev. Jeff Williams. This would be forwarded to the next Council meeting for formal appointment.

29. **SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITY REFORMS - HAMPSHIRE AREA POST-IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE**

The Committee received a report from the Director of Children's Services and his representatives, alongside NHS colleagues, providing a post-implementation update on the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) reforms (Item 6 in the Minute Book).

Members heard an overview of the report from the presenters. Currently the Department were still waiting for OFSTED/the Care Quality Commission to announce a review of the local area's response to the SEND reforms. This could happen at any point in the next three years. The previous inspection was a pilot inspection.

The data from the 20 week indicator showed that Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) were not being completed quickly enough, and the Department had resultantly implemented a recovery plan to improve the waiting time to completion. Previously 4.5% of EHCPs were being issued within the 20 week deadline against a 60% national figure. This was in part due to the shortened time for completion compared to SEND statements, which allowed 26 weeks overall. The Department had improved the EHCP figure to 45.8%, but there was much further to go to get to the previously achieved compliance rate of 90%+, which was the achieved level pre-reforms.

The report noted that just under 300 SEND statements had not yet started their journey to becoming EHCPs. Now just seven were yet to be started. The emphasis from Hampshire was that the document should be high quality, and not just a 'cut and paste' paper exercise, so some of these would go to the end of the March 2018 Government deadline for all statements to be transitioned.

There had been progress with the creation of the online EHCP hub, where the vision was that all parties could log in securely to track the progress of an EHCP assessment. This software was currently in the testing phase, as Hampshire had helped to shape the product as an early adopter. It was hoped that this self-service product would be available for use by September 2018.

A significant piece of work was on-going with schools to reinforce the need for them to 'assess, plan, do, review' with children who are identified with having potential SEND needs. The aim of this work was to help schools to aid children and work with their needs locally, with a referral to the EHCP process being only for those whose needs were severe, long term and complex.

The NHS SEND Designated Clinical Officer for 0-25 years provided a brief update to Members on the areas being progressed by the five Hampshire CCGs in relation to this area. Specifically, projects were currently on-going in relation to reviewing the pre-school advisory groups working with services for young children, and working with communication and language specialist teacher advisors. The children and maternity commissioning team were now co-located in Winchester with Hampshire County Council's Children's Services in Winchester, which aided joint working and cemented the commitment to working in partnership.

The Committee had previously heard about the early years offer during their previous meeting, and as part of this had understood that additional monies had not been received to expand the SEND offer from 15 to 30 free hours. There were also issues with capacity in the County for SEND specialist early years provision. The mixture of these two issues had resulted in the need for a SEND provision early years strategy, and the outcome of this had been the agreement to provide the additional 15 hours of free entitlement from mainstream early years placements, with plans put in place to support children's specialist needs.

For this year, the approach had worked well, but for future the strategy would be subject to the early years review, in order to explore how parents and providers are being supported, and to develop good practice.

Hampshire had been successful in securing through a bidding process a new 125 place special free school. It was hoped that, with the relevant planning permissions, this facility would be open by September 2020. In further good news, the Samuel Cody special school in Farnborough was being supported to have an additional 50 places for children of primary school age with moderate learning disabilities. The SEND Special School Place Planning strategy would also be looking at provision and designation across the County, considering how existing provision can be adapted to meet growing demand.

In response to questions, Members heard:

- That planning for the additional 15 hours of free early years provision had taken place with parents and carers as part of the natural review process for EHCPs. For children with autism, any changes to their provision will be agreed on an individual case-by-case basis, trying to avoid movement if possible.
- There were a number of EHCP cases going to tribunal, with approximately 70 live cases currently, which the Director agreed was too high. However, within the context of 7,500 EHCPs, this was not a large percentage, but it was in all parties interest to avoid cases from getting to this stage. The Department were committed to working better with families so that the tribunal route was the absolute last resort. Part of the idea of the EHCP hub would be to free up staff capacity from dealing with general queries on the status of EHCPs, in order to spend more time one-to-one with families and carers on EHCP planning.
- In some cases, tribunal may be unavoidable, as the view families take on the support required to meet their child's needs may not be the most appropriate or cost effective support for the needs identified through the EHCP. The tribunal process is open to any family or carer who does not agree with the support offered to meet an EHCP by the County Council or its partners, and therefore individuals are entitled to use it. The Department does its best to negotiate with families in order to avoid cases getting to this point.
- That part of the aim of the education inclusion service was to help those children who were house or bed bound by the nature of their disability or health issue to be supported to access education, if this was appropriate.
- The outcome being worked towards by the SEND team through EHCPs was for every young person to be supported to take their place in society, and if appropriate, to take up employment and / or further training. Many young people on EHCPs are supported to go on to further education and supported internships, with the choice being theirs to determine what best suited their ambitions.
- For those who have the most profound level of need, the reality was that lifelong access to support would be needed, and therefore a transitional team existed with the aim to transfer care into adult services, and to make this period as seamless for the young person as possible. This is a main focus of EHCP support now extended to those aged up to 25 years.
- The annual review of the EHCP was intended to be a safety net, with an expectation that this document should be reviewed by the relevant

professional whenever most suitable, to ensure that the provision was still appropriate.

- That teacher's abilities to identify needs in children represented a mixed picture across the County; as not every teacher is skilled at identifying children who may be on the autistic spectrum, or have another SEND need. What the Department wanted to do was build pathways for professionals to use that allowed them to highlight when a child may need help, which puts them on the right course to diagnosis and support, if this is appropriate.

The Chairman thanked the presenters for their presentation, and agreed that any further questions from Members could be sent to the officers via the scrutiny officer.

RESOLVED:

That Members:

- 1. Note the overview provided.**
- 2. Request a further update in May 2018.**

30. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES SERVICE

The Committee received a report from the Director of Children's Services and representatives, which provided an overview of services for children with disabilities (Item 7 in the Minute Book).

Members heard highlights from the report. An outline of the important work undertaken with partners, including the Hampshire Parent Carer Network, and closer alignment with adult services and health, was given.

The savings made as part of Transformation to 2017 were recapped and the overnight respite consultation was discussed. It was noted that the consultation had recently closed, and the outcomes from this would be considered in January 2018.

The benefits of telecare were highlighted to members, building on work undertaken by Adults' Health and Care and the County Council's telecare provider, examples of which had led to improved quality of life for service users and their carers.

In response to questions, Members heard:

- That children's services were currently evaluating the feedback from the overnight respite consultation, and would be reporting these to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in January 2018.
- Part of the work on overnight respite was whether Hampshire County Council could assist the market to create capacity for this type of service, so that those in receipt of personal budgets could find services with capacity that met their needs.
- That the overnight respite consultation affected 43 families directly, all of whom had been offered individual conversations with the children with

disabilities services, in order to record their needs and requirements of any future service.

- That telecare was an exciting innovation for children with disabilities, as it allowed greater independence whilst still maintaining peace of mind, and was leading to improvements in the quality of life for all affected. An example was given of a young adult with epilepsy who had a sensor mat fitted to his bed, which allowed his breathing and sleeping pattern to be monitored by his mother from her own bedside, so that she didn't need to regularly wake throughout the night to check his condition.
- That it was positive that three children with disabilities were being adopted. The Department were keen to increase this number in future.

The Chairman agreed that any further questions from Members could be sent to the officers via the scrutiny officer.

RESOLVED:

That Members:

- 1. Note the overview provided.**
- 2. Request a further item to consider the overnight respite proposals, and a general update on Transformation to 2019, in January 2018.**

31. CHANGES TO THE SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA

The Committee received a presentation from the Director of Children's Services and his representatives providing an overview of the changes to school funding formula (Item 8 in the Minute Book).

Members heard that the presentation was a shortened version of that being provided to all school heads and governors across a number of events in the coming weeks. It was important that school representatives had a good grasp of what the changes to the national funding formula meant for the education sector in Hampshire, how the local formula would be applied, and where the gaps in funding and challenges remained.

There continued to be a projected overspend across all blocks of school funding in Hampshire. In previous years the dedicated schools grant reserves had been meet any shortfalls, but this had now been depleted, so the variance in spend must be met by the allocations of funding from 2018/19. These variances did not relate to specific schools with overspends, but a number of different pressures within the system, combined with a formula which didn't meet the true cost of providing education in the County.

The total pressure on all school budgets was £8m, and this would likely to continue into 2019/20. For the early years block, the pressure on the budget was in part due to accounting, based on the early years census, which was a technical issue but somewhat solvable. There was less pressure on the central block of funding for schools. For high needs, there were multiple causes of pressure on this budget, and this would sit in the system for the next few years, although some actions relating to procurement and efficiency reviews may help

ease this amount. As Hampshire County Council manage the high needs budget, Children's Services have a significant role to play in finding ways to reduce this pressure. The ray of hope was that through the national formula funding, there was increased funding in the high needs block, without which the pressure would be significantly worse. Hampshire was not alone in facing this issue, as every local authority was similarly affected.

An overview of the new national funding formula was provided to Members, who heard that the allocation for schools, central funding, high needs and early years was received by Hampshire County Council in one designation from the Department for Education, who distributed funding in accordance with the national formula. Once divided into the four blocks, money (with small exceptions) could not transfer across these areas. The central budget for administering services on behalf of schools was retained by the Council. The high needs funding was distributed for placements and pupil top up. Both the early years and schools funding was determined by a locally applied formula, and this was agreed and applied by the Schools Forum. From this, funding was passed on to maintained schools and early years providers, and for academies, forwarded to the Education Funding Agency for directing on to academy schools. For those schools in a multi-academy trust, the pot of funding for all schools was received centrally by the administrators of the trust, who determined how much each school received in funding.

The long term ambition of the Department for Education was to move to a hard version of the national funding formula, which would see the national allocations transferred directly to schools without a local formula being applied. For the moment, the soft launch of the formula came with a promise that no school would lose funding (unless they had a reduced number of children on roll), and £1.2bn of recycled funding had been allocated nationally to increase the revenue funding available to schools over the next two years. Prior to the change in formula, Hampshire had received the third lowest combined budget per school aged pupil. Post-changes, it now received the second lowest allocation nationally, although it would positively receive an additional £37m by 2019/20, compared to the baseline for 2017/18.

For 2018/19, the Schools Forum were being asked to transfer £3.6m, the most possible given the ring-fencing of the schools budget, into the high needs block to alleviate some of the pressure in this area. Although this funding would transfer across prior to designation, it would be spent in mainstream schools through inclusion, EHCP and SEND support. The Schools Forum had previously agreed a set of principles for the schools block formula, and in this spirit were being asked at the next meeting to choose between three options for how the new funding would be applied for the next financial year. The three options would vary the distribution of gains across schools in each District and Borough area, but as the choice of how to apply the formula was purely a Schools Forum decision, it would be for the representatives to determine which was preferable; Hampshire officers would play no part in voting on which option to adopt.

Looking to the future, a number of issues had been identified for which there would be significant pressures should the national funding formula be applied and allocated directly to schools, as the Hampshire Schools Forum have traditionally moved allocations around to meet the gap in the high needs block,

and other pressures in the budget. Once agreed, the final proposals would be considered by the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in January.

In response to questions, Members heard:

- That currently Hampshire County Council were running a pilot where schools can apply for funding to support any child who shows early indications of a SEND need. This had been incredibly popular, to the point where the funding had been overspent by 40% (from a total pot of £1.5m). The Department had not yet seen a parallel offset in the number of referrals for EHCPs, although it may be that the number of these would have grown more quickly without the pilot. The Department were committed to running the pilot for a further year, and would decide following the full analysis from this if it was something the Schools Forum supported.
- The Schools Forum is a statutory forum which is constituted with representatives from primary and secondary schools, including academies, early years, and special schools, and includes a mix of head teachers, governors and other representatives. The designation within the Forum is dependent on the split of schools in the County, and all decisions are made on the vote.
- There was a spectrum of opinion on whether the Schools Forum should continue to mitigate gaps in the budget, or should start allocating budget shares to the letter of the national funding formula. This would be determined in part by the December meeting of the Forum.
- The effect of pay rises hadn't yet been modelled within the future allocations for school funding.
- The slides did not pick up on individual deficits of schools, with the Department seeing more schools who are in, or are forecasting, deficit budgets. As the Local Authority pays this deficit on behalf of maintained schools, the school goes into debt with Hampshire County Council, and the number of these currently has led to the Department issuing notices to those in more severe situations. Work was on-going with these schools to undertake a root analysis review of overspend, and to agree actions plans for resolving these.

The Chairman noted his and the Committee's gratitude for the informative presentation, and agreed that any further questions from Members could be sent to the officers via the scrutiny officer.

RESOLVED:

That Members note the overview provided.

32. WORK PROGRAMME

The Director of Transformation and Governance presented the Committee's work programme (see Item 9 in the Minute Book).

The following timings for items were agreed on the work programme:

- School Attainment – to be heard in January 2018.

RESOLVED:

That the work programme, subject to any amendments made during the meeting, is agreed.

Chairman, 15 January 2018

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Front Cover Report

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| Committee: | Children and Young People Select Committee |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 |
| Title: | Revenue Budget Report for Children's Services 2018/19 |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources – Corporate Services |

Contact name: Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services
Erica Meadus, Finance Business Partner

Tel: 01962 847545 **Email:** steve.crocker@hants.gov.uk
erica.meadus@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For the Children and Young People Select Committee to pre-scrutinise the budget proposals within the remit of this committee (see report attached due to be considered at the decision day of the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services at 2:00pm on 15 January 2018).
- 1.2 For the Select Committee to consider the recommendations proposed in the report to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, and to agree and make recommendations to the Executive Lead Member accordingly.

2. Recommendations

That the Children and Young People Select Committee:

- 2.1. Support the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in section 1 page 1 of the report.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

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| Decision Maker: | Executive Lead Member for Children's Services |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 |
| Title: | 2018/19 Revenue Budget Report for Children's Services |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources – Corporate Services |

Contact name: Erica Meadus, Senior Finance Business Partner

Tel: 01962 846195

Email: erica.meadus@hants.gov.uk

1. Recommendations

To approve for submission to the Leader and Cabinet:

- The revised revenue budget for 2017/18 as set out in Appendix 1.
- The summary revenue budget for 2018/19 as set out in Appendix 1.
- Changes to the local school funding formula for 2018/19, as set out in paragraph 8.21.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1. The purpose of this report is to set out proposals for the 2018/19 budget for Children's Services in accordance with the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) approved by the County Council in November 2017.
- 2.2. The deliberate strategy that the County Council has followed to date for dealing with grant reductions during the prolonged period of austerity is well documented. It involves planning ahead of time, making savings in anticipation of need and using those savings to help fund transformational change to generate the next round of savings.
- 2.3. In line with the financial strategy that the County Council operates, which works on the basis of a two year cycle of delivering departmental savings to close the anticipated budget gap, there is no savings target set for departments in 2018/19. Any early achievement of resources from proposals during 2018/19 as part of the Transformation to 2019 (Tt2019) Programme will be retained by departments to use for cost of change purposes.
- 2.4. The report also provides an update on the financial position for the current year. Overall the outturn forecast for the Department for 2017/18 is a budget over spend of £7.6m.
- 2.5. The proposed budget for 2018/19 analysed by service is shown in Appendix 1.

- 2.6. This report seeks approval for submission to the Leader and Cabinet of the revised budget for 2017/18 and detailed service budgets for 2018/19 for Children's Services Department. The report has been prepared in consultation with the Executive Member and will be reviewed by the Children and Young People Select Committee. It will be reported to the Leader and Cabinet on 5 February 2018 to make final recommendations to County Council on 22 February 2018.

3. Context and Priorities

- 3.1. The current financial strategy which the County Council operates works on the basis of a two year cycle of delivering departmental savings targets to close the anticipated budget gap. This provides the time and capacity to properly deliver major savings programmes every two years, with deficits in the intervening years being met from the Grant Equalisation Reserve (GER) with any early achievement of savings proposals retained by departments to use for cost of change purposes, cashflow the delivery of savings or offset service pressures.
- 3.2. The County Council's early action in tackling its forecast budget deficit over the prolonged period of austerity and providing funding in anticipation of further reductions has placed it in a very strong position to produce a 'steady state' budget for 2018/19, giving itself the time and capacity to develop and implement the Tt2019 Programme to deliver the next phase of savings totalling £140m. This also avoids the worst effects of sudden and unplanned decisions on service delivery and the most vulnerable members of the community. Consequently there are no departmental savings targets built into the 2018/19 budget. However, other factors will still affect the budget, such as council tax decisions and inflation.
- 3.3. In 2016 the Local Government Finance Settlement provided definitive figures for 2016/17 and provisional figures for local authorities for the following three years to aid financial planning for those authorities who could 'demonstrate efficiency savings'. Following acceptance by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) of the County Council's Efficiency Plan for the period to 2019/20 the expectation was for minimal change for 2018/19 and 2019/20. No figures have been published beyond this date and there remains uncertainty around the Fair Funding Review and the future of 100% Business Rate Retention.
- 3.4. The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) approved by the County Council in November 2017 flagged that the Budget in November might contain some additional information that could impact our planning assumptions, for example around public sector pay and council tax referendum limits.
- 3.5. In overall terms, the announcements in the Budget had very little impact on the revenue position reported in the MTFS, although there were some welcome announcements in respect of the Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Developer Contributions.
- 3.6. Since the Budget was announced there has been a two year pay offer for local government workers, which includes a 'core' increase of 2% and changes to the lower pay scales to reflect the impact of the National Living

Wage. The overall increase in the pay bill could be in the region of 6% over the two years, and is above the allowances made within the MTF5. Depending on the final pay award that is agreed this could mean additional recurring costs of circa £5m will need to be met.

- 3.7. The offer of a four year settlement provided greater but not absolute funding certainty and the provisional Local Government Settlement announced on 19 December confirmed the grant figures for 2018/19 in line with the four year settlement. The other key elements of the provisional settlement were:
- The 'core' council tax referendum limit was increased from 2% to 3% for all authorities for the next two years (each 1% increase in council tax equates to approximately £5.7m). The arrangements for the social care precept remain unchanged.
 - Ten new 100% Business Rate Pilots were announced, one of which was for the 3 local unitary councils.
 - A Fair Funding Review consultation was announced as part of the settlement which is expected to be implemented in 2020/21.
 - A potential move to at least 75% Business Rate Retention is also planned for 2020/21, but still on the basis of fiscal neutrality.
 - No new announcements of funding for social care above those that we are already aware of but the Green Paper for adult social care is due to be published in summer 2018 .
- 3.8. The key announcement related to the new referendum limit for council tax and this will be considered by Cabinet as part of the budget setting process in February.
- 3.9. Children's Services has been developing its service plans and budgets for 2018/19 and future years in keeping with the County Council's priorities and the key issues, challenges and priorities for the Department are set out below.

4. Departmental Challenges and Priorities

- 4.1. The department's priorities were set out in previous budget review processes and remain as follows:
- Ensure a safe and effective social care system that continues to manage the risks between protecting and caring for the most vulnerable children and providing support to families in need;
 - Ensure sufficient capacity to lead, challenge and improve the schools system to help ensure improved outcomes for all but particularly more vulnerable groups;
 - Tightly target limited resources according to the needs of children whether that be support to children and families or to schools;
 - Secure targeted and co-ordinated early help provision where it demonstrably reduces escalation of need;
 - Sustain and develop high quality and financially competitive sold services when doing so contributes to our responsibilities to Hampshire;

- Maximise the opportunities to create efficiencies and maintain and enhance services through partnership arrangements.
- 4.2. These principles have served the department and the council and partners well in shaping the budget review process to meet the transformation programme requirements. The principles provide focus on the essence of the department's work in terms of its statutory duties to safeguard children and sustaining the role of the local education authority especially with regard to securing the best performance of schools in order that children's optimal outcomes can be achieved. These principles also ensure that a careful strategic approach is taken to future trading opportunities which help maintain capacity and an appropriate contribution to fixed and overheads costs of the Department.
 - 4.3. With regard to the provision of social care services, performance remains one of the strongest nationally although the financial pressures generated by the increases in vulnerable children needing to be 'looked after' continue to dominate our thinking with regard to both service and financial strategies.
 - 4.4. In terms of Hampshire's role as an education authority, the other key pillar of the department's strategic direction, the quality of our planning, support and intervention with schools remains high. These strengths are important for the reputation of the County Council as well as the outcomes for the individual children. They are also achieved through a particularly mature and responsive relationship between the School's Forum and the local authority. This relationship remains critical as the Department's and the schools' budgets become further restricted.
 - 4.5. The most significant partnership arrangement, aside from the composite arrangement with the Hampshire family of schools, remains the Council's partnership with the Isle of Wight Council for the delivery of children's services. In addition, Children's Services are supporting Torbay Council.

Children in Care

- 4.6. Both nationally and locally pressures relating to the costs (and numbers) of children looked after continue to grow. A number of high profile child deaths nationally and a mix of other factors such as greater awareness of child sexual exploitation, online child exploitation and the growth in unaccompanied asylum seekers has led to higher numbers of children in care both nationally and in Hampshire.
- 4.7. The number of children in the care of the local authority is never a static figure. Every week, indeed most days, children are coming into our care but equally as important, children leave our care. Every decision to take a child in to care is carefully considered and there is a 'triple lock' of accountable decision making through social workers, team managers and district managers. Children also leave care most days. Often this is because they have become 18 and are classified as 'care leavers' and will be entitled to ongoing financial and practical support from the local authority. As the number of children in care has grown so have the financial pressures relating to care leavers. Other children are adopted and some, particularly teenagers, return home or go to live with a family member under an arrangement such as a special guardianship order (which still has a cost associated).

4.8. At the end of November 2016 there were 1404 children in care. As of November 2017, the number of children in the care had risen to 1549, an increase of 10%, a slightly higher percentage increase than there was in 2016/17.

4.9. The continued rise in the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) has contributed to the overall rise in children becoming looked after by Hampshire. There are three groups of unaccompanied asylum seeking children: those who enter the UK illegally, those who enter according to the DUBS1 amendment and Syrian refugees who travel legally to the UK. These children become looked after children and are the responsibility of the Local Authority but the implications are wide reaching and complex. The table below shows the continued rise in the numbers of UASC and as a percentage of the over all cohort of looked after children:

| | Nov-16 | Nov-17 | % increase |
|---------------|--------|--------|------------|
| CLA excl UASC | 1,342 | 1440 | 7% |
| UASC | 62 | 109 | 75% |
| Total | 1,404 | 1549 | 10% |

4.10. If the number of new UASC (47) is removed from November 1549 figure, then the actual percentage rise is 7%, slightly above the national figure of 5%.

4.11. Nationally the picture of demand continues to outstrip the supply of places, and the costs of placements are still rising significantly. Given that the national number of children in care has increased incrementally and significantly over the last nine years, it should not be a surprise that nationally, demand has outstripped supply and that prices in the independent placements sector have risen. Significant effort and intelligence has been applied to reducing the costs of contracts with the independent sector as part of Tt2017 and further work will follow as part of Tt2019.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/unaccompanied-asylum-seeking-children-to-be-resettled-from-europe>

- 4.12. Given the pressures nationally, a key strand of work that is under way to safely reduce the number of children in care, through Hampshire's involvement in the DfE's Partners in Practice programme. The DfE selected 7 of the top performing Children's Services departments to look at delivering children's social care services radically differently. This is a four year programme from 2016-2020, and Children's Services has embarked on an ambitious programme to redesign the operating model predicated on the following principles:
- Working in multi-disciplinary teams to deliver family focussed interventions to children and families at the time they need it;
 - A social work led, integrated, multi-disciplinary service, from the front door through to specialist services;
 - Reunifying children home, where it is safe and appropriate to do so, as a central strand of our operating model;
 - Children are supported by and within their own family/community wherever possible. Where children do come into care longer term their experience will be life changing for the better.
- 4.13. This programme significantly expands our work under the one year DfE funded innovations programme where we successfully delivered a pilot of a more family oriented set of interventions focused on parenting deficits and the presence of the 'toxic trio' (domestic abuse, parental substance misuse and parental mental health) whilst increasing capacity through the use of volunteers. The numbers of children coming into care plateaued whilst these pilots were in place and our new operating model is predicated on the same approach but on a whole system re-design to have greater impact on effecting change with vulnerable children and families.
- 4.14. To achieve a significant reduction in the identified teenage cohort of children coming into care, social workers need the capacity to increase the time and interventions they deliver with children and their families. To that end an investment in social workers is required and has been agreed by Cabinet.
- 4.15. However, given the size of the service and the fundamental changes required to the operating model, numbers of children coming into care will not reduce rapidly but over time. The Department therefore anticipates that there will be continuing pressures on CLA numbers and unit costs as well as for care leavers for some time. These will continue to be closely monitored going forward.

Schools

- 4.16. Financial pressures on schools are increasing, both at an individual school level and within the overall schools budget.
- 4.17. The overall schools budget will end in deficit this financial year and Schools Forum has agreed for this to be carried forward into the budget for 2018/19. The pressure predominantly relates to demand led budgets funding pupils with high levels of additional need, in particular where there are increasing numbers of pupils with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans. A number of management actions are being developed to reduce this pressure.
- 4.18. In September 2017, the DfE announced the introduction of a National

Funding Formula for Schools, High Needs and the Central School Services blocks. The Government's intention is that individual school budgets should ultimately be set on the basis of a single national formula (a 'hard' funding formula) however, no timescales have been set. For 2018/19 and 2019/20, funding for schools will be calculated on a national basis and then passed to the local authority for allocation. Hampshire's schools budget is due to gain £37m through the changes however, this will be implemented over the next three years with the final year not guaranteed as it is subject to decisions made regarding the next Spending Review. The local implementation of the changes is complex with a great deal of external scrutiny requiring clear consultation and engagement. A series of briefings were provided for all stakeholders and a three week consultation was undertaken with all schools to seek views on changes to the local formula.

- 4.19. Decisions regarding the shape of the local formula were made at Schools Forum in December prior to the budget allocation announcement. The formula will be finalised at Schools Forum in January. Schools Forum recognised in making the decision that this was in the context of insufficient funding going into Hampshire schools overall and would be seeking to raise the challenges faced by Hampshire schools with the DfE and local MPs and relevant ministers.
- 4.20. There are an increasing number of schools in, or at risk of falling into deficit. Reasons for this vary. Tailored support is being provided to individual schools facing financial difficulties along with appropriate challenge and intervention where required.

5. 2017/18 Revenue Budget

- 5.1. Enhanced financial resilience reporting, which looks not only at the regular financial reporting carried out in previous years but also at potential pressures in the system and the achievement of savings being delivered through transformation, has continued through regular reports to the Corporate Management Team (CMT) and periodic reports to Cabinet.
- 5.2. The expected outturn forecast for 2017/18 is a budget over spend of £7.6m.
- 5.3. The pressure relates to the children looked after growth, including UASC, which has continued to increase since the baselining exercise was undertaken last December and corporate funding agreed.
- 5.4. There has been significant focus on children looked after numbers and costs over the year as set out above. Trends for average costs, numbers and the mix of placement type have been tracked throughout the year. Based on this analysis and tracking, with a base line of December 2016, additional corporate support was agreed to address the pressures arising from the growth in the costs of children looked after.
- 5.5. The agreed increase in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) has impacted on numbers in care. Costs relating to UASC placements are reclaimed from the Home Office, although a cap is applied.
- 5.6. Other challenges faced by the Department relate to the short supply of qualified social workers, an increase in the numbers of care leavers and the costs associated with the provision of school transport, mainly relating to

those with special education needs. Again, the Tt2019 plans will assist in addressing these pressures.

- 5.7. Further corporate support has been agreed to help alleviate the pressures being felt in these areas which is already accounted for in the forecast pressure noted above.
- 5.8. The forecast pressure above relies on the success of a series of management actions. Children's Services have, for a long time only authorised essential spend. Such messages are being and will be continuously reinforced by senior managers..
- 5.9. As reported to Cabinet in October, the projections used to baseline corporate funding were based on a wide range of assumptions and predictions and given the volatile nature of these areas, a requirement to continue to monitor activity and spend closely was recognised. This continued monitoring will inform a review of the recurring funding previously agreed.
- 5.10. As previously reported, the cost of change within Children's Services will be exhausted before the end of the financial year.
- 5.11. In the schools budget, there are significant pressures in a number of areas of high needs driven by an increase in demand. There are significant overspends in a number of top-up budgets and for the placement budget for Independent, Non-maintained Special Schools.
- 5.12. Further funding for high needs is due to be received through the National Funding Formula and a transfer of funds equating to 0.5% of the Schools Block has been requested to help meet these pressures in 2018/19. Management actions are also being developed to reduce expenditure through a number of centrally held budgets.
- 5.13. There is a further overspend within the early years budget due to an unexpected decline in the number of children recorded on the census.
- 5.14. The expected 2017/18 outturn forecast for the schools budget is an overspend of £10.3m.
- 5.15. The budget for Children's Services has been updated throughout the year and the revised budget is shown in Appendix 1.

6. 2018/19 Revenue Budget Pressures and Initiatives

- 6.1. There are significant areas of pressure within the Children's Services budget.
- 6.2. The most volatile pressure relates to children looked after, both in numbers and also in type. The department is monitoring this position very carefully and many of the Tt2019 actions, most notably the work to reduce the numbers of children looked after are aimed at reducing the financial risks around the need to make appropriate provision for this vulnerable group of children and young people.
- 6.3. The home to school transport pressure is almost entirely due to increased costs around the transport of children with special educational needs. Many of these are taxi journeys and have been subject to some inflationary pressure. However other contributing factors include the increasing numbers of pupils with SEN including the impact of Education Health Care Plans

(EHCP) continuing until the age of 25, the pressures on SEN school places which can lead to the nearest provision being full, and the historical tendency for much higher levels of discretionary exceptions to transport policy relating to pupils with SEN. Tt2019 work will include much more rigorous consideration of entitlement in line with policy.

- 6.4. The costs of agency social workers to cover for the short supply of qualified social workers are creating significant pressures. Agency recruitment is subject to approval at senior level and action is being taken to ensure that the use of agency staff is kept to an absolute minimum. Corporate support has been agreed in order to increase the number of social workers which will lead to a reduced caseload for teams. The outcome of this is to ensure that we retain our social workers and avoid the use of agency staff. Various recruitment and alternative pathways to social work careers are being promoted.

7. Revenue Savings Proposals

- 7.1. In line with the current financial strategy, there are no new savings proposals presented as part of the 2018/19 budget setting process. Savings targets for 2019/20 were approved as part of the MTFS to 2020 by the County Council in July 2016. Savings proposals to meet these targets have been developed through the Tt2019 Programme and were approved by Executive Members, Cabinet and County Council in October and November this year.
- 7.2. Some savings will be implemented prior to April 2019 and any early achievement of savings in 2018/19 can be retained by departments to meet cost of change priorities. It is anticipated that £2.7m of savings will be achieved in 2018/19 and this has been reflected in the detailed estimates contained in Appendix 1.
- 7.3. Due to the transformational nature of some of the Tt2019 work, and linked to the four year Partners in Practice programme, some of the planned savings will be delivered beyond the 2019/20 timeframe. This will enable the Department to ensure that any changes to services provided to vulnerable people are well thought through, planned, communicated and coordinated.

8. Schools Budget

- 8.1. A forecast overspend of £10.3m in 2017/18 was reported to Schools Forum in December 2017. These pressures relate to both high needs and early years.
- 8.2. Pressures on the High Needs Block have mainly arisen due to significant increases in the number of pupils with additional needs. This is a pressure that is mirrored nationally and has been seen since the SEND Reforms in 2014. There are also increases in the amount of funding being provided for each pupil on average due to increasing levels of need. Both of these factors have created pressures on the top-up budgets for mainstream schools, special schools, resourced provisions and FE colleges. There is also a significant pressure due to more pupils requiring placements in independent and non-maintained special schools.
- 8.3. The pressures on the High Needs budgets provide significant cause for concern for the current year's budget and future budget planning. This is a

very similar picture to many other Local Authorities. Actions are being taken to address the pressures, however these are demand-led budgets so it is difficult to manage spending where demand is increasing year on year in volume and cost dimension.

- 8.4. There is also a forecast overspend on the Early Years Block. This is due to a reduction in the Dedicated Schools Grant allocation from the DfE following the national mid year update, which is based on the number of children submitted in the January 2017 census.
- 8.5. Any year end overspend is usually met from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve, however, the reserve balance is not now sufficient to cover these pressures. The allocation of schools budget for 2018/19 will address this in the short term.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) 2018/19

- 8.6. The DSG is allocated in four notional blocks - Schools Block, Early Years Block, High Needs Block and Central School Services Block. The school funding formula approach is that local authorities set the policies and allocations that are then applied to academies. Initial total notional allocations for 2018/19 have been received, as follows:

| Block | Amount £'000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Schools | 732,205 |
| Early Years | 79,010 |
| High Needs | 108,649 |
| Central School Services | 8,116 |
| Total | <u>927,980</u> |

- 8.7. The early years block includes an additional allocation for 30 hours entitlement; this was introduced from September 2017.
- 8.8. Funding for statutory functions relating to maintained schools, previously funded through the general services element of the Education Services Grant, has been funded from maintained schools budget shares since September 2017. The full year effect of the charge will be top-sliced from schools budget shares in 2018/19.
- 8.9. Following implementation of the National Funding Formula, a funding block has been created for Central School Services. This includes funding for historic commitments, activities formally met by the retained duties element of the Education Services Grant and central activities such as admissions.
- 8.10. National formula changes and additional pupils has provided additional funding to Hampshire of £26.1m in 2018/19 (excluding Early Years Block). This is reflected in the block allocations above.

8.11. The Pupil Premium level of funding for 2018/19 is detailed in the table below :

| Premium | Basis | 2018/19 (per annum) |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Ever 6 FSM- Primary Schools | Pupils in Year R – 11 eligible for FSM according to the January census, or known to be eligible in any of the previous 6 years census. | £1,320 |
| Ever 6 FSM - Secondary Schools | | £935 |
| Looked After (LAC) / Post-LAC | Looked after for 1 day or more, or adopted from care, or has left care under a special guardianship order, a residence order or a child arrangement order. | £2,300 |
| Service Family (Ever 6) | One parent serving/previously served in Armed Forces; one parent died in service and pupil receives relevant pension. | £300 |
| Literacy and numeracy 'catch up' | Year 7 pupils who have failed to reach level 4 in reading and/or maths. | £500 |
| Early Years (3 and 4 year olds) | Looked after for 1 day or more Adopted from care Has left care under a special guardianship order, a residence order or a child arrangement order. | £302 |

*FSM = Free School Meals

8.12. The DfE have confirmed the grant for universal infant free school meals (UIFSM) continues at a meal rate of £2.30 for the 2018 to 2019 academic year. It has also been confirmed the primary PE and sport premium will also continue. Further details on these will be available shortly.

8.13. The Music Grant for 2018/19 has yet to be announced. Therefore, the 2017/18 figure of £1.696m has been used.

8.14. The table below shows how the total schools budget managed by Children's Services is derived:

| | 2018/19 £'000 |
|--|--------------------------|
| Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) (incl. in year adjustments) | 929,085 |
| Less recoupment (incl. academies & FE colleges) | (181,815) |
| Sub-total | 747,270 |
| Pupil Premium and other schools grant | 57,919 |
| Music Grant | 1,696 |
| Total schools budget managed by Children's Services | 806,885 |

8.15. The following adjustments have been made to the DSG allocation as set out in section 8.3 :

- Recoupment for academies and post 16 education providers (£181.815m).
- For early years, figures are based on schools and early years census data from January 2017 and will be updated based on January 2018 and January 2019 census data, which is estimated to be an increase of £1.105m.

8.16. The proposed budgets to be retained by the local authority are summarised below.

| Block | Budget £'000 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Schools | 556,314 |
| Early Years | 80,115 |
| High Needs | 102,725 |
| Central School Services | 8,116 |
| Total | 747,270 |

8.17. On 11 December 2017 Schools Forum gave initial consideration to the 2018/19 budget and agreed principles and policies to be applied in determining budget allocations.

8.18. Schools Forum considered the feedback from the funding consultation with all schools in which 44% of primary and secondary schools responded. The response indicated strong support (91%) for the transfer of 0.5% funding from the Schools Block to the High Needs block. Responses regarding the preferred option for funding distribution were more mixed however the

majority of responders indicated a preference for a proportional reduction to unit values (Option A).

- 8.19. Schools Forum considered each option and decision in detail before drawing any conclusions. They recognised the need to try and make the best decision they can for all whilst noting that there is insufficient money in the system to achieve any true fairness in funding.
- 8.20. After much discussion, they agreed the 0.5% transfer of funding from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block (supported by 91% of schools who responded to the consultation) and concluded that on balance, Option A should be applied to the funding formula next year.
- 8.21. Schools Forum has decided to adopt the principles of the National Funding Formula from 2018/19 and has approved changes required to the local schools funding formula to reflect this. These are inclusion of Free School Meals as a measure of deprivation, a new factor for the minimum level of per pupil funding and removal of the looked after child factor, which is now incorporated in the Pupil Premium Grant.
- 8.22. On 16 January 2018 Schools Forum will consider and agree 2018/19 budget proposals based on current information. Confirmation of DSG figures to be paid to local authorities net of recoupment for existing academies will be made in March 2018.

9. Budget Summary 2018/19

- 9.1. The budget update report presented to Cabinet in December included provisional cash limit guidelines for each department. The cash limit for Children's Services in that report was £947,617 (£781.076m schools and £166.541m non-schools). This has been increased by £26.309m to reflect :
 - Updated grant announcement in relation to the SEND reforms (£500,000)
 - Updated Dedicated Schools grant announcement on 19 December as detailed in section 8 (£25.809m)
- 9.2. Appendix 1 sets out a summary of the proposed budgets for the service activities provided by Children's Services for 2018/19 and show that these are within the cash limit set out above.

9.3. In addition to these cash limited items there are further budgets which fall under the responsibility of Children's Services, which are shown in the table below:

| | 2018/19 | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Cash Limited Expenditure | 1,055,101 | |
| Less Income (Other than Government Grants) | (81,175) | |
| Net Cash Limited Expenditure | | 973,926 |
| Trading Units Net Deficit | | 802 |
| Less Government Grants: | | |
| • Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) | (747,270) | |
| • Pupil Premium and Other schools grants | (57,919) | |
| • Music Grant | (1,696) | |
| • Phonics grant | (51) | |
| • Extended Rights to Free Travel | (422) | |
| • SEND reform grant | (500) | |
| • Step up to Social Work | (870) | |
| • Staying Put | (423) | |
| • New Remand Framework funding | (47) | |
| • Supporting Troubled Families Programme | (1,618) | |
| • Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children | (3,900) | |
| • Partners in Practice | (1,853) | |
| • School Improvement monitoring and brokering | (1,624) | |
| Total Government Grants | | <u>(818,193)</u> |
| Total Net Expenditure | | <u>156,535</u> |

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**Links to the Strategic Plan**

| | |
|---|--------|
| Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity: | Yes/No |
| People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives: | Yes/No |
| People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment: | Yes/No |
| People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities: | Yes/No |

Other Significant Links

| Links to previous Member decisions: | |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| Transformation to 2019 – Revenue Savings Proposals (Executive Lead Member for Children’s Services) https://hampshireintranet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=162&MId=696&Ver=4 | 20 September 2017 |
| Medium Term Financial Strategy Update and Transformation to 2019 Savings Proposals (Cabinet) https://hampshireintranet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=134&MId=737&Ver=4 | 16 October 2017 |
| Budget Setting and Provisional Cash Limits 2018/19 (Cabinet) https://hampshireintranet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=134&MId=738&Ver=4 | 11 December 2017 |
| Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives | |
| <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| | |

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

| <u>Document</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| None | |

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1 The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

1.2 Equalities Impact Assessment:

The budget setting process for 2018/19 does not contain any proposals for major service changes which may have an equalities impact. Proposals for budget and service changes which are part of the Transformation to 2019 Programme were considered in detail as part of the approval process carried out in October and November 2017 and full details of the Equalities Impact Assessments relating to those changes can be found in Appendices 4 to 7 in the October Cabinet report linked below:

<https://hampshireintranet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=134&MId=737&Ver=4>

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

- Na

Climate Change:

- Na

Budget Summary 2018/19 – Children’s Services Department

| Service Activity | Original Budget 2017/18 £'000 | Revised Budget 2017/18 £'000 | Proposed Budget 2018/19 £'000 |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | | |
| Early Years | 73,378 | 70,729 | 80,115 |
| Individual Schools Budgets | 543,050 | 535,673 | 546,797 |
| Schools De-delegated Items | 2,114 | 2,102 | 2,102 |
| Central Provisions Funded Through Maintained Schools Budget Shares | 1,318 | 1,302 | 2,250 |
| Growth Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,165 |
| Schools Block | 551,482 | 544,077 | 556,314 |
| High Needs Block ISB | 31,667 | 31,469 | 30,534 |
| Central Provisions Funded Through Maintained Schools Budget Shares | 29 | 29 | 47 |
| High Needs Top-Up Funding | 58,112 | 58,291 | 63,461 |
| SEN Support Services | 5,543 | 5,543 | 4,808 |
| High Needs Support for Inclusion | 3,361 | 3,361 | 3,286 |
| Hospital Education Service | 589 | 589 | 589 |
| High Needs | 99,301 | 99,282 | 102,725 |
| Central Block | 7,941 | 7,941 | 8,116 |
| Other Schools Grants | 54,790 | 57,023 | 59,615 |
| Schools Budget | 786,892 | 779,052 | 806,885 |
| | | | |
| Young Peoples Learning & Development | 578 | 803 | 725 |
| Adult & Community Learning | 532 | 334 | 389 |
| Asset Management | 557 | 84 | 86 |
| Central Support Services | 52 | (77) | (227) |
| Education Welfare Service | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Educational Psychology Service | 1,388 | 1,485 | 1,565 |
| Home to School Transport | 28,186 | 30,641 | 32,180 |
| Insurance | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Monitoring of National Curriculum Assessment | 142 | 93 | 51 |
| Parent Partnership, Guidance and Information | 199 | 221 | 203 |
| Pension Costs (includes existing provisions) | 3,204 | 2,626 | 2,600 |
| Premature Retirement / Redundancy Costs | 0 | 241 | 0 |
| School Improvement | 2,718 | 1,736 | 1,634 |
| SEN Administration, Assessment, Co-ordination | 2,337 | 2,847 | 2,092 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| & Monitoring | | | |
| Statutory/Regulatory Duties | 1,328 | 820 | 709 |
| Service Strategy & Other Ed Functions | 40,149 | 40,755 | 40,932 |
| Management & Support Services – including facilities management and overheads | 2,910 | 2,507 | 2,318 |
| Early Achievement of Savings | (2,453) | 236 | 773 |
| Other Education & Community | 41,716 | 44,635 | 45,137 |
| | | | |
| Services for Young Children | 1,721 | 1,760 | 1,595 |
| Adoption Services | 3,475 | 3,577 | 3,682 |
| Asylum Seekers | 2,000 | 2,761 | 3,487 |
| Education of Children Looked After | 311 | 313 | 125 |
| Fostering Services | 27,375 | 27,943 | 28,034 |
| Leaving Care Support Services | 3,135 | 5,133 | 5,209 |
| Other Children Looked After Services | 1,177 | 2,674 | 2,740 |
| Residential Care | 20,827 | 26,540 | 26,896 |
| Special Guardianship Support | 1,987 | 2,154 | 2,206 |
| Children Looked After | 60,287 | 71,095 | 72,379 |
| Other Children & Families Services | 2,022 | 1,349 | 1,384 |
| Direct Payments | 1,059 | 1,587 | 1,625 |
| Other Support for Disabled Children | 216 | 237 | 241 |
| Short Breaks (Respite) for Disabled Children | 5,554 | 5,886 | 5,504 |
| Targeted Family Support | 5,789 | 5,946 | 4,539 |
| Universal Family Support | 109 | 58 | 42 |
| Family Support Services | 12,727 | 13,714 | 11,951 |
| Youth Justice | 1,418 | 2,036 | 1,577 |
| Safeguarding & Young Peoples Services | 19,443 | 19,189 | 19,564 |
| Services for Young People | 1,151 | 690 | 658 |
| Management & Support Services – including government grants and legal costs | 9,460 | 11,065 | 10,792 |
| Early Achievement of Savings | 0 | 400 | 1,882 |
| Non-Distributed Costs | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Children's Social Care | 108,351 | 121,420 | 121,904 |
| Non-Schools Budget | 150,067 | 166,055 | 167,041 |
| Children's Services | 936,959 | 945,107 | 973,926 |
| Trading units | 749 | 847 | 802 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Children's Services | 937,708 | 945,954 | 974,728 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Front Cover Report

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Committee: | Children and Young People Select Committee |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 |
| Title: | Capital Programme for Children's Services 2018/19 to 2020/21 |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources – Corporate Services |

Contact name: Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services
Erica Meadus, Finance Business Partner

Tel: 01962 847545 **Email:** steve.crocker@hants.gov.uk
erica.meadus@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For the Children and Young People Select Committee to pre-scrutinise the proposed Capital Programme 2018/19 to 2020/21 within the remit of this Committee (see report attached due to be considered at the decision day of the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services at 2:00pm on 15 January).
- 1.2 For the Select Committee to consider the recommendations proposed in the report to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, and to agree and make recommendations to the Executive Lead Member accordingly.

2. Recommendations

That the Children and Young People Select Committee:

- 2.1. Support the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in section 1 page 1 of the report.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Decision Maker: | Executive Lead Member for Children's Services |
| Date of Decision: | 15 January 2018 |
| Decision Title: | Children's Services Capital Programme 2018/19 to 2020/21 |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources – Corporate Services |

Contact name: Peter Colenutt, Head of Strategic Development

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1. Recommendation(s)

- 1.1 To approve submission to the Leader and Cabinet the capital programme for 2018/19 to 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 1 and the revised capital programme for 2017/18 as set out in Appendix 2 including the transfers between years as set out in Table 3.
- 1.2 That the deferral of resources of £11.369m relating to schemes of £11.369m be approved for submission to Cabinet as shown in Table 10 of this report.
- 1.3 That the following variations to the 2017/18 capital programme be approved:
 - It is recommended that additional grant of £0.724m (including fees) is added to the 2017/18 programme in order to progress the design of the new Boorley Park Primary School.
 - Owing to the difficult site conditions at Kings Furlong Infant and Junior Schools, it is recommended that additional funding of £0.9m (including fees) is added to this scheme from within the 2017/18 programme.
 - Owing to the difficult ground conditions and structural and site issues at Oakwood Infant and Greenfield Junior schools, it is recommended that additional funding of £0.8m (including fees) is added to this scheme from within the 2017/18 capital programme.
 - It is recommended that £0.511m be transferred from the 2017/18 capital contingency to the Children's Services revenue budget.
 - It is recommended that the additional grant for a project at Swanwick Lodge Childrens Home of £0.165m is added to the 2017/18 programme.

- 1.4 It is recommended that approval be given for the application of planning permission for modular buildings to be located on the sites listed at Appendix 3.
- 1.5 It is recommended that authority be delegated to the Director of Children's Services to revise and if necessary add to sites for the modular buildings listed in Appendix 3 following receipt of updated information on pupil numbers early in the spring term.
- 1.6 That the projects listed at Appendix 4 for Access Improvements in Schools for 2018/19 are approved.
- 1.7 The projects approved under delegated powers by the Director of Children's Services in Appendix 5 are noted.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report seeks approval for submission to the Leader and Cabinet of the proposed Children's Services capital programme for 2018/19 to 2020/21 and the revised capital programme for 2017/18. The proposals contained within this report continue the most significant schools construction activity the County Council has embarked on for over 30 years. The investment represents a significant and exciting investment for Hampshire children that will not only help raise educational standards but, also create many additional local employment opportunities within its delivery.
- 2.2 The report has been prepared in consultation with the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services (ELMCS) and will be reviewed by the Children and Young People Select Committee on 15 January 2018. It will be reported to the Leader and Cabinet on 5 February 2018 to make final recommendations to County Council on 22 February 2018.
- 2.3 In contrast to the majority of local authorities across the country, the Children's Services capital programme has reached a balanced position between income and expenditure in recent years and this remains the case for the three year programme. However, the ongoing primary pressure and secondary impact indicates a deficit of resources over a five year period beyond the scope of this report. This deficit was identified in the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Transformation report to Cabinet on 16 October 2017. Further work is being undertaken with potential funders, including the Government, Local Planning Authorities, Developers and Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to maximise contributions from sources other than the County Council. The aim being to reach a balanced position with calls on the County Council's resources being kept to a minimum.
- 2.4 The Secretary of State has yet to announce details of individual local authority basic need capital allocations for the year 2020/21 and School Condition Allocation (SCA) for the year 2018/19. However, indications are that the 2018/19 SCA allocation will be equal to 2017/18. Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) has yet to be confirmed for 2018/19 but again, expectations are that it will at a similar level to the 2017/18 allocation.

2.5 The proposals contained within this report are derived from the departmental service plan(s) which have been developed to support the priorities of the Corporate Strategy.

3. Background

3.1 Executive Members have been asked to prepare proposals for:

- A locally-resourced capital programme for the three-year period from 2018/19 to 2020/21 within the guidelines used for the current capital programme including an assumption for 2020/21. The 2019/20 onwards programme is indicative and subject to change.
- A programme of capital schemes in 2018/19 to 2020/21 supported by Government grants as announced by the Government.

3.2 The medium term financial and efficiency strategy is closely linked to the Corporate Strategy and the Corporate Business Plan to ensure that priorities are affordable and provide value for money and that resources follow priorities.

3.3 The County Council's capital programme has been maintained and expanded over recent years, continuing the trend of ensuring that the Council invests wisely in maintaining its existing assets, while also delivering a programme of new ones.

Locally resourced capital programme

3.4 The cash limit guidelines for the locally resourced capital programme for Children's Services as set by Cabinet are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Locally resourced capital programme

| | Annual allocation |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Year | £m |
| 2018/19 | 0.100 |
| 2019/20 | 0.100 |
| 2020/21 | 0.100 |

4. Finance – Capital programme supported by Government allocations

4.1 The Government has allocated all of its future support for the capital programme in the form of capital grants, and not as borrowing allocations.

4.2 The Secretary of State has previously announced details of individual local authority Basic Need allocations for 2018/19 and 2019/20. Allocations to date for School Condition Allocation and the formula allocation for Devolved Formula Capital only cover 2018/19.

4.3 The 2019/20 Basic Need allocation did not allocate any capital funding to Hampshire. Whilst this was disappointing, it was somewhat expected. DfE

capital allocations have largely caught up with the requirement and delivery of school places. There is the potential for a zero or low capital allocation in 2020/21 as the DfE assess the impact of the free school places they directly fund. At this stage, it is considered prudent to assume a zero allocation. An update will be provided following the planned capital announcements in March 2018.

- 4.4 The focus of the current spending round continues along the lines of previous years by reducing the number of hypothecated grants, thus allowing local authorities to determine their own local priorities, with a focus on school places and school condition.
- 4.5 Table 2 sets out the capital allocations for Basic Need and the School Condition together with an assumed level of funding for 2020/21.

Table 2 – Allocation of capital grant to the County Council (excluding schools’ devolved capital)

| Year | Basic Need New pupil places | School Condition Allocation (assumed) | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| 2018/19 | 28.377 | 17.536 | 45.913 |
| 2019/20 | 0 | 17.536 | 17.536 |
| 2020/21 (assumed) | 0 | 17.536 | 17.536 |

- 4.6 As previously reported, the School Condition Allocation is targeted towards major capital repairs and is now received in full by Policy and Resources. Officers from Children’s Services and Culture Community & Business Services (CCBS) will continue to work together to ensure that this funding is used to address strategic Children’s Services and Policy and Resources priorities across the education estate.
- 4.7 The Children’s Services capital programme is based on government capital grants (as set out in Table 2), developers’ contributions, capital receipts and local resources. The expected availability of government grants, together with developers’ contributions and capital receipts for each of the three forward years up to 2020/21 are set out in Table 3. To address the need to fund a number of major projects in 2020/21, the funding available for starts in 2018/19 has been reduced, and resources carried forward to 2020/21.

Table 3 – Three year capital resources summary

| | 2018/19 (assumed) | 2019/20 (assumed) | 2020/21 (assumed) | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Basic Need - new pupil places | 28.377 | 0 | 0 | 28.377 |
| Schools’ Devolved Capital | 3.350 | 3.350 | 3.350 | 10.050 |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| SEND Grant | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 3.786 |
| Developers' contributions anticipated | 7.235 | 31.462 | 24.807 | 63.504 |
| ESFA Free School Funding* | 40.726 | 0 | 0 | 40.726 |
| Corporate capital resources | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.300 |
| Carry forward resources to 2018/19 & 2020/21 (Table 10) | 10.818 | 0 | 0.551 | 11.369 |
| Carry forward resources to 2018/19 | 38.000 | 0 | 0 | 38.000 |
| Carry forward resources to 2019/20 | -46.000 | 46.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Carry forward resources to 2020/21 | -3.000 | -22.000 | 25.000 | 0 |
| Totals | 80.868 | 60.174 | 55.070 | 196.112 |

Note: *Subject to government approval.

- 4.8 Resources totalling £11.369m are proposed to be carried forward to 2018/19 and 2020/21, this relates to projects being started in 2018/19 and 2020/21.

In addition, and in order to strategically manage the three year programme to deliver the planned new school places:

- £3m proposed to be carried forward from 2018/19 to 2019/20
- £22m proposed to be carried forward from 2019/20 to 2020/21

5. Three year capital allocations 2018/19 – 2020/21 – overview

- 5.1 The planned investment programme continues with a focus on school places and school condition. The 2019/20 onwards programme is indicative and subject to change.

New Mainstream School Places

- 5.2 This report proposes a continuation of the most significant schools construction activity the County Council has embarked upon for over 30 years. During the period 2013 to 2017 the County Council will have delivered 8,088 new school places with projects contained within the 2018/19 to 2020/21 programme totalling a further 9,632 giving a total of 17,720 new school places by September 2021.
- 5.3 Hampshire is proud of the quality of education provided by its diverse and high-performing system of schools, colleges and early years' settings. The county hosts popular and highly successful infant, junior, primary, 11-16 and 11-18 schools as well as new and innovative 4-16 schools and the largest post-16 college sector in the country. The County Council is committed to ensuring that families in Hampshire have access to a good local school that offers a rich and varied learning experience, has the highest expectations for their children's success and where parents can be confident that their children will be safe. All children have the right to an

enjoyable, inclusive and expansive education and it is the role of the local authority to intervene on behalf of children, especially the most vulnerable, when this is not the case.

- 5.4 There are over 31,000 new dwellings planned for Hampshire between 2017 and 2021 for which the majority of the school pupil impact will fall outside the period of this report. Therefore, only a small number of the pupils that will be generated from those dwellings are accounted for in the places referred to above with the majority forming part of future programmes.
- 5.5 The County Council has a statutory duty to ensure a sufficiency of school places for Hampshire children. A revised School Places Plan 2017- 2021 is appended to this report at Appendix 6. The Plan sets out the identified need for additional mainstream school places in the primary and secondary sectors across Hampshire through to 2021 and has been shared with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC). The document refers to the fact that Hampshire, in keeping with the national picture, has experienced a significant rise in births in recent years. This, together with housing development and some in-migration from other areas (within the county and other LAs) has increased the pressure on primary and secondary school places. However, this impact is not uniform across the county due to the complex demography. The Plan sets out a strategy to manage school places over a five year period taking in to account birth rates, housing development and inward and outward migration trends.
- 5.6 The new housing has been identified from existing local plan allocations and proposals emerging from District and Borough Council Local Plans currently in consultation. The investment to deliver these new places represents a significant and exciting investment for Hampshire children that will not only help raise educational standards but, also create many additional local employment opportunities within its delivery. The timing of the new provision to serve new housing will be dependent upon the build out of the housing. Forecast pupil numbers arising from such housing are based on current planned housing completion information. Experience suggests that these developments often take longer than first indicated to build out with early indications that the secondary pupil yield is taking some time to have an impact on the school system.
- 5.7 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) makes the developer contribution funding source more uncertain than before as reported in section 7. Detailed discussions will continue to take place with the Local Planning Authorities and developers to keep abreast of the situation. Any shortfall in funding will need to be found from alternate capital programme resources or, if resources are not available, the use of reduced specification in the finished form and modular accommodation will have to be considered.
- 5.8 The proposed three year programme provides sufficient school places to meet the forecast demand. To date, the majority of the capital programme has focussed on the pressure of primary school numbers. The three year planning period of this report continues to show a rise in primary numbers until at least 2021. The secondary impact of these pupils is also starting to impact on the programme and is set out further in the School Places Plan.

- 5.9 The five year forward programme identifies a deficit in resources that was reported in the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Transformation report to Cabinet on 16 October 2017. This report identified that by 2021/22 there will be an overall shortage of funding in the total programme (mainly related to the provision of school places) of £55m, albeit that further steps will be taken to minimise this wherever possible.

New Schools

- 5.10 The current presumption (by the DfE) is that every new school will be an academy/free school. This means that once built the County Council hands over the building to the Academy on a 125 year lease but still retains the freehold of the sites.
- 5.11 There are currently two routes available to open a new school but it should be noted that the free school programme is under review and the following is subject to change. One option is for the local authority to seek a sponsor through the presumption route, where the local authority is responsible for providing the site for the new school and meeting the associated capital and pre-/post-opening costs. The second option is through an approved academy sponsor making a direct application to the DfE. The local authority can support such applications and is asked to comment on the submission. To date, the County Council has successfully worked alongside academy sponsors making free school applications to provide additional school places. Currently, the DfE will meet the capital shortfall in funding for new free schools, but this is dependent on individual circumstances and funded against DfE building rates.
- 5.12 Therefore, going forward, each new school will be considered on an individual basis to assess the most effective route for delivery. The delivery of these new school places need to be considered in the context of an evolving LA role. Whilst the provision of new school places is a DfE capital issue, capital grants are limited. Therefore, the County Council will need to keep under review its plans and proposals to ensure a sufficiency of school places within the combination of available government grants, developers' contributions and locally resourced capital funding.
- 5.13 The timing of the new provision to serve new housing will be dependent upon the build out of the housing. Forecast pupil numbers arising from such housing are based on current completion information. Experience suggests that often these developments take longer than first indicated to come to fruition with early indications that the secondary pupil yield is taking some time to have an impact on the school system.
- 5.14 Feasibility work is ongoing on the proposed new schools, particularly where negotiations are taking place with local planners for school sites and developer contributions are being sought. The lead in time to establish a new secondary school is around four years, two years in design and statutory consultation and two years to build.
- 5.15 Hampshire's first free school, to meet the demand for additional school places, is scheduled to open in Botley in September 2019. A list of new schools on the current planning horizon is shown in Table 4. It should be

noted that the proposed opening dates are subject to change and will be monitored alongside housing completions.

Table 4 – Potential New Mainstream Schools in Hampshire by September 2021

| Area / School | Size & Type of School | Proposed Opening Date | Sponsor Type & Status |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Boorley Park Primary, Botley | 2fe Primary (future 3fe) | Sept 2019 | Free School – Wildern Trust Approved |
| Chestnut Avenue Primary, Eastleigh | 1½fe Primary | Sept 2020 | Presumption – University of Winchester Approved |
| Deer Park School, Hedge End | 7fe Secondary | Sept 2020 | Free School – Wildern Trust Approved |
| Hazelton Farm, Horndean | 1fe Primary | Sept 2021 | tbc |
| Manydown Primary, Basingstoke | 2fe Primary | Sept 2021 | tbc |
| Welborne Primary, Fareham | 2fe Primary (future 3fe) | Sept 2021 | tbc |

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Strategy

- 5.16 The overall increase in pupil numbers also impacts on the need for SEND places with around 2.8% of our school population having a SEND Education Health and Care Plan. The increase in the SEND school population has put a significant pressure on our existing special schools. A strategic review of SEND is being undertaken that has identified a shortfall of provision and the need to review the suitability of some of the school accommodation.
- 5.17 Whilst suitability (fit for purpose) would not be a priority for us (in the current financial climate) in mainstream, special schools are different with the advances in medical technology giving rise to schools having very specific accommodation requirements to meet the specialist and often complex needs of individual pupils. For these reasons, there are a number of significant suitability issues within special schools across the county.
- 5.18 Historically, funding has been included within the overall programme to support SEND projects and it is proposed to continue the annual allocation of £1m for special school improvement projects with detailed projects being brought to future Decision Days. Some of the additional £55m of local resources referred to in paragraph 5.9 will also be used to support the highest SEND priority areas.

Special Free School, 4-16 Social Communication Needs/Autistic Spectrum Disorder (SCN/ASD)

- 5.19 As part of the strategy to manage the demand for additional SEND school places, a bid was made to the DfE for a 4-16 SCN/ASD special free school

on the former Chineham Park Primary school site, Basingstoke. The bid was successful and two applications have been received from sponsors to run the new school. Interviews are most likely to be held towards the end of January. Once the sponsor has been appointed, detailed work will take place with the DfE and Trust.

- 5.20 The new school will address part of the SEND school places pressure and the new building should be at nil capital cost to the County Council. Further work is being undertaken as part of the strategic review to determine how the remaining shortfall of SEND places will be delivered but provision will be considered from local resources to support this need.

Special Educational Needs and Disability – Grant Funding

- 5.21 National funding of £215m has also been announced by the DfE to support SEND projects at existing schools for which the County Council will receive £3.786m over the three financial years of this report.

- 5.22 To access the funding, the DfE expect local authorities to have a strategic plan for SEND in place. The strategic plan, mentioned in paragraph 5.16, is currently being produced by officers with support from school representatives. The strategy assesses the county wide need for SEND places against current provision and will consider this alongside the planned new school and resourced provision. Hampshire special schools have a good reputation for the quality of educational provision they offer to pupils, some of whom have the most severe long term and complex educational needs. The educational offer to children with SEND also includes resourced provision within mainstream schools.

Early Years

- 5.23 In April 2016 the Department for Education (DfE) called for Expressions of Interest (Eoi) from local authorities who wished to work with local childcare providers to bid for capital funding to support the creation of new 30-hour places to complement the existing 15-hour entitlement. The County Council submitted the maximum number of 6 bids in August 2016 and received approval for all of the projects in March 2017, together with a grant of £2.631m.

- 5.24 Working with childcare providers and schools, four of these projects will be complete in January 2018 with the fifth due for completion in April 2018, creating an additional 188 new childcare places. The final project to serve the New Forest is due to complete in August 2018.

Schools Programme – delivery

- 5.25 The size of the current schools programme is significant and has required a structured programme-wide approach with teams geared up to meet the future challenges of fewer financial resources and variability in timing. Taking on the local delivery of Free Schools for the DfE has also required a change of approach with different skills and (reduced) resource capacity required to follow the design and procurement process required by Central Government. However, this is bearing fruit with the County Council having an influence and some control over the design and layout of the

new buildings to ensure the best outcome for Hampshire children within the constraints available.

- 5.26 Table 11 in section 15 lists the potential school expansion and new school projects through to 2020/21, although this will not be exhaustive. A large proportion of these schemes are planned to be funded with significant developers' contributions. Developer contributions are dependant upon housing completions which will continue to influence the timing of the need for additional school places. The identified project costs are initial allocations only and not school project allocations. There remains a target to reduce the costs of all schemes where possible.
- 5.27 Recognising the need to progress these schemes it is recommended that the necessary public consultations are undertaken and that the Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services (CCBS) undertake costed feasibility studies for each of the projects listed in Table 11. A more detailed cost appraisal will be brought to a future decision day once the financial position is known.

6. Other formulaic allocations

- 6.1 In addition to the funding for new pupil places, funding is also identified for other priorities as listed in Table 5.

Table 5 – Proposed allocations for three year programme

| | 2018/19 (Assumed) | 2019/20 (Assumed) | 2020/21 (Assumed) | Totals |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| New schools and extensions | 61.890 | 41.890 | 36.051 | 139.831 |
| New modular classrooms | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 6.000 |
| Other special school and SEN improvements | 2.262 | 2.262 | 2.262 | 6.786 |
| Other improvement projects | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 6.000 |
| Access improvements in schools | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 1.500 |
| Children's Homes projects | 1.243 | 0 | 0 | 1.243 |
| Social Care projects | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 1.050 |
| Health and Safety | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 1.200 |
| Schools' devolved formula capital | 3.350 | 3.350 | 3.350 | 10.050 |
| Furniture and equipment and ICT | 0.250 | 0.250 | 0.250 | 0.750 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Contingency | 6.623 | 7.172 | 7.907 | 21.702 |
| Totals | 80.868 | 60.174 | 55.070 | 196.112 |

Note: Individual scheme allocations include an estimate for future year's inflation at 3.5% per year.

Other improvement and modernisation projects

Access improvements in schools

- 6.2 As in previous years, funding has been made available to fund access improvements to mainstream schools, both at a pupil-led and strategic level. Therefore, it is proposed that £0.5m is included in each year's capital programme to finance specific access improvement projects in schools.
- 6.3 It is recommended that the projects listed at Appendix 4 are approved for 2018/19.

Strategic Review of Children's Homes

- 6.4 The programme to deliver six new Children's Homes is nearing completion. The new buildings will offer a homely environment for the small number of Children Looked After for which foster care or other provision is not suitable. While the group is small in number their needs are great, therefore, the unit cost of the service is high. The retention of a viable in-house service is critical to avoid dependency on a far more expensive and volatile external market.
- 6.5 The first five projects located in Chandler's Ford, Havant, Andover, Waterside and Fareham are now complete and were occupied during the spring and summer of 2017. The final project located in Winchester will be complete and be ready for occupation towards the end of 2018.

Foster Care

- 6.6 Provision of £0.1m each year is proposed within the programme to fund adaptations to foster carers' properties.

Adaptation Equipment

- 6.7 Funding has been identified within the programme from 2018/19 to provide equipment and adaptations for disabled children and young people to support their independence at home. This is a statutory duty on the local authority and without this support and intervention; many of these children and young people would not be able to remain at home resulting in a significant demand on the revenue budget.
- 6.8 Therefore, it is proposed to allocate £0.25m per year from the programme to support this essential work.

Schools' Devolved Formula Capital

- 6.9 Government grant allocations for schools' devolved formula allocations have yet to be announced. The assumption is that the allocation for 2018/19 will remain at the 2017/18 level and exclude Academies. The

allocation per school will be according to the DfE formula set out in Table 6 and is intended to fund high priority projects identified through schools' Asset Management Plans.

Table 6 – Schools' Devolved Formula Capital allocation

| 2018/19 Formula (assumed) | Allocation per school £ p.a. |
|--|---|
| Per nursery/primary pupil | 11.25 |
| Per secondary pupil | 16.88 |
| Per special school or education centre pupil | 33.75 |
| Lump sum (all schools) | 4,000.00 |

6.10 Officers continue to work closely with schools to ensure that devolved formula capital allocations are spent appropriately on Asset Management Plan priorities. There is particular emphasis on ensuring that they are used in conjunction with County Council and other capital resources so that the maximum number of schools benefit and that resulting projects make optimum use of available resources. However, the reduced allocations continue to limit individual schools' opportunities to fund capital projects.

7. Developers' contributions

7.1 Developers' contributions are a vital source of resources to the Children's Services capital programme. For the period 2017- 2021 an estimated £64m is expected to contribute towards the total cost of the programme. However, such funds only cover costs incurred and their availability depends on the rate of house building.

7.2 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced to ensure that all development contributes towards the provision of infrastructure, and provides transparency to developers in respect of planning obligations by making it clear what would need to be paid for at an early stage. The current policy for contributions was approved by the Executive Member for Children's Services on 24 July 2008 and updated in May 2017. Contributions fall into three categories:

- Where funding for a project has been allocated from the capital programme in advance of the contribution being received. The receipt is therefore repaying past expenditure and is available to add to the current year's cash limit;
- Where funding has been borrowed through the School Balances Loan Scheme or the Prudential Code to enable a project to begin in advance of the contribution being received. The receipt is used to repay borrowing;
- Where funding is available for a specific project, to be identified, within the area of the housing development to which the contribution relates.

- 7.3 The introduction of CIL is having a significant financial impact on the County Council. CIL restricts the County Council's ability to directly secure infrastructure contributions from new developments. Only the district and unitary authorities are designated as 'charging authorities' and permitted to implement a CIL and, as of April 2015, the regulations have required that the use of agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act be scaled back. To date Section 106 agreements have proved to be a successful model to deliver the essential infrastructure. Although Section 106 agreements will continue alongside CIL they will be on a much stricter and limited basis. In those areas that do not have an adopted district local plan, the opportunity arises for speculative development proposals. In such areas the true impact of CIL has yet to be fully tested.
- 7.4 The current regulations also limit the pooling of contributions taken under Section 106 to a maximum of five agreements, backdated to April 2010. This includes agreements that were entered into in relation to planning permissions that have not been implemented. The restriction was introduced in order to encourage authorities to introduce and operate CIL, and ensure that this is the primary mechanism for collecting funding to deal with the cumulative impact of development. This will have a significant impact on those projects that are required to serve more than five developments and for districts where the majority of schemes are required to meet the cumulative needs of development.
- 7.5 The Autumn Budget 2017 has restated the Government's commitment to review CIL and Developer Contributions. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) will launch a consultation with detailed proposals on the following measures:
- Removing Section 106 pooling restrictions
 - Speeding up the CIL process
 - Allowing authorities to set rates which better reflect the uplift in land values
 - Changing indexation of CIL rates to house price inflation, rather than build costs
 - Giving Combined Authorities and planning joint committees with statutory plan-making functions the option to levy a Strategic Infrastructure Tariff (SIT)
- 7.6 Subject to the outcome of the CIL review, there is a significant risk that the current levels of funding raised through Section 106 Agreements for the provision of additional school places will not be achieved through CIL. Where larger sites would usually be expected to provide land and funding for the construction of a new school, the land value would be included in the CIL calculation which means that the County Council may have a significant funding gap to bridge. The full implications on education contributions from CIL have yet to be clarified. The worst case scenario is that CIL will offer significantly reduced amounts of developer contributions

for all infrastructure provision. Officers from the County Council are currently working with a number of Government Offices looking at this specific issue.

- 7.7 Regular meetings take place with the Local Planning Authorities to ensure a collective understanding of the school places strategy for individual areas and need for developer contributions to meet the cost of the additional school provision.

8. Capital programme summary 2018/19 to 2020/21

- 8.1 The total amount available to fund starts in 2018/19 is £80.868m. Table 3 in paragraph 4.7 illustrates how this sum is arrived at.
- 8.2 On the basis of the position outlined above, the total value of the capital programmes submitted for consideration for the three years to 2020/21 is shown in Table 7 and attached at Appendix 1.

Table 7 – Capital programmes 2018/19 to 2020/21

| | Schemes within locally resourced guidelines | Schemes funded with developers' contributions | Schemes supported by Government grants and borrowing | Total |
|---------------|--|--|---|----------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| 2018/19 | 0.100 | 7.235 | 73.533 | 80.868 |
| 2019/20 | 0.100 | 31.462 | 28.612 | 60.174 |
| 2020/21 | 0.100 | 24.807 | 30.163 | 55.070 |
| Totals | 0.300 | 63.504 | 132.308 | 196.112 |

9. 2019/20 to 2020/21 programmes

- 9.1 As indicated above, it is possible to fund those schemes where starts need to be made in 2018/19. The indicative resources available in 2019/20 total £60.174m and are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8 – Resources for 2019/20

| | 2019/20 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | £m |
| Basic Need | 0 |
| SEND Grant | 1.262 |
| Developers' contributions | 31.462 |
| Schools' Devolved Capital grant | 3.350 |
| Corporate Resources | 0.100 |
| Resources carried forward to 2019/20 | 46.000 |
| Resources carried forward to 2020/21 | -22.000 |
| Totals | 60.174 |

10. Pressures on the capital programme

- 10.1 In contrast to the majority of local authorities across the country, the Children's Services capital programme has reached a balanced position between income and expenditure in recent years. However, the five year forward programme identifies a deficit in resources that was reported in the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Transformation report to Cabinet on 16 October 2017. This report identified that by 2021/22 there will be an overall shortage of funding in the total programme (mainly related to the provision of school places) of £55m, albeit that further steps will be taken to minimise this wherever possible.
- 10.2 Some of the financial challenges previously reported have reduced as a result of the work undertaken to reduce the cost of school building design as set out in Section 11. Alongside this, the strategy to pursue free schools has also helped reduce the deficit and officers will keep abreast of any new funding initiatives that may help to reduce the deficit further.
- 10.3 It is essential that officers design and deliver at the most economic cost while minimising the detrimental effect on the teaching spaces and environment. Future reports will cover this in more detail through individual project appraisals for approval by the Executive Member for Education.
- 10.4 It should also be noted that the construction industry is in a period of instability and inflationary pressures are currently volatile (Brexit etc.). This is covered in more detail in Section 12. Allowance has been made for future inflation costs using national available data and local knowledge. However, inflation, availability of resource, capacity to deliver in the industry will be kept under review and impacts on costs will have to be addressed if and when the need arises. The three year programme includes inflation on individual projects at 3.5% per annum.
- 10.5 The estimated cost of the new school places where starts are likely to be required in 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 is around £140m.

11. Successfully delivering lower cost school buildings

- 11.1 The County Council has a local and national reputation for the quality of its school buildings. Significant and successful work has been undertaken in recent years to reduce the cost of school design. This work recognises the need to work within the current financial constraints but also to maintain high standards with a focus on:
- Appropriate and sufficient space to accommodate learning and provide flexibility.
 - The use of robust and good quality materials to ensure the longevity and low maintenance of buildings.
 - Bringing costs down to within available funding from external sources (Developers' Contributions, Basic Need and Free School Grant) with the

fewest of exceptions. Some minor opportunities may exist for local enhancements but these will be considered on a case by case basis.

- Ensuring that designs are as economic, efficient and as compact as possible and in line with those of the DfE and other authorities through the detailed national cost benchmarking exercise that is led by the County Council, see paragraph 11.5.
- Develop Free School proposals to deliver on behalf of the DfE. Working to the strict and challenging funding envelopes set by the DfE. Challenging the DfE to secure the maximum possible grant funding for schools in Hampshire through knowledge and skills retained in the Councils Children's and Property Services.
- Adopting a common design approach where possible and replicating template proposals across a number of sites. This approach has been taken for a number of years and is being further developed and enhanced.

11.2 Lower cost schools have been delivered over the past 5 years and further work is on-going. The cost reductions to date have been delivered with the least impact on quality or scope. The estimated costs for the forward programme are now significantly closer to the available funding than previously reported. The gap now relates to variations in the following rather than building costs:

- Scope of the project cannot be reduced further without reducing the brief and delivering the required number of spaces.
- Other programmes of work beyond the provision of school pupil places.
- Abnormal costs on projects which cannot be met from 'external' funding sources like Basic Need because of challenging site conditions and necessary infrastructure.

11.3 It is inevitable that specification will be lower and elements like landscape and external works will be reduced to a statutory minimum. However, the revised designs will continue to maintain sensible and appropriate spaces for teaching and learning.

11.4 The approach to the delivery of Free Schools has been refined through workings with the DfE. The 'Local Delivery' route is complex and challenging given the governance, funding constraints and controls put in place by the DfE. Where it benefits the County Council and where sufficient funding is not available from other sources such as Developers' Contributions, this route is pursued. The relationship with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) continues to develop positively and a number of projects passed key Gateways during 2017. This gives confidence for the future. In addition, the ESFA have invited Property Services to undertake further local delivery on their behalf on the Isle of Wight and in Reading, reinforcing the view of Hampshire as a reliable partner.

- 11.5 The County Council continues to maintain regular dialogue with the DfE and ESFA and has also led a national study to benchmark school costs. This information is providing invaluable data on the 'true' cost of providing school places. This evidence is being used to benchmark value for money for Hampshire schools and to inform negotiations with Government, local planning authorities and developers to maximise funding for the provision of the much needed additional pupil places across Hampshire.
- 11.6 The Director of Children's Services and the Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services have been working closely together to ensure that good quality school buildings are delivered but at still lower costs. Projects are batched into programmes where possible to achieve economies of scale and a shared design approach (but not one size fits all) is being adopted. If resources are not sufficient, modular accommodation may need to be considered as an option.

12. Emerging construction inflation and resource capacity issues

- 12.1 Given the scale of the County Council's Capital Programmes (including Children's Services), early and robust design judgements, together with cost controls, are imperative.
- 12.2 The general fiscal position of the UK economy is uncertain with still no clear outcome of Brexit and future trade deals or the UK's position within the global market. Government statistics appear to show the UK construction industry performs well but there has been little growth in a ten year period. Within the south east region the construction industry continues to be buoyant benefitting from projects under construction in London. However, overall there is uncertainty within the market.
- 12.3 Our partner consultants and other leading cost consultancy firms are advising a range of 0.0% to 1.6% for 2017/18 and up to 2.9% for 2018/19. BCIS are forecasting 2.1% for 2018/19 which we consider is a reasonable assessment based on an analysis of the data sources. Forecasts for 2019/20 from the BCIS are predicting a tender price increase as high as 5.5%, however, our partner consultants are a little more cautious and are predicting increases of up to 4.0%.
- 12.4 The BCIS are predicting a "muted" recovery in their narrative within the sector and they consider prices will remain competitive as contractors have to compete more for work. A clearer picture will emerge as we obtain more clarity around Brexit; the impact and confidence within the housing sector following the 2017 budget announcements and the impact of some of the key UK infrastructure projects gaining momentum.
- 12.5 Individual projects within the Children's Services capital programme contain an inflation allocation of 3.5% per annum.

13. Revenue Implications

- 13.1 The revenue implications of the proposed capital programme are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Revenue implications of capital programme

| Schemes within the guidelines | Full Year Cost | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Current expenditure £m | Capital Charges £m |
| 2018/19 | 0 | 0.675 |
| 2019/20 | 0 | 0.844 |
| 2020/21 | 0 | 0.756 |
| Totals | 0 | 2.275 |

13.2 The total revenue implications for the three years of the starts programme, including capital charges, represent a real term increase of 0.2% over the 2017/18 original budget of this service.

14. Amendments to the 2017/18 capital programme

Boorley Park Primary School, Botley

14.1 The planned new free school, detailed in Table 4 will be funded by the ESFA and developer contributions. This new 2fe primary school will serve the new housing development at Boorley Park, Botley. The total cost of the scheme is £6.462m and is due to open in September 2019.

14.2 In order to progress the design of the scheme with the approved contractor, £0.724m has been released by the ESFA from the main grant to enable the design phase to commence.

14.3 Therefore, it is recommended that the resources of £0.724m (including fees) are added to the 2017/18 programme.

Kings Furlong Infant & Junior, Basingstoke

14.4 Funding of £5.094m was approved for the 1fe expansion of Kings Furlong Infant and Junior School to become 3fe from the 2016/17 capital programme. Due to the challenges and constraints of the site additional costs have been identified for the following reasons:

- The school site is steeply sloping, requiring significant levels of cut and fill groundworks.
- Additional external works have been required to overcome the sloping site.
- A new kitchen is required at the infant school to cope with the increased numbers.
- Existing utilities have required upgrading including the diversion of a mains sewer.

14.5 Therefore, it is recommended that additional funding of £0.9m (including fees) is added to the 2017/18 programme to enable this scheme to progress.

Oakwood Infant & Greenfield Junior, Hartley Wintney

14.6 Funding of £4.5m was approved for the 1fe expansion of Oakwood Infant School and Greenfields Junior School to become 3fe from the 2015/16 Capital Programme and a further £ 0.6m was added from contingency in June 2017. Both projects have now been completed on site, providing a considerably enhanced teaching environment as well as increased capacity at both schools. However, there have been significant issues and more than anticipated costs in completing the schemes due to the extent of unforeseen asbestos, ground conditions and obstructions, structural and site issues relating to the existing schools and site drainage works which proved to be required due to impacts from neighbouring development.

14.7 Additional funding is therefore required for these two projects, and it is recommended that funding of £0.8m (including fees) be allocated to the project from the 2017/18 capital programme.

Trosnant Infant & Junior, Havant

14.8 A scheme to expand Trosnant Infant School and Trosnant Junior School by 1fe was reported on 18 January 2017. However, the decision has been taken to defer the expansion project following a downturn in forecast pupil numbers in the local area. This will also require a revocation of the Public Notice. The position has been shared with the headteacher and federated governing body who support the decision.

14.9 Part of the original scheme design allowed for the schools to function more effectively as a federation and these works will still be undertaken. The revised scheme will include a new community/family room, improved and enlarged resourced provision for SEND and improved entrance and staff facilities. Externally there will also be improvements made to the outside teaching and play areas.

14.10 The revised cost of the scheme will be £2.6m which is reflected in Appendix 2.

Early Years Funding for 2 year olds

14.11 Funding was identified within the programme for Early Years (2 year olds) to provide additional places. To help with the revenue budget pressures, it is proposed to transfer £0.511m of Early Years (2 year olds) capital provision to revenue. The remaining projects will be funded from the capital programme contingency once the detailed schemes have been agreed.

14.12 Therefore, it is recommended that £0.511m be transferred from the 2017/18 capital programme to the Children's Services revenue budget.

Swanwick Lodge Children's Home

14.13 A grant of £0.165m has been awarded by the Department for Education (DfE) for a drama room extension. This award has been granted on the basis that the works will be completed by 31 March 2018.

14.14 Therefore, it is recommended that the resources of £0.165m (including fees) are added to the 2017/18 programme.

Resources for the 2017/18 programme

- 14.15 The revised capital programme for 2017/18 reflecting the adjustments made during the year is shown at Appendix 2. This lists all the schemes in the current programme at the latest cost, which, where appropriate, takes account of the latest design specifications and inflation together with a reconciliation of resources.
- 14.16 A number of decisions have been taken under delegated officer powers since the last meeting in September 2017. These are all under the officer delegated amount of £0.25m and have been funded from the block vote allocations reported on 20 September 2017 when the current programme was approved.
- 14.17 Details of decisions taken since the last report in September 2017 are recorded for information in Appendix 5.

Resources and projects proposed to be carried forward to 2018/19

- 14.18 It will not be possible to start the schemes listed in Table 10 during 2017/18. In many cases this is due to the need to obtain the necessary statutory approvals and sometimes as a result of changes in the scope, brief or programming of projects. Therefore, it is proposed to defer these projects, with their resources, to 2018/19.

Table 10 – Resources and projects to be carried forward from 2017/18 to 2018/19

| Project | Cost of Projects & Resources carried forward |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Named projects | £m |
| Barton Farm Primary, Winchester | 9.575 |
| Children's Home, Winchester | 1.243 |
| Rownhams St John's Primary, Rownhams | 0.551 |
| Total carry forward | 11.369 |

- 14.19 It is proposed to carry forward resources of £11.369m as shown in Table 3 and Table 10.
- 14.20 Updates relating to individual projects proposed to be carried forward are set out in the following paragraphs.

2017/18 Carry Forward Schemes - Basic Need Projects

Barton Farm Primary, Winchester

- 14.21 This project was reported to ELMCS on 18 January 2017 at a cost of £9.495m (including fees). The new school is now due to open in September 2019. This is in line with the need for new school places as a result of the slower than originally planned build out of the new housing.
- 14.22 A detailed costed project appraisal for this scheme will be brought to a future Decision Day.

Rownhams St John's CE Primary, Rownhams

- 14.23 This project was reported to ELMCS on 18 January 2017 at a cost of £0.551m (including fees). The scheme is now due to start in April 2020 and complete in August 2020.
- 14.24 A detailed costed project appraisal for this scheme will be brought to a future Decision Day.

2017/18 carry forward schemes – Other Projects

Children's Homes

- 14.25 The investment strategy is reported at paragraph 6.4. The new homes in phase one of the programme were occupied during the spring of 2017.
- 14.26 It is proposed to carry forward resources of £1.243m for the final project in Winchester that is due to start on site in the summer of 2018.

15. Potential Basic Need Projects 2018 – 2021

- 15.1 Table 11 lists all the potential Basic Need projects for the years 2018 – 2021.

Table 11 – Potential Basic Need projects with indicative costs 2018 – 2021

| Projects Starting in 2018/19 | Planned Expansion (additional places) | Estimated Cost £'000 | Expected Date Places Available |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Barton Farm Primary, Winchester | 2fe New School | 9,575 | Sept 2019 |
| Boorley Park Primary, Botley | 2fe New School | 6,470 | Sept 2019 |
| Bursledon Junior, Bursledon | 1 classroom expansion | 395 | Sept 2018 |
| Castle Hill Primary, Basingstoke | Expansion to 2fe | 3,510 | Sept 2019 |
| Church Crookham Junior, Fleet | Expansion to 5fe | 1,500 | Sept 2019 |
| Kings Copse Primary, Hedge End | Expansion to 1.5fe | 2,000 | Sept 2019 |
| Northern Junior, Portchester | 2 classroom expansion | 400 | Sept 2019 |
| Petersgate Infant, Clanfield | Expansion to 3fe | 1,714 | Sept 2019 |
| Whitchurch CE Primary, Basingstoke | Expansion to 2.5fe | 2,070 | Sept 2019 |
| Deer Park School, Hedge End | 7fe New School | 21,480 | Sept 2020 |
| Chineham Park School, Basingstoke | 125 place SEND New School | 13,500 | Sept 2020 |
| Projects Starting in 2019/20 | Planned Expansion (additional places) | Cost £'000 | Expected Date Places Available |
| Bordon Infant & Junior, East Hants | Expansion to 3fe | 3,440 | Sept 2020 |
| Colden Common Primary, Winchester | Expansion to 2fe | 1,800 | Sept 2020 |
| Cornerstone CE (Aided) Primary, Whiteley | 3fe New School | 12,800 | Sept 2020 |
| Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh | 1.5fe New School | 6,200 | Sept 2020 |
| Four Marks CE Primary, Alton | Expansion to 2fe | 2,070 | Sept 2020 |
| Calthorpe Park, Fleet | Expansion to 12fe | 9,180 | Sept 2021 |
| Henry Beaufort, Winchester | Expansion to 7fe | 4,200 | Sept 2021 |
| Projects Starting in 2020/21 | Planned Expansion (additional places) | Cost £'000 | Expected Date Places Available |
| Four Lanes Infant & Junior, Basingstoke | Expansion to 4fe | 5,000 | Sept 2021 |
| Hamble Primary, Hamble | Expansion to 1.5fe | 2,000 | Sept 2021 |
| Hazelton Farm, Horndean | 1fe New School | 4,840 | Sept 2021 |
| Manydown Primary, Basingstoke | 2fe New School | 7,830 | Sept 2021 |
| Morelands Primary, Havant | Expansion to 2fe | 2,000 | Sept 2021 |
| Overton Primary, Basingstoke | Expansion to 2.5fe | 2,000 | Sept 2021 |
| Rownham St Johns CE Primary, | Expansion to 1.5fe | 551 | Sept 2021 |
| Sun Hill Infant & Junior, Winchester | Expansion to 3fe | 4,000 | Sept 2021 |
| Welborne Primary, Fareham | 2fe New School | 7,830 | Sept 2021 |

16. Modular Classrooms

- 16.1 Due to pressures on the programme, consideration will need to be given to the use of modular classrooms. For some schools, modular classrooms may be the only expansion solution, whilst others may find a mixture of both permanent and modular accommodation.
- 16.2 The current modular classroom is a much higher quality building than those of the past, meeting the most recent building regulations.

- 16.3 Details of the location of modular buildings required for September 2018 are listed in Appendix 3. In some cases the units will be rented due to the shorter term requirement, whilst others will be purchased recognising a longer term pressure in those locations. Therefore, it is recommended that approval be given for the application of planning for modular buildings listed at Appendix 3.
- 16.4 It is also recommended that authority be delegated to the Director of Children's Services to revise and if necessary add to sites for the modular buildings listed in Appendix 3 following receipt of updated information on pupil numbers early in the spring term.

17. Action taken by the Director of Children's Services

- 17.1 Under delegated powers, and following consultation with the Executive Member for Children's Services, the actions set out in Appendix 5 have been taken and it is recommended that these approvals are noted.

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**Links to the Strategic Plan**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity: | yes |
| People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives: | yes |
| People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment: | yes |
| People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities: | yes |

Other Significant Links

| Links to previous Member decisions: | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| Children's Services Capital Programme 2017/18 to 2019/20 | 7917 | 18 January 2017 |
| Children's Services Capital Programme update | n/a | 19 June 2017 |
| Children's Services capital programme update | n/a | 20 September 2017 |
| Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives | | |
| <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> | |

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

DocumentLocation

None

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1 The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

1. The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;
2. Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
3. Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

Equality and diversity objectives are not considered to be adversely affected by the proposals of this report.

3. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

Crime and disorder objectives are not considered to be adversely affected by the proposals of this report.

4. Climate Change:

How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

When the Children's Services Capital Programme invests in new build, replacement or refurbishment works, Property Services colleagues include an assessment of reductions in energy consumption (carbon use) in the design. In all new buildings and in the majority of refurbishment type investments, the latest technologies and materials are specified in order to maximise the impact on reducing carbon consumption. Many projects are also able to employ passive design approaches including natural ventilation and improved insulation to actively reduce consumption in summer and winter conditions.

How does what is being proposed consider the need to adapt to climate change, and be resilient to its longer term impacts?

The proposals seek to provide compact and energy-efficient building envelopes. Any new build or extensions will meet current building regulations standards for thermal performance. Where possible appropriate sustainable materials will be employed to reduce the environmental impact of the proposals.

| Project | Construction Works £'000 | Fees £'000 | Furniture Equipment ICT £'000 | Total cost £'000 | Running Costs £'000 | Capital Charges £'000 | Site position | Date Qtr | Duration Months | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| 2018/19 Schemes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Social Care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Homes | 1,067 | 176 | 0 | 1,243 | 0 | 25 | Owned | Various | Various | Improvements to Children's Homes |
| Foster Carers | 86 | 14 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary. |
| Adaptation Equipment | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Access improvement equipment for homes. |
| Primary School Improvements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bursledon Junior, West End | 339 | 56 | 0 | 395 | 0 | 8 | Owned | 2 | 12 | 1 classroom expansion |
| Castle Hill Primary, Basingstoke | 3,013 | 497 | 0 | 3,510 | 0 | 70 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 2fe |
| Church Crookham Junior, Fleet | 1,288 | 212 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 30 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 6fe |
| Kings Copse Primary, Hedge End | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 1.5fe |
| Northern Junior, Portchester | 343 | 57 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 8 | Owned | 2 | 12 | 2 classroom extension |
| Petersgate Infant, Clanfield | 1,471 | 243 | 0 | 1,714 | 0 | 34 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 3fe |
| Whitchurch CE Primary, Basingstoke | 1,777 | 293 | 0 | 2,070 | 0 | 41 | Owned | 2 | 6 | expansion to 2.5fe |
| New Primary School Provision | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barton Farm Primary, Winchester | 8,219 | 1,356 | 0 | 9,575 | 0 | 0 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Boorley Park Primary, Botley | 4,932 | 814 | 0 | 5,746 | 0 | 0 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Secondary School Improvements | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Secondary School Provision | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deer Park School, Hedge End | 18,438 | 3,042 | 0 | 21,480 | 0 | 0 | Owned | 2 | 24 | New 7fe secondary school |
| Special School Improvements | 1,942 | 320 | 0 | 2,262 | 0 | 45 | Owned | Various | Various | Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools. |
| New Special School Provision | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chineham Park, Basingstoke | 11,588 | 1,912 | 0 | 13,500 | 0 | 0 | Owned | 2 | 24 | New 125 place special school |
| Other Improvement Projects | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | Various | Various | Various projects to meet identified needs. |
| Purchase of modular classrooms | 1,852 | 148 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Various projects to be identified. |
| Health and Safety | 343 | 57 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 8 | Owned | Various | Various | Improvements to address health and safety issues. |
| Schools Devolved Capital | 3,350 | 0 | 0 | 3,350 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital. |
| Access Improvements in Schools # | 429 | 71 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 10 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to school's buildings to improve accessibility. |
| Furniture and Equipment # | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes. |
| Contingency | 5,685 | 938 | 0 | 6,623 | 0 | 132 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision for cost of increases arising from inflation. |

Total

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----|--------|---|-----|
| 69,595 | 10,773 | 500 | 80,868 | 0 | 675 |
|--------|--------|-----|--------|---|-----|

controlled on an accrued expenditure basis

| Project | Construction Works £'000 | Fees £'000 | Furniture Equipment ICT £'000 | Total cost £'000 | Running Costs £'000 | Capital Charges £'000 | Site position | Date Qtr | Duration Months | Remarks |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| 2019/20 Schemes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Social Care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foster Carers | 86 | 14 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary. |
| Adaptation Equipment | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Access improvement equipment for homes. |
| Primary School Improvements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordon Infant & Junior, East Hants | 2,953 | 487 | 0 | 3,440 | 0 | 69 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 3fe |
| Colden Common Primary, Winchester | 1,545 | 255 | 0 | 1,800 | 0 | 36 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 2fe |
| Four Marks CE Primary, Alton | 1,777 | 293 | 0 | 2,070 | 0 | 41 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 2fe |
| New Primary School Provision | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornerstone CE (Aided) Primary, Whiteley | 10,987 | 1,813 | 0 | 12,800 | 0 | 0 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | New 3fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Chestnut Avenue Primary, Eastleigh | 5,322 | 878 | 0 | 6,200 | 0 | 0 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | New 1.5fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Secondary School Improvements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calthorpe Park, Fleet | 7,880 | 1,300 | 0 | 9,180 | 0 | 184 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | expansion to 12fe |
| Henry Beaufort, Winchester | 3,605 | 595 | 0 | 4,200 | 0 | 84 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | expansion to 7fe |
| Wyvern Secondary, Fair Oak | 1,888 | 312 | 0 | 2,200 | 0 | 0 | Neg. | 2 | 12 | STP & classroom re-modelling |
| Special School Improvements | 1,942 | 320 | 0 | 2,262 | 0 | 45 | Owned | Various | Various | Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools. |
| Other Improvement Projects | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | Various | Various | Various improvements to meet identified needs. |
| Purchase of modular classrooms | 1,852 | 148 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Various projects to be identified. |
| Health and Safety | 343 | 57 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 8 | Owned | Various | Various | Improvements to address health and safety issues. |
| Schools Devolved Capital | 3,350 | 0 | 0 | 3,350 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital. |
| Access Improvements in Schools # | 429 | 71 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 10 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to school's buildings to improve accessibility. |
| Furniture and Equipment # | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes. |
| Contingency | 6,156 | 1,016 | 0 | 7,172 | 0 | 143 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision for cost of increases arising from inflation. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 51,832 | 7,842 | 500 | 60,174 | 0 | 844 | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|--|--|--|--|

controlled on an accrued expenditure basis

| Project | Construction Works £'000 | Fees £'000 | Furniture Equipment ICT £'000 | Total cost £'000 | Running Costs £'000 | Capital Charges £'000 | Site position | Date Qtr | Duration Months | Remarks |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| 2020/21 Schemes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Social Care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foster Carers | 86 | 14 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary. |
| Adaptation Equipment | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Access improvement equipment for homes. |
| Primary School Improvements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Four Lanes Infant & Junior, Basingstoke | 4,292 | 708 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 100 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 4fe |
| Hamble Primary, Hamble | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 1.5fe |
| Morelands Primary, Havant | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 2fe |
| Overton Primary, Basingstoke | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 2.5fe |
| Rownham St Johns CE Primary | 473 | 78 | 0 | 551 | 0 | 11 | Owned | 2 | 10 | expansion to 1.5fe |
| Sun Hill Infant & Junior, Winchester | 3,433 | 567 | 0 | 4,000 | 0 | 80 | Owned | 2 | 12 | expansion to 3fe |
| New Primary School Provision | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazelton Farm, Horndean | 4,155 | 685 | 0 | 4,840 | 0 | 0 | Owned | 2 | 12 | New 1fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Manydown Primary, Basingstoke | 6,721 | 1,109 | 0 | 7,830 | 0 | 0 | Owned | 2 | 12 | New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Welborne Primary, Fareham | 6,721 | 1,109 | 0 | 7,830 | 0 | 0 | Owned | 2 | 12 | New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand. |
| Special School Improvements | 1,942 | 320 | 0 | 2,262 | 0 | 45 | Owned | Various | Various | Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools. |
| Other Improvement Projects | 1,717 | 283 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 40 | Owned | Various | Various | Various projects to meet identified needs. |
| Purchase of modular classrooms | 1,852 | 148 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Various projects to be identified. |
| Health and Safety | 343 | 57 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 8 | Owned | Various | Various | Improvements to address health and safety issues. |
| Schools Devolved Capital | 3,350 | 0 | 0 | 3,350 | 0 | 67 | N/A | Various | Various | Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital. |
| Access Improvements in Schools # | 429 | 71 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 10 | N/A | Various | Various | Improvements to school buildings to improve accessibility |
| Furniture and Equipment # | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 25 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes. |
| Contingency | 6,787 | 1,120 | 0 | 7,907 | 0 | 158 | N/A | Various | Various | Provision for cost of increases arising from inflation. |
| Total | 47,451 | 7,119 | 500 | 55,070 | 0 | 756 | | | | |

controlled on an accrued expenditure basis

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Revised Children's Services Capital Programme 2017/18

| Category | Project | Estimated Starts Value £'000 |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Primary School Improvements | Bishop's Waltham Infant & Junior | 3,380 |
| | Boorley Park Primary, Fair Oak | 724 |
| | The Butts Primary, Alton | 3,470 |
| | Cambridge (AUE) Primary, Aldershot | 10,300 |
| | Endeavour Primary, Andover | 10,180 |
| | Emsworth Primary, Havant | 1,310 |
| | Hook Infant & Junior, Basingstoke | 500 |
| | Kings Furlong Infant & Junior, Basingstoke | 900 |
| | North Baddesley Infant & Junior | 4,352 |
| | Oakridge Infant & Junior, Basingstoke | 3,883 |
| | Oakwood Infant & Greenfields Junior, Hartley Wintney | 1,400 |
| | Pilgrim's Cross CE (VA) Primary, Andover | 1,380 |
| | Romsey Primary | 2,920 |
| | South Farnborough Infant, Farnborough | 200 |
| | Trosnant Infant & Junior, Havant | 2,600 |
| Secondary School Improvements | Secondary School Improvements | 194 |
| | Calthorpe Park School, Fleet | 1,895 |
| | Kings School, Winchester | 2,800 |
| | Mill Chase Academy, Bordon | 30,130 |
| | Robert Mays Secondary, Odiham | 7,620 |
| | Swanmore College | 3,200 |
| Special Schools & Resourced Provision | Special School Improvements | 310 |
| | Forest Park School, Totton | 350 |
| | Henry Tyndale, Farnborough | 220 |
| | Lakeside School, Chandlers Ford | 220 |
| | Maple Ridge School, Basingstoke | 231 |
| | Shepherds Down School, Winchester | 232 |
| | Samuel Cody Specialist Sports College, Farnborough | 700 |
| | Waterloo School, Waterlooville | 350 |
| Other Improvement Projects | Other Improvement Projects | 1,589 |
| | Early Years grant for 2 year olds | 411 |
| | Early Years 30 hour provision grant | 2,275 |
| Block Votes | Access Improvements in Schools | 709 |
| | Furniture & Equipment | 750 |
| | Health and Safety | 490 |
| | Minor Works | 725 |
| | Modular Classroom replacement | 2,000 |
| | Projects to be funded from Developers' Contributions | 432 |
| | Schools' Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) | 3,350 |
| | Contingency | 25,727 |
| Children's Social Care | Foster Carers | 192 |

Appendix 2

| Category | Project | Estimated Starts Value £'000 |
|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Adaptation Equipment | 250 |
| | Swanwick Lodge | 300 |
| | Total | 135,151 |

Children's Services Capital Resources 2017/18

| | £'000 | £'000 |
|--|---------|----------------|
| Cash Limit reported 20 September 2017 | | 150,315 |
| Project carried forward to 2018/19 | -11,369 | |
| Coldeast developer contribution | 23 | |
| Kings School - deferral of capital receipt | -2,800 | |
| Land at Burnham Copse School - deferral of capital receipt | -587 | |
| Woodcroft Primary Capital receipt | 110 | |
| Orchard Lodge developer contribution | 50 | |
| QEB – additional developer contribution | 20 | |
| East Anton developer contribution | 30 | |
| Transfer of resources to Children's Services | -511 | |
| ESFA Project Delivery Grant – Mill Chase & Boorley Park | 864 | |
| Swanwick Lodge – New DfE Grant | 165 | |
| ESFA Grant indexation – Mill Chase | 450 | |
| Removal of excess developer contributions | -1,609 | |
| Total Resources | | 135,151 |

New Modular Classrooms 2018/19

| School | NCA October 2017 | Actual NOR October 2017 | Forecast NOR January 2021 | Requirement |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Fryern Junior, Chandler's Ford | 240 | 234 | 309 | Purchase - Double to manage bulge intake in Sept 2018. |
| Heathfield School, Fareham | 118 | 118 | 133 | Purchase – Double to manage bulge intake in Sept 2018. |
| New Milton Early Years Unit, New Milton | - | - | - | Purchase – New early Years provision on New Milton Junior School |
| Petersgate Infant, Petersgate | 180 | 227 | 256 | Hired - Single to take increased numbers ahead of permanent expansion in 2019. |

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Access Improvements in Schools – proposed works for 2018/19

| Resources | £000's |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Allocation 2018/19 | 500 |
| Balance c/fwd 2017/18 | 0 |
| Total | 500 |

| School | Project | Cost £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Aldworth School, Basingstoke | New access doors | 18 |
| Brockhurst Primary, Gosport, | External ramps | 27 |
| Limington House School, Basingstoke | New hygiene room | 110 |
| Various small works | Replacement toilets, taps, handrails and small packages of works | 10 |
| Wherwell Primary, Andover | Classroom acoustic treatment | 20 |
| Total | | 185 |

Note: Schemes controlled on an expenditure basis

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Actions by Director of Childrens Services

| School | Project | Funding Source | Year | Cost £'000 |
|---|--|------------------------|---------|---------------|
| Calthorpe Park, Fleet | Car park improvements | Developer Contribution | 2017/18 | 20 |
| Cranbourne Business & Technology College, Basingstoke | Alterations to classrooms and catering facilities improvements | Minor Works | 2017/18 | 53 |
| Crofton Hammond Junior, Fareham | Hygiene room improvements | AIS | 2017/18 | 6 |
| Forest Park School, Totton | Classroom refurbishment | SEN | 2018/19 | 50 |
| Hambledon Primary, Waterlooville | Additional land for school access | Capital Receipt | 2017/18 | 7 |
| Henry Tyndale Satellite, Winchester | Safeguarding works | SEN | 2017/18 | 70 |
| Knightwood Primary, Chandler's Ford | Hygiene room improvements | AIS | 2017/18 | 6 |
| Mengham Junior, Havant | Classroom improvements | Basic Need | 2018/19 | 82 |
| Norman Gate School, Andover | Toilet refurbishments | Developer Contribution | 2017/18 | 30 |
| South Wonston Primary, Winchester | Access improvements | Capital Receipt | 2017/18 | 75 |
| Wessex Dance Academy, Winchester | Health & Safety improvements | Minor Works | 2017/18 | 40 |
| Woodcroft Primary, Waterlooville | New site fencing | Capital Receipt | 2017/18 | 110 |
| Total | | | | 549 |

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Hampshire School Places Plan 2018 – 2022

Executive Summary

Hampshire is proud of the quality of education provided by its diverse and high-performing system of schools, colleges and early years' settings. The county hosts popular and highly successful infant, junior, primary, 11-16 and 11-18 schools as well as new and innovative 4-16 schools and the largest post-16 college sector in the country. The County Council is committed to ensuring that families in Hampshire have access to a good local school which offers a rich and varied learning experience, has the highest expectations for their children's success and where parents can be confident that their children will be safe. All children have the right to an enjoyable, inclusive and expansive education and it is the role of the local authority to intervene on behalf of children, especially the most vulnerable, when this is not the case.

Hampshire County Council has a statutory duty to ensure a sufficiency of school places for Hampshire children. This School Places Plan sets out the identified need for additional mainstream school places in the primary and secondary sectors across Hampshire up to 2022 and will be shared with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC). The County Council will work with its family of schools' including community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled, foundation, trust and academies to deliver the required additional school places.

The size and diversity of Hampshire creates a number of challenges for meeting the demand for additional school places. The main principle of current and future provision is that we will seek to provide local schools for local children.

The following factors are taken into account when forecasting school places:

- numbers of children living in area;
- numbers of children attending local schools;
- % participation rates for numbers joining each phase of schooling;
- known housing developments and likely pupil yield;
- in-year migration to and from local schools 'pushback' – children being 'pushed back' to their local schools as preferred schools fill from their own catchment demand.

During the period 2013 to 2017 the County Council will have delivered 8,088 new school places with projects contained within the 2018/19 to 2020/21 programme totalling a further 9,632 giving a total of 17,720 new school places by September 2021. This aims to meet a continuing pressure on school places in many parts of the county as birth rates continue to rise. In addition over 33,000 new dwellings are planned for Hampshire between 2018 and 2022. This new housing has been identified from existing local plan allocations and proposals emerging from District and Borough Council Local Plans currently in consultation.

This School Places Plan will help schools, parents, local partners and stakeholders understand how the Council plans for and provides sufficient school places in Hampshire. The proposals contained within this report set out how sufficient school places will be provided to meet the demands from new housing and increased births.

1. Introduction and purpose

- 1.1 Hampshire's Strategic Plan 2017-2021 (Shaping Hampshire) and Hampshire Children's and Young People's Plan 2015-2018 commits to "Providing opportunities to learn, within and beyond the school day, that raise children and young people's aspirations, encourage excellence and enable them to enjoy and achieve beyond their expectations". Key to achieving this commitment is that all schools in Hampshire are good schools serving and supporting their local communities. Whilst schools have an ever greater degree of autonomy in this regard, the way that schools are organised and the policies the County Council adopts in this area play a pivotal role in seeking to achieve this ambition.
- 1.2 The planning and provision of additional school places is an increasingly complex task with regard to catering for growing populations, inward migration and new housing developments. Individual schools, subject to status, now have greater autonomy regarding admission numbers and decisions surrounding school expansions, adding further complexity to the role the County Council must undertake.
- 1.3 Hampshire County Council has a statutory duty to:
- Ensure sufficient childcare is available to meet the Early Years free entitlement as far as reasonably practicable;
 - Ensure sufficient maintained school provision is available to meet the needs of all Hampshire children aged up to 16;
 - Ensure sufficient post-16 provision is available for all Hampshire children;
 - Give priority at all ages to meet the needs of children with special education needs (SEN), learning difficulties and/or disabilities up to 19 (in some cases 25);
 - Support all maintained nurseries, schools and Post-16 provision to function as high-quality, viable and financially efficient services; and to
 - Ensure fair access to educational opportunity and promote diversity and parental choice.
- 1.4 It is the County Council's role to plan, commission and organise school places in conjunction with the Regional Schools Commissioner in a way that promotes the raising of standards, manages supply and creates a diverse infrastructure.
- 1.5 In a period of significant financial challenge, the County Council is committed to providing accommodation for school places, whether permanent or temporary, that is of high quality, fit for purpose, accessible, provides value for money and ensures flexibility to respond to the changes in need and curriculum.
- 1.6 This Plan focuses on the provision of mainstream school places for pupils up to 16 years of age. Its purpose is to advise the County Council and other stakeholders to the forecast need for school places in Hampshire over the next five years. More detailed information covering Early Years education and 14 – 19 education can be found at <https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning>
- 1.7 Forecasting the demand for school places is a complex process. Where children go to school can be determined by a number of differing factors including, birth rates, parental preference, housing growth and inward and outward migration. This

means, that the planning of school places is based on probabilities and not certainties. While projections maybe founded on sound calculations they cannot be guaranteed. Added to this there is a need to consider and take into account a range of differing factors, and at times conflicting factors such as the need to raise standards, promote diversity and manage efficiently limited financial resources.

- 1.8 Schools that are their “own admission authority” have autonomy regarding their admission arrangements which includes their admission number and how they prioritise applications. The current school place planning model assumes an admission priority for children living within a catchment area but not all own admission authority schools give priority on this basis, instead for example, giving priority to siblings or children on faith grounds. Some may choose not to recognise a catchment area.
- 1.9 When the County Council proposes changes to the school place planning system, consultations will take place with the school and local community, to ensure schools and their communities are kept updated of any over or under supply of school places. Given that projections can and will change over time, the County Council will endeavour to manage proactively any uncertainty this can cause for schools and their local communities.
- 1.10 Therefore, it should be recognised that this is not a definitive planning document that sets out all of the actions the County Council will take over the coming five years in respect of school place planning. Rather it offers an overview of the likely supply and demand issues that will arise in Hampshire over the plan period.

2 The Hampshire Context

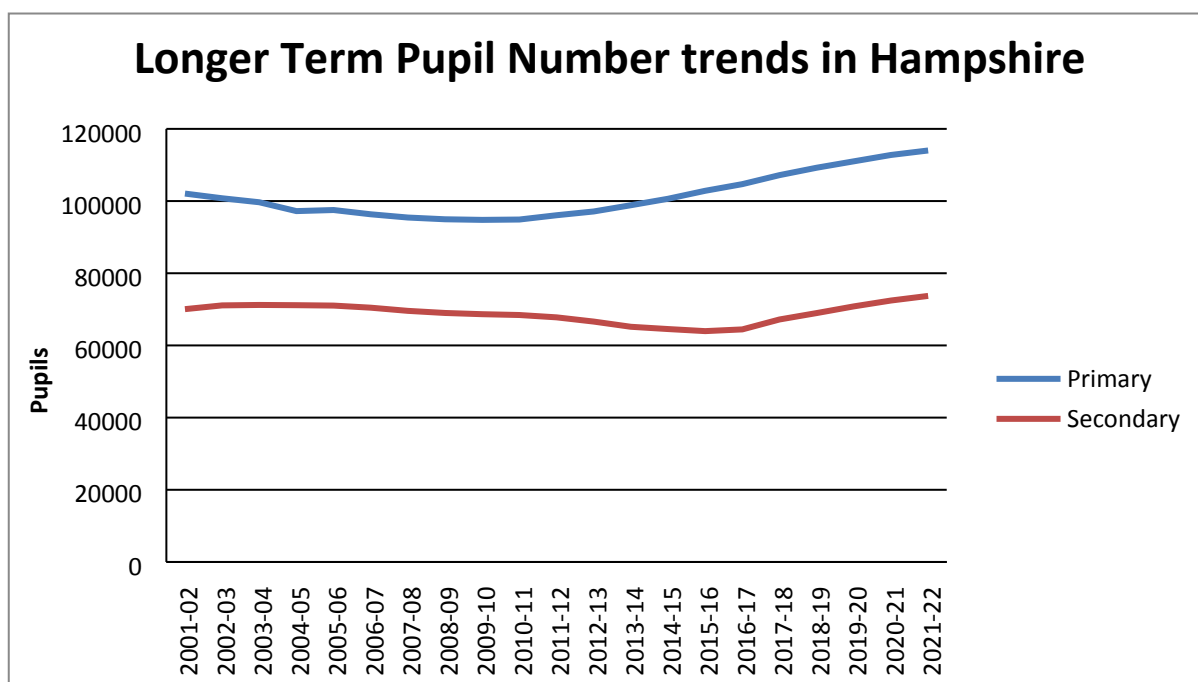
- 2.1 Hampshire is the eighth most densely populated shire county in England and Wales, with a population density of 3.6 people per hectare. Hampshire’s population is currently 1.345 million projected to rise to 1.421 million by 2021. Of this 1.345 million 78.1% live in urban areas and 21.9% in rural. The county currently has 578,424 dwellings and the average number in a household remains stable at 2.4, the same figure as recorded in the 2001 census.
- 2.2 Hampshire is made up of diverse urban and rural communities including children and families from minority ethnic communities. Census data from 2011 shows that 8.2% of the population in Hampshire is made up of people from ethnic communities. Data collected from schools in spring 2017 showed that 160 languages other than English are spoken by children and young people attending Hampshire schools. In primary schools 6.8% of pupils have English as an additional language with this falling to 4.9% in secondary schools.
- 2.3 Hampshire is a major economic driver within the South East having the third largest economy in the area and being the twelfth least deprived local authority area in England and Wales (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015). However, this high standard of wealth masks some significant inequality in certain areas of the county.
- 2.4 Approximately 176,000 students are educated in Hampshire schools, through the provision at 3 nurseries, 2 “4 to 16 All through”, 422 primary, 66 secondary, 26

special and 6 education centres. There are also over 50 independent schools (excluding academies and non-maintained special schools) in Hampshire catering for approximately 15,000 pupils.

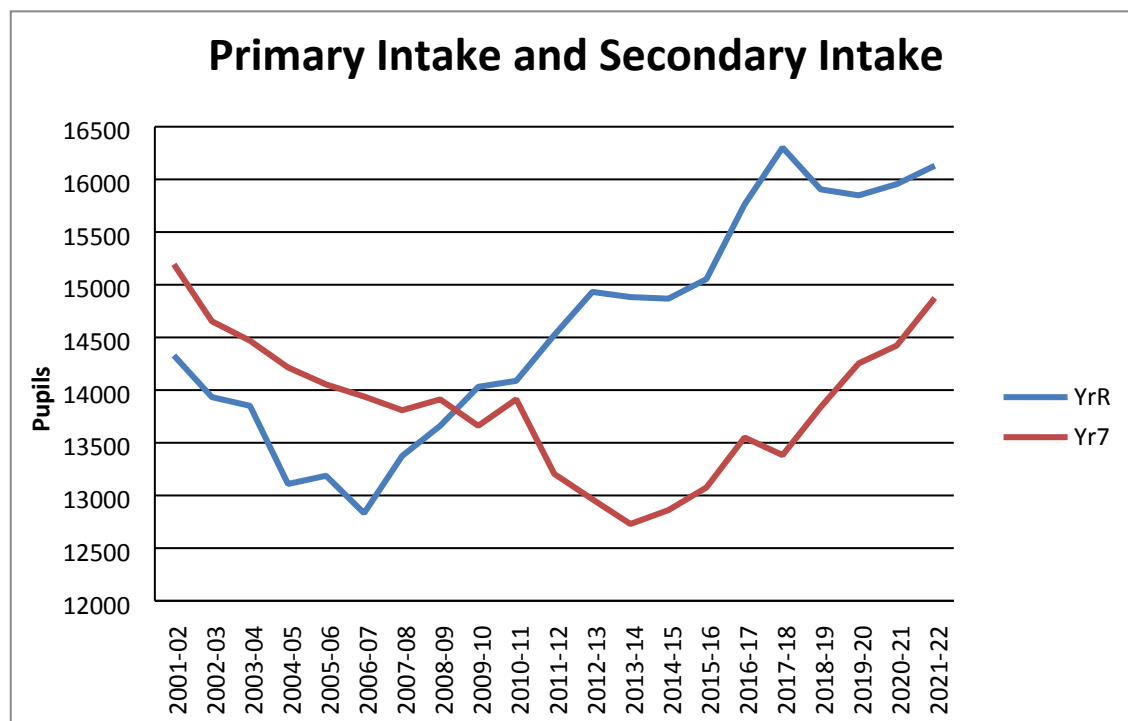
- 2.5 Over 47,000 new dwellings are currently planned in Hampshire between 2017 and 2023. While new development will impact on all areas of the county, significant new housing growth is planned in locations such as Aldershot, Fareham, Bordon, Waterlooville, Basingstoke and Eastleigh. The demand for new housing puts significant pressure on all services and public infrastructure – particularly schools.

3. Hampshire Pupil Numbers - County-wide trends

- 3.1 Hampshire is experiencing a significant increase in the demand for places across all year groups as high birth years work their way through the system and new housing is built across the county. Births in the county have increased in recent years to 14,529 in 2016 representing a 13.7% increase since 2002 (12,794).
- 3.2 Primary school numbers show an increase each year, reaching a total of 114,013 in 2021/22. Secondary school numbers have previously shown a year on year decline, but the growth in primary numbers has started entering the secondary sector, with a growth to 71,783 by 2021/22. Between 2017/18 and 2021/22 Hampshire are expecting an additional 7,000 pupils into the secondary phase.



The graph below demonstrates the known primary numbers and movement into the secondary phase 7 years on.



4. Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND)

- 4.1 A strategic review of Hampshire's SEND provision is currently being undertaken that includes SEND school representatives. The strategy assesses the county wide need for SEND places against current provision and will consider this alongside new school and resourced provision. Hampshire special schools have a good reputation for the quality of educational provision they offer to pupils, some of which have the most severe long term and complex educational needs. The educational offer to children with SEND also includes resourced provision within mainstream schools. This School Place Plan does not include SEND provision.

5. Making Changes to Schools in Hampshire

- 5.1 Hampshire has a diverse range of schools, meaning a varied and mixed approach to school organisation is required. This mixed economy has been developed over many years and works well, change is only considered by the County Council when required. In planning the provision of school places, the County Council will also consider cross border movement of pupils between local authorities.
- 5.2 In planning for new mainstream provision in the primary and secondary sector the County Council will plan based on the following principles:
- Published Admission Numbers (PAN), where possible, will be multiples of 30 or 15 if this is not possible.

- When developing new schools the County Council will seek to provide all-through primary provision and not separate infant and junior provision. It is the view of the County Council that this model provides a beneficial educational continuity between Key Stages 1 and 2 by removing the need for transition at age seven.
- Particularly in rural areas, the County Council will give due consideration to ensuring sustainable local models are maintained.
- The County Council promotes a co-educational system in the primary and secondary sector and all future arrangements will follow this principle.
- Where possible the County Council will seek to have PANs across the primary sector of not less than 30 or greater than 150 and no less than 150 in the secondary sector subject to individual circumstances.
- Large admission intakes outside the normal admission points at reception and the start of Key Stage 2 will seek to be avoided.
- When opportunity arises the County Council will discuss with governing bodies new forms of school governance. This could include 'hard' federation of two or more schools, amalgamation of infant and junior schools in to a single primary school or, the formation of all-through five to 16 schools.
- Assumed within the current funding formula is a presumption to keep smaller schools open. The County Council will seek to maintain smaller schools where the quality of provision is high and the school offers value for money.

5.3 The County Council keeps under review all education provision for which it has a statutory responsibility. Numerous factors might lead the County Council to make proposals for changes in school provision (these might also apply to nursery and college provision). As well as the supply and demand of school places; others factors include:

- Action to address schools that are failing or at risk of failing;
- Changes in the population and/or the continuing demand for places in an area;
- Admission arrangements in its community and controlled schools that accord with the strategy for supplying school places and oversight of the wider admissions system.
- The opportunity to bring local arrangements in-line with general Hampshire arrangements;
- Findings by Ofsted on the quality of education being provided;
- The prospects for the school of remaining or becoming viable in terms of admission factors;
- Results and data in relation to public examinations or national tests and the level of value the school can be shown to be adding to the educational attainment of its pupils;
- The popularity of the school within its local community and wider user group;
- Ability to make a full educational offer within the financial budget available;
- Clear indicators the provision has a full understanding of the challenges it faces and the ability and leadership to tackle these challenges.

5.4 The County Council works closely with schools, governing bodies and academy trusts to manage supply and demand issues in both the shorter and longer term. In addition the County Council undertakes statutory consultations on the principle of enlargement or any other type of significant alteration to schools – local residents, parents, governors, local Councillors and other community representatives are consulted during this process. Statutory guidance about making organisation

changes to local-authority-maintained schools, including school closure are outlined on the Department for Education website and can be found at the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-organisation-maintained-schools>

6. Forecasting School Places – Methodology

- 6.1 The County Council collects data on the historical and current uptake of places in all schools that are maintained by the Local Authority. This data along with other linked information, primarily birth and housing data, is used to forecast school places across the County.
- 6.2 The methodology used is based upon a cohort survival model. The basic premise is that pupils will roll forward from one year group to the next at the end of each academic year. If there are known housing developments within a school's catchment area, the expected pupil yield is added to the projections. This information is provided by the County Councils Economy, Transport & Environment Department and substantiated by district councils. Expected changes due to pupil mobility and migration are also taken into account. For each year group, the number of pupils on roll in January is compared with the same cohort a year later. A weighted moving average of the observed changes over the last three years (3:2:1) is calculated and applied in the same way as the participation rate
- 6.3 Intake into Reception Year – the number of four year olds living in a school catchment area is determined as described above. This is compared with the number of pupils that are enrolled by the school and a participation rate is calculated. Again a three year weighted moving average is applied to calculate a participation rate for use in forecasting future YR enrolment at schools.
- 6.4 Intake to Year 3 and year 7 – pupils leaving Year 2 from a particular infant school are allocated as moving on to the linked junior school. A participation rate is calculated and the three year weighted average is used to forecast future intakes. Similarly Year 6 numbers from groups of primary/junior schools are allocated for the linked secondary school. Again the participation rate and forecast participation rate are calculated. The forecast year and intakes can then be determined.
- 6.5 Assumptions - The model assumes that the school population tends to be stable rather than influenced by a trend in the long term; by using this methodology we can mitigate against an exceptional trend. Weighting the average accounts for the assumption that recent events are far more likely to be replicated, but using a moving average smoothes out high fluctuations in year groups in a particular year. Data on housing developments are collected and the likely effects of housing developments on pupil numbers is applied to the school(s) in whose catchment area the planned development is proposed to take place. The number of pupils that a particular development is likely to yield is determined from information supplied by local planning authorities as to the number and phasing of housing units combined with the type and tenure of those dwellings.
- 6.6 Cross Border Movement – Hampshire is bordered by eight local authorities with responsibility for providing school places. The number of children who do not reside in Hampshire but who attend state-funded schools within the county in autumn 2016

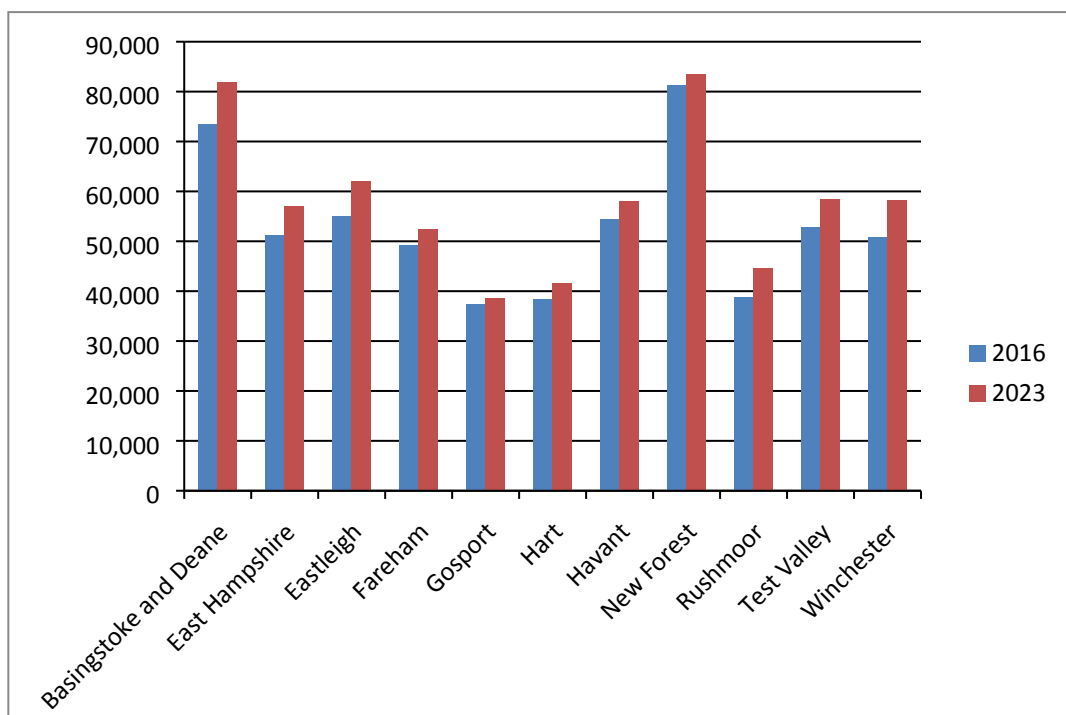
was around 7000. While authorities have a responsibility to provide school places for their own populations, this does not extend to providing for those living in other authorities' areas. Again, in times when school populations are lower, movement across administrative boundaries is likely to grow, but correspondingly to decline when numbers rise. This means that many patterns built up in recent years are likely to change. The County Council maintains regular links with adjoining authorities to exchange data and review the implications of forecasts for the future supply of school places

- 6.7 Pushback (Secondary Yr7 Intake Only) - Additional calculations are included to take account of anticipated pupil movements between catchment areas, across planning areas and to and from schools outside of Hampshire. The forecasting model takes into account movements into and out of individual school's catchment areas. This information is then applied to the projected numbers and, taking account of school capacities, identifies those children who will no longer be able to attend a school outside of their own catchment area and then "pushes them back" to their catchment school. These children are then added back into the forecasts of their catchment school. This is done on a distance basis in-line with Hampshire County Council Admissions Policy, so those travelling from furthest away will be "pushed back" first. The forecasts for secondary in this document include pushback.

7. Forecasting School Places - Housing Developments

- 7.1 There are 13 local planning authorities in Hampshire, (including the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities.) Each determines their own housing strategy and targets as part of their Local Plan (LP). Each LP contains a Core Strategy which sets out the planning authority's policies and general location for housing and these plans are at various stages of development. The number and rate of build of dwellings on sites, and indeed the location of the sites themselves, are often subject to change presenting further challenges to the task of school place planning.
- 7.2 A detailed database of all the housing developments planned within schools' catchment areas is used to generate projections of new housing and pupil yield. Across the county as a whole the pupil yield for primary schools averages out at 30 primary age pupils per 100 dwellings, for secondary the figure is 21 pupils per 100 dwellings. Not unsurprisingly given the diverse demographic nature of the county, the location, type and size of different developments generate a range of pupil yields. The model also recognises the staggered effect of secondary pupil yield over a number of years given the majority of pupils moving into new housing are of pre-secondary school age.

Hampshire: Number of Dwellings in Each District, 2016 and 2023



8. Developer Contributions towards additional school places

8.1 In line with central government guidance on developers' contributions the County Council expects financial contributions from developers in order to fully mitigate the impact of their development on children's services facilities.

8.2 In order to provide a guideline cost of providing additional places, a detailed analysis has been undertaken, based on actual projects designed and tendered in recent years resulting in separate costs per place for new primary and secondary schools and for extensions to existing schools. Please refer to the full Developers' Contributions towards Children's Services Facilities document at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/education/schools/school-places.htm>

9. Understanding the forecasts for school places in each area

9.1 For the purposes of school place planning the 11 districts and boroughs (excluding National Parks) are broken down into more localised education planning areas. The following pages identify current and forecast future aggregated pupil numbers and schools' capacities within each planning area and, indicate actions being taken and considered as necessary to ensure a sufficiency of school provision within these areas.

9.2 When looking at forecasts in each of the following sections it is important to understand that the figures presented are 'not' statements of fact. It should also be noted that whilst the Local Authority will seek to meet parental preference, our forecasts focus on the number of school places available within a school place planning area. It can be the case that some schools in an area are regularly oversubscribed in relation to parental preference. This could suggest a shortage of

school places in the area. However, parental preferences only show where parents would like their children to attend school, not if there is a shortage of school places in an area.

10. Glossary of Terms:

Forecast: The reception year intake is estimated using Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) of 4-year-olds produced by HCC Research & Intelligence Group. Other year groups are based on the number of pupils on roll from the January School Census. The expected pupil yield from new housing is also produced by HCC Research & Intelligence Group.

Published Admission Number (PAN): 'PAN' is the Published Admission Number. This is the number of school places that the admission authority must offer in each relevant age group in a school for which it is the admissions authority. Admission numbers are part of the school's admission arrangements

Own Admissions Authority: For foundation and voluntary aided schools, the admissions authority is the governing body. For academies, the admissions authority is the Academy Trust.

Number on Roll: The number of pupils registered at a school is called the Number on Roll (NOR). Numbers will vary as pupils leave schools and other pupils join the school. Therefore, the number of pupils is counted at fixed times each year through a census near the start of each term.

Catchment Area: A school catchment area is the geographic area from which children may be afforded priority for admission to a particular school. A catchment area is part of the school's admissions arrangements and must therefore be consulted upon, determined and published in the same way as other admission arrangements.

Planning Area: Schools are grouped into Planning Areas - this is based upon historic pupil movements between the school catchments within a local area. These are reviewed annually.

BASINGSTOKE & DEANE

Basingstoke and Deane's Local Plan covers the period 2011-2029 and was adopted on 26 May 2016. Overall a total of 15,300 new homes are expected during this plan period at an annual rate of 850 completions, with a significant proportion of new dwellings being on green field sites.

| Basingstoke Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Basingstoke - Area A | 5 | 240 | 245 | -2% | 270 | 258 | 4% |
| Basingstoke - Area B | 9 | 402 | 396 | 0% | 420 | 424 | 0% |
| Basingstoke - Area C | 5 | 195 | 197 | -1% | 225 | 196 | 13% |
| Basingstoke - Area D | 8 | 315 | 299 | 5% | 345 | 320 | 7% |
| Basingstoke - Area E | 8 | 390 | 382 | 2% | 390 | 317 | 18% |
| Basingstoke Rural | 6 | 190 | 174 | 8% | 190 | 195 | -2% |
| Tadley | 6 | 219 | 198 | 10% | 219 | 205 | 6% |
| Kingsclere /Burghclere | 8 | 170 | 164 | 4% | 172 | 161 | 6% |
| Whitchurch | 5 | 172 | 159 | 8% | 202 | 199 | 2% |
| Basingstoke Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2016 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2016 | Year 7: % surplus Oct 2016 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2021 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2021 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2021 |
| Basingstoke Town | 8 | 1339 | 1041 | 22% | 1339 | 1307 | 2% |
| Tadley | 1 | 216 | 207 | 4% | 216 | 215 | 1% |
| Kingsclere / Whitchurch | 2 | 190 | 179 | 6% | 190 | 186 | 2% |

Explanatory notes:

- Basingstoke Town has been split into 5 primary planning areas to reflect the communities and pupil movement within the town.
- Some of the larger strategic sites impact on more than one school place planning area
- There a number of schools currently operating over their published admission number in order to accommodate bulge years. This arrangement is temporary and under constant review.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Area A:
 - Razors Farm (425 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Aurum (130 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Redlands (150 dwellings granted)
 - Swing Swang Lane (100 dwellings pending)
 - East of Basingstoke (450 dwellings in the local plan)
 - Upper Cufaude Farm (390 dwellings in the local plan)
- Area B:
 - North of Marnel Park (450+200 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Chapel Hill (578 dwellings granted and on site)
- Area C:
 - Land north of Park Prewett (585 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Barn at Park Prewitt (20 dwellings granted)
 - Commercial Area at Park Prewitt (16 dwellings granted)
 - Priestley/Aldermaston Road (80 dwellings granted)
 - Spinney / Trumpet Junction (122 dwellings granted)
- Area D:
 - Kennel Farm (310 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Worting Farm (70 dwellings granted)
- Area E:
 - Hounsome Fields (750 dwellings granted)
 - Basingstoke Golf Course (1,000 dwellings in the Local Plan)
- Basingstoke Rural (Bramley):
 - Beech Tree Close (85 dwellings granted)
 - Minchens Lane (200 granted and on site)
 - The Street (82 dwellings granted)
 - Sherfield Road (50 dwellings granted)
 - North of Sherfield Road (55 dwellings pending)
- Whitchurch:
 - Caesers Way (36 dwellings granted)
 - Hurstbourne Station (33 dwellings granted)
 - Winchester Road (100 dwellings and on site)
 - Overton: Overton Hill (120 dwellings and on site)
 - Sapley Lane (55 dwelling granted)
 - Hurstbourne Station 2 (44 dwellings pending)
 - Evingar Road (70 dwellings pending)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Area B – Oakridge Infant & Junior School (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2019: Area C – Castle Hill Primary School – (1fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2019: Area D – Kings Furlong Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2019: Whitchurch Primary School – (0.5fe expansion to 2½fe)
- 2020: Area D – Park View Primary School – (1fe expansion to 3fe)

- 2021: Overton CE Primary School – (0.5fe expansion to 2½fe)
- 2021: Area A – Four Lanes Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion)
- 2022 or later: Area A – New Primary Academy linked to East of Basingstoke development

Local areas under review:

- Bramley

EAST HAMPSHIRE

East Hampshire's Local Plan is currently being updated. There is a major development at Whitehill/Bordon for 4,000 new homes that will have a significant impact requiring the expansion of some existing primary provision and a new primary school together with the relocation of the Mill Chase Secondary School.

| East Hampshire Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Bordon/Liss/Liphook | 12 | 450 | 395 | 12% | 480 | 429 | 11% |
| Alton | 14 | 368 | 319 | 13% | 394 | 418 | -6% |
| Petersfield | 9 | 236 | 230 | 3% | 236 | 227 | 4% |
| Horndean/Clanfield | 6 | 210 | 236 | -12% | 240 | 239 | 0% |
| East Hampshire Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Alton North | 2 | 370 | 374 | -1% | 370 | 369 | 0% |
| Alton South | 2 | 516 | 459 | 11% | 516 | 474 | 8% |
| Petersfield | 1 | 260 | 281 | -8% | 260 | 256 | 2% |
| Horndean / Clanfield | 1 | 275 | 263 | 4% | 275 | 270 | 2% |

Explanatory notes:

- The areas of Four Marks & Ropley fall into the Alresford Planning area for education and is in the Winchester part of this Plan.
- The forecast for the Alton area includes out-of-catchment recruitment. There are sufficient places available for in-catchment pupils.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Alton:
 - Treloar Hospital (530 dwellings granted)
 - Cadnam Farm (275 dwellings granted and on site)
 - East of Will Hall Farm (200 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Alton Sports & Social Club (85 dwellings granted and on site)
- Bordon/ Liss/ Liphook:

- Quebec Barracks, Bordon (90 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Louisburg Barracks, Bordon (500 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Prince Phillip Barracks (2400 dwellings granted)
 - Longmoor Road, Liphook (11 dwellings granted)
 - Lowsley Farm (155 dwellings granted)
 - Bohunt Manor (140 dwellings pending)
- Petersfield / Horndean / Clanfield / Rowlands Castle:
 - Down Farm (207 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Hazelton Farm (700 dwellings granted)
 - Meadow Croft Farm (12 dwelling granted and on site)
 - Former Brickworks, College Close (34 dwellings granted)
 - Keyline Builders Merchants, Rowlands Castle (43 dwellings granted)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: The Butts Primary School – (1fe Expansion to 2fe)
- 2019: Petersgate Infant School – (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2020: Bordon Infant & Junior Schools – (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2020: Four Marks CE Primary School – (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2021: Sun Hill Infant & Junior – (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2021: Hazleton Farm 1fe new Primary Academy
- 2022 or later: New 2/3fe Primary Academy at Bordon/Whitehill

Local areas under review:

- Liphook

EASTLEIGH

Eastleigh Borough Council's draft Local Plan covers the period 2016 – 2036. It plans for 14,580 new homes in the borough, of which 7,560 dwellings have either be granted planning permission or a resolution to permit. The proposed strategic growth option, north of Bishopstoke and north and east of Fair Oak, is expected to deliver at least 3,350 dwellings by 2036. The Local Plan also allocates urban redevelopments, small greenfield sites and small windfall sites. The Borough Council's Local Development Framework sets out the timetable for the emerging Local Plan.

| Eastleigh Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Eastleigh Town | 6 | 354 | 367 | -4% | 354 | 336 | 5% |
| Chandler's Ford | 11 | 420 | 455 | -8% | 420 | 355 | 15% |
| Fair Oak | 6 | 241 | 235 | 2% | 241 | 272 | -13% |
| Hedge End / West End | 8 | 465 | 459 | 1% | 480 | 539 | -12% |
| Hamble | 5 | 225 | 196 | 13% | 225 | 226 | 0% |
| Eastleigh Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Eastleigh Town | 2 | 286 | 189 | 34% | 286 | 240 | 16% |
| Chandlers Ford | 2 | 500 | 521 | -4% | 500 | 419 | 16% |
| Southern Parishes | 2 | 642 | 683 | -6% | 642 | 758 | -18% |
| Hamble | 1 | 203 | 203 | 0% | 203 | 194 | 4% |

Explanatory notes:

- Some of the larger strategic sites impact on more than one School place planning area.

- The Chalcroft Farm, Boorley Green & Gardens development yields are shown in the Fair Oak and Hedge End planning areas respectively – the deficit of places will be catered for by proposed new schools. Similarly the deficit within the Southern Parishes secondary planning area will be catered for by the new proposed secondary school.
- There are a number of schools currently operating over their published admissions number in order to accommodate bulge years. This arrangement is temporary and under constant review.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Eastleigh Town:
 - Kipling Road (94 dwelling granted and on site)
 - Chestnut Avenue (1100 dwelling granted and on site)
- Fair Oak / Bishopstoke:
 - Winchester Road / Hardings Lane (330 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Church Road (87 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Knowle Lane (73 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Stoke Park Farm (60 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Fair Oak Road, Fair Oak (16 dwellings granted)
 - St Swithun Wells (72 dwelling granted)
 - Hammerley Farm Phase 1 (67 dwellings granted)
 - Pembers Hill Farm (250 dwellings granted)
 - Chalcroft Farm, Horton Heath (950 dwellings Resolution to Permit)
 - Fir Tree Farm (450 dwelling pending)
 - North of Church Lane, Bishopstoke (30 dwelling pending)
 - Hammerley Farm Phase 2 (35 dwelling pending)
 - Up to 5200 additional dwellings outlined in draft Local Plan
- Hedge End / West End:
 - Moorgreen Hospital (122 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Boorley Green (1400 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Botley Road (100 dwellings granted)
 - Sovereign Drive / Precosa Close (106 dwellings granted)
 - Boorley Gardens (680 dwellings granted)
 - Hatch Farm (98 dwellings granted)
 - Crows Nest Lane (50 dwellings granted)
 - Maddoxford Lane (50 dwellings pending)
 - Land north of Grange Road (83 dwellings pending)
 - Woodhouse Lane (600 dwellings currently in the pre-application stage)
 - Winchester Street (300 dwellings currently in the pre-application stage)
 - Up to 2500 additional dwellings outlined in draft Local Plan
- Hamble / Bursledon:
 - Bridge Road (90 dwellings granted and on site)
 - East of Dodwell Lane (250 dwellings granted and on site)

- Providence Hill (62 dwelling granted and on site)
- Land W of Hamble Lane / Jurd Way (150 dwellings granted and on site)
- Orchard Lodge (29 dwellings granted and on site)
- Berry Farm (166 dwellings granted)
- Land south of Bursledon Road (182 dwellings granted)
- Cranbury Gardens (45 dwellings granted)
- Abbey Fruit Farm (93 dwellings granted)
- Grange Road, land north of (89 dwellings pending)
- Providence Hill (200 dwellings pending)
- Brookfield (19 dwellings pending)
- GE Aviation (240 dwellings at Pre-Application Stage)
- Hamble Station (225 dwellings pending High Court decision)

County Council Programmed New Schools and Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Bursledon Junior School (expansion to 3fe)
- 2019: Kings Copse Primary (expansion to 1.5fe)
- 2019: Boorley Park 2fe New Primary Academy
- 2020: Chestnut Avenue 1½fe New Primary Academy
- 2020: Deer Park 7fe New Secondary Academy
- 2021: Hamble Primary School (expansion to 2fe)
- 2022: Boorley Gardens 1½fe New Primary Academy
- 2022: Horton Heath 2fe New Primary Academy

Local areas under review:

- Botley
- Fair Oak

FAREHAM

Fareham Borough Council are currently consulting on their draft Local Plan covering the period to 2036. This identifies a total of 11,300 dwellings being provided in the Borough between 2011 and 2036. The impact of additional housing sites on school places is being assessed.

Included in the Local Plan is the Welborne development for up to 6000 new homes. An outline planning application has been submitted and will be determined in 2018. A housing development of this size would require 3 new primary schools and a new secondary school. The developer indicates that they would expect to be on site in 2019 though timing for the development is still to be determined. Housing identified in the 5 year housing land supply the borough an additional 1,063 homes are scheduled to be built are included in the school forecasts for the area.

| Fareham Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Fareham Central / East | 11 | 420 | 395 | 6% | 420 | 434 | -3% |
| Fareham West / North / Whiteley | 11 | 570 | 517 | 9% | 600 | 489 | 19% |
| Crofton | 4 | 150 | 149 | 1% | 150 | 146 | 2% |
| Portchester | 5 | 210 | 212 | -1% | 210 | 207 | 2% |
| Fareham Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Fareham Central / East | 4 | 774 | 735 | 5% | 774 | 736 | 5% |
| Fareham West / North / Whiteley | 2 | 570 | 479 | 16% | 570 | 485 | 15% |

Explanatory notes:

- The Portchester schools attract applications from out of county, Portsmouth, (hence the deficit shown), however the local schools have sufficient places for pupils living in their catchment

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- North Whiteley: (3500 dwellings granted)
- Fareham: Welborne (6000 dwellings pending)

County Council Programmed New Schools & Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2019: Northern Junior School (expansion to 2fe)
- 2020: Cornerstone CE Primary (relocation and expansion to 3fe)
- 2021 or later: New 3fe Primary Academy linked to Welborne development
- 2022 or later: New 2fe Primary Academy linked to North Whiteley development
- 2024 or later: New 7fe Secondary Academy linked to North Whiteley development

Local areas under review:

The impact of new housing identified in the Local Plan on local schools is being assessed.

GOSPORT

Gosport Borough Council's Local Plan covers the period 2011 to 2029 and was adopted in October 2015 and makes provision for an additional 3,060 dwellings in the plan period.

| Gosport Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Gosport South East | 8 | 330 | 301 | 9% | 330 | 329 | 0% |
| Gosport South West | 4 | 150 | 148 | 1% | 150 | 156 | -4% |
| Gosport Central | 11 | 420 | 351 | 16% | 420 | 308 | 27% |
| Gosport North | 3 | 120 | 113 | 6% | 120 | 83 | 31% |
| Gosport Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Gosport | 3 | 890 | 759 | 15% | 890 | 827 | 7% |

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Royal Hospital Haslar (316 dwellings granted and on site)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- None

HART

Hart District Council (HDC) is currently reviewing its Local Plan with an expectation that it will publish the plan early 2018. Around 2,500 new dwellings are planned to be delivered by 2022. Further applications have recently been received by HDC, but have yet to be determined, that could potentially deliver an additional 1,900 new dwellings, some of which could be delivered by 2022. The impact of significant new housing numbers on the secondary sector is being assessed to understand if a new secondary school and/or site is required during this period.

| Hart Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Fleet / Crookham | 12 | 600 | 581 | 3% | 600 | 573 | 5% |
| Yateley / Frogmore | 8 | 285 | 258 | 9% | 285 | 236 | 17% |
| Hook / Odiham | 8 | 320 | 286 | 11% | 320 | 306 | 4% |
| Hart Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Fleet | 2 | 504 | 500 | 1% | 564 | 563 | 0% |
| Odiham | 1 | 270 | 240 | 11% | 270 | 265 | 2% |
| Yateley | 2 | 380 | 311 | 18% | 380 | 343 | 10% |

Explanatory notes:

- Some of the larger strategic sites impact on more than one School place planning area.
- There are a number of schools currently operating over their published admissions number in order to accommodate bulge years. This arrangement is temporary and under constant review.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Fleet/ Crookham
 - Queen Elizabeth Barracks – (972 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Queen Elizabeth Barracks Phase 3 – (100 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Edenbrook, Hitches Lane (193 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Albany Park, Watery Lane (300 dwellings granted)
 - Netherhouse Copse / Grove Farm (426 dwellings granted)
 - Brickyard Plantation, Pale Lane (45 dwellings granted)

- Hartland Park (1500 dwellings – first phase granted)
 - Sun Park (150 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Elvetham Chase, Pale Lane (700 dwellings pending)
 - Edenbrook Extension (59 dwellings pending)
 - Sun Park Phase 2 (313 dwellings pending).
- Yateley / Frogmore
 - Moulsham Lane (150 dwellings granted)
 - Hawley Park Farm (126 dwellings granted)
 - Bramshill Park (283 dwellings pending appeal)
- Hook:
 - North East of Hook, London Road (548 dwellings granted)
 - High Ridge Farm (60 dwellings granted)
 - Reading Road (70 dwellings granted)
 - Landata House (78 dwellings granted)
 - Odiham Road (83 dwellings granted)
 - Bartley House (102 dwellings pending)
 - Owens Farm (700 dwellings pending)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2019: Robert Mays Secondary School (1fe expansion to 9fe)
- 2019: Church Crookham Junior School (1fe expansion to 5fe)
- 2021: Calthorpe Park Secondary School (2fe expansion to 12fe)
- 2022: Hartland Park New 2fe Primary Academy

Local areas under review:

- Odiham
- Fleet

HAVANT

Havant Borough Council's Local Plan is currently under review. It is anticipated that around 4,800 homes have/will be built by 2036. Of this number 1,431 are planned within new urban sites and 2,050 being planned to be delivered within two strategic sites. It is anticipated that this number of 2,050 could rise as further discussions take place.

| Havant Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Waterlooville | 8 | 330 | 295 | 11% | 330 | 275 | 17% |
| Cowplain | 10 | 390 | 371 | 5% | 405 | 408 | 0% |
| Havant | 13 | 555 | 496 | 11% | 585 | 499 | 15% |
| Hayling Island | 4 | 150 | 113 | 25% | 150 | 143 | 5% |
| Emsworth | 2 | 79 | 78 | 1% | 90 | 80 | 11% |
| Havant Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Waterlooville / Cowplain | 4 | 763 | 747 | 2% | 763 | 716 | 6% |
| Havant | 3 | 510 | 364 | 29% | 510 | 453 | 11% |
| Hayling Island | 1 | 150 | 99 | 34% | 150 | 129 | 14% |

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Havant:
 - Kingsclere Avenue (25 dwellings granted)
 - Blendworth Crescent (48 dwellings granted)
 - Oaklands House Rowlands Castle (106 dwellings granted)
 - Land south of Bartons Road (175 dwellings granted)
 - Forty Acres (322 dwellings currently in the local plan)
 - Campdown (700 dwellings currently in the local plan)
 - Fort Purbrook (currently in the local plan)
 - Golf Course (currently in the local plan)
 - Strategic Development Area between Denvilles and Emsworth (at least 1,650 dwellings)

- Emsworth:
 - Coldharbour Farm Phase 2 (45 dwellings granted)
 - Horndean Road (125 dwelling granted)
 - Havant Road (192 dwellings pending)

- Hayling:
 - Station Road (76 dwellings granted)
 - St Marys Road (230 dwellings at pre-application stage)
 - Sinah Road (162 dwellings at pre-application stage)
 - Rook Farm (planning application awaited for up to 394 dwellings)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Emsworth Primary School (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2021: Morelands Primary (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2022: Mengham Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2022 or later: Berewood 2nd School – new school up to 420 places per year group

Local areas under review:

- Hayling Island
- Havant

NEW FOREST

New Forest District Council (NFDC) adopted their Core Strategy in 2009 covering the period 2006-2026 which highlighted a minimum of 3,920 new dwellings plus 810 to address local affordable housing needs. NFDC consulted on the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review from July until September 2016, which if adopted would likely see a rise in the minimum number of dwellings required.

New Forest National Park (NFNP) has also recently consulted on their draft local plan with adoption expected mid 2018. NFNP have highlighted sites for 700 dwellings proposed between 2016 and 2036.

| New Forest Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Ringwood | 7 | 241 | 221 | 8% | 226 | 212 | 6% |
| Lymington | 11 | 282 | 284 | -1% | 282 | 292 | -3% |
| Totton | 13 | 425 | 399 | 6% | 425 | 396 | 7% |
| Dibden / Waterside | 12 | 485 | 451 | 7% | 485 | 382 | 21% |
| Fordingbridge | 6 | 127 | 111 | 13% | 127 | 105 | 17% |
| New Milton | 6 | 212 | 227 | -7% | 212 | 227 | -7% |
| New Forest Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Forest | 4 | 853 | 857 | 0% | 853 | 830 | 3% |
| Totton / Waterside | 5 | 1061 | 772 | 27% | 1061 | 823 | 22% |

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Ringwood:
 - Crow Arch Lane (175 dwellings granted)
 - Merryfield Park (80 dwellings granted and on site)
- Fordingbridge:
 - Whitsbury Road (145 dwellings pending)

- Lymington
 - Pinetops Nurseries (45 dwellings granted)
- Dibben and South Waterside:
 - Forest Lodge Farm, Hythe (45 dwellings granted)
 - Fawley Power Station (up to 1,530 dwellings in pre-application stage)
- Totton:
 - Loperwood Farm (21 dwellings granted)
 - Loperwood Lane (100 dwellings currently in appeal)
- New Milton
 - Up to 1500 dwellings outlined in Neighbourhood Plan

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- None

Local areas under review:

- Lymington - potential expansion of local school/s required subject to progress of proposed developments
- New Milton – 1500 new dwellings would bring a requirement for significant expansion of existing provision or a new primary school, to be kept under review.
- Totton – to be kept under review
- Dibben and South Waterside – provision of new primary school being discussed to support proposed 1,530 new development.

RUSHMOOR

Rushmoor Borough Council adopted their Core Strategy in 2011 which identified 6,350 dwellings to be built between 2010 and 2027. This includes the re-development of military land known as Aldershot Urban Extension to provide up to 3,850 dwellings with an estimated 260 dwellings complete in 2017/18.

| Rushmoor Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Aldershot | 9 | 472 | 488 | -3% | 472 | 537 | -14% |
| Farnborough North | 15 | 575 | 532 | 7% | 575 | 482 | 16% |
| Farnborough South | 6 | 195 | 225 | -15% | 195 | 218 | -12% |
| Rushmoor Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Aldershot | 2 | 370 | 339 | 8% | 370 | 395 | -7% |
| Farnborough / Cove | 2 | 390 | 317 | 19% | 390 | 342 | 12% |

Explanatory notes:

- Aldershot has experienced significant pressure at year R in recent years leading to a number of bulge classes required.
- The deficit shown in Aldershot primary planning area will be catered for by new school at Aldershot Urban Extension opening in 2018.
- Farnborough South – the long term requirement for additional places is being reviewed.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Aldershot: Aldershot Urban Extension (AUE) (3850 dwellings started in 2015)
- Farnborough North: Sun Park, Sandy Lane (150 dwellings granted and on site)
- Farnborough North: Sun Park Phase 2 (313 dwellings pending).

- Farnborough South: Southwood Business Park (159 dwellings pending).

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Cambridge Primary (Aldershot Urban Extension) – New 2fe Academy
- 2022: Up to 2fe expansion of Aldershot Secondary Schools

Local areas under review:

- Aldershot - this is a complex area for school place planning due to cross border pupil movement, turbulence caused by army movements etc. A review of the long term need for additional places is underway.
- Farnborough South

TEST VALLEY

Test Valley Borough Council will be consulting on their revised Local Plan in late January 2016. The Plan identifies 10,584 dwellings to be built between 2011 and 2029 with a significant proportion of sites already having planning permission.

| Test Valley Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Andover Town | 15 | 600 | 638 | -6% | 675 | 650 | 4% |
| Andover Rural | 6 | 149 | 134 | 10% | 154 | 165 | -7% |
| Romsey & North Baddesley | 7 | 270 | 295 | -9% | 330 | 328 | 0% |
| Romsey Rural | 6 | 149 | 134 | 10% | 154 | 165 | -7% |
| Stockbridge | 7 | 130 | 118 | 9% | 130 | 99 | 24% |
| Test Valley Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Andover | 3 | 587 | 469 | 20% | 587 | 555 | 6% |
| Romsey / Stockbridge | 2 | 508 | 530 | -4% | 508 | 495 | 2% |

Explanatory notes:

- Andover Rural forecast -7% is due to cross border movement with Wiltshire.
- Romsey Rural forecast -7% is due to the forecast including children from outside of the area but the schools can cope with their catchment numbers.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Andover Town
 - East Anton (2500 dwellings granted and on site)
 - South of Walworth Road (63 dwellings granted)
 - Goch Way (85 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Walworth Road, Picket Piece (53 dwellings granted)
 - Harewood Farm (160 dwellings granted)
 - Former Secondary School Site (350 dwellings granted)
 - 10 Walworth Road, Picket Piece (82 dwellings pending)
 - Picket Twenty Extension (520 dwellings pending)

- North of Walworth Road (91 dwellings pending)
- Romsey Rural
 - Parkers Farm (320 dwellings)
 - and other smaller developments totalling c180
- Romsey Town/ North Baddesley
 - Hoe Lane (300 dwellings pending)
 - Land West of Cupernham Lane (94 dwellings pending)
 - Abbotsford, Braishfield (46 dwellings in appeal)
 - Ganger Farm (275 dwellings granted)
 - Whitenap development (1300 dwellings). If approved, will most likely require a new primary school.
- Stockbridge
 - School Lane, Broughton (32 dwelling granted)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Endeavour Primary (Dairy Road site – 2fe expansion to 4fe)
- 2018: Pilgrims Cross CE Primary (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2018: Romsey Primary School (1fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2018: North Baddesley Infant & Junior (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2020: Rownhams St Johns Primary School (1 classroom PAN to 45)

WINCHESTER

Winchester City's Local Plan was adopted in March 2013. The plan identifies the requirement for 12,500 dwellings to be built between 2011 and 2031. Winchester City Council consulted on their Local Plan Part 2 in 2014 with this being adopted in April 2017.

The South Downs National Park (SDNP) has also recently consulted on their draft local plan with adoption expected 2018. A requirement for up to 4,750 additional dwellings has been identified.

| Winchester Primary Schools | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Planning Area | Number of Infant/ Primary Schools | Year R: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2017 | Year R: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Winchester Town | 11 | 501 | 477 | 5% | 501 | 472 | 6% |
| Winchester Rural North | 5 | 168 | 155 | 8% | 168 | 208 | -24% |
| Winchester Rural South | 5 | 124 | 123 | 1% | 139 | 122 | 13% |
| Bishops Waltham | 9 | 279 | 270 | 3% | 309 | 324 | -5% |
| Alresford | 6 | 171 | 145 | 15% | 212 | 172 | 19% |
| Winchester Secondary Schools | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Planning Area | Number of Secondary Schools | Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2017 | Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2017 | Year 7: % surplus places Oct 2017 | Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2022 | Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2022 |
| Winchester | 4 | 779 | 807 | -4% | 809 | 800 | 1% |
| Bishops Waltham | 1 | 270 | 245 | 9% | 270 | 265 | 2% |
| Alresford | 1 | 230 | 247 | -7% | 230 | 220 | 4% |

Explanatory notes:

- Winchester Rural North is forecast as -24% year R shortfall by October 2022 due to the forecasts currently including the Barton Farm yield, which currently falls into Kings Worthy Primary catchment. A new 2fe primary school is being built at Barton Farm for Sept 2019.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Winchester Town:
 - Barton Farm (2000 dwellings granted and on site)

- Police HQ (208 dwellings granted and on site)
-
- Winchester Rural South/North:
 - Hinton Fields, Lovedon Lane (50 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Top Field, Kings Worthy (32 dwellings pending)
 - Apex Centre (12 dwellings granted)
 - Sandyfields Nurseries (165 dwellings granted)
 -
- Bishops Waltham:
 - Green Lane Farm (14 dwellings granted)
 - Horton Barns, Clewers Lane (30 dwellings granted)
 - Sandy Lane, Waltham Chase (63 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Forest Road, Waltham Chase (81 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Ludwells Farm, Waltham Chase (13 dwellings granted)
 - Albany Farm (120 dwellings granted)
 - Martin Street (61 dwellings granted)
 - Tangier Lane West (66 dwellings granted)
 - Tangier Lane East (66 dwellings pending)
 - Coppice Hill (31 dwellings pending)
- Alresford:
 - Lymington Bottom (38 + 75 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Boyneswood Lane, Medstead (51 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Friars Oak Farm, Medstead (80 dwellings granted)
 - The Dean, Alresford (45 dwellings pending)
 - Sun Lane, Alresford (320 dwellings pending)

County Council Programmed School Expansions 2018-2022:

- 2018: Bishops Waltham Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2019: Barton Farm Primary Academy – new 2fe primary school
- 2020: Colden Common Primary School (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2020: Four Marks Primary School (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2021: Sun Hill Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2021: Henry Beaufort School (1fe expansion to 8fe)

Local areas under review:

None

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Front Cover Report

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Committee: | Children and Young People Select Committee |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 |
| Title: | Overnight Residential Respite Homes |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services |

Contact name: Amber James

Tel: 01962 845973

Email: amber.james@hants.gov.uk

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 That the Children and Young People Select Committee support the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in section 1 (paragraph 1.1) of the attached report.

2. Purpose of Report

- 2.1 Hampshire County Council's strategic approach to meeting the needs of disabled children and their families who meet the need for overnight respite is to develop a wider range of options than purely support from overnight residential respite provision. The strategy has been developed through engagement with parents, carers and providers to provide a sustainable offer to disabled children and their families now and in the future.
- 2.2 The purpose of this report is to inform the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services of the outcomes from the consultation of the proposal to close two of Hampshire's residential respite homes, Merrydale and Sunbeams. The report outlines the contextual position in relation to current and proposed overnight respite services delivered by Hampshire County Council, the impact on the cohort of children currently receiving respite from Merrydale and Sunbeams and the feedback from the consultation.
- 2.3 On 17 July 2017, the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services gave permission to commence a public and staff consultation on the proposal to close Sunbeams and Merrydale.
- 2.4 Feedback received during the consultation has indicated that the majority of respondents disagree with the proposals to close the homes and a clear view that residential overnight respite provision was necessary.

2.5 Hampshire County Council has considered the views expressed through both the public and staff consultations. The County Council recognises there is strong feeling against the proposed closure of the two homes which are valued by families using them. The proposed overnight respite provision is predicated on offering families a more flexible choice of services, within the current financial constraints.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Decision Maker: | Executive Lead Member for Children's Services | | |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 | | |
| Title: | Proposals to close two overnight residential respite homes for children with disabilities as the County Council moves towards a wider range of overnight respite services. | | |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services | | |
| Contact name: | Amber James | | |
| Tel: | 01962 845973 | Email: | amber.james@hants.gov.uk |

1 Recommendations

- 1.1 Taking into account relevant information and the outcomes of the public and staff consultation, and the petition received, it is recommended that Merrydale and Sunbeams residential respite homes for disabled children close in Spring 2018.

2 Executive summary

- 2.1 Hampshire County Council's strategic approach to meeting the needs of disabled children and their families who meet the criteria for overnight respite is to develop a wider range of options rather than continuing to purely provide support with overnight residential respite provision. This strategy has been developed through engagement with parents, carers and providers with a view to providing a sustainable offer to disabled children and their families.
- 2.2 On 17 July 2017, the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services gave permission to commence a public and staff consultation on the proposal to close Sunbeams and Merrydale – two County Council maintained residential respite homes.
- 2.3 The purpose of this report is to inform the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services of the outcomes of public and staff consultation.
- 2.4 Feedback received during the consultation has indicated that the majority of respondents disagree with the proposals to close the homes and a clear view that residential overnight respite provision was necessary.

3 Contextual Information

- 3.1 The Breaks for Carers of Disabled Children Regulations 2011 place a duty on local authorities to provide a range of services for disabled children and their families which includes, “overnight care in the homes of disabled children or elsewhere.”
- 3.2 Local authorities have a duty under the Equality Act 2010 section 149 to have due regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it; and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 3.3 Disabled children have their needs assessed by qualified children’s social workers against Hampshire County Council’s eligibility criteria. The County Allocation Panel (CAP) consisting of disabled children’s team managers, a district manager, and an in-house respite home manager approves individual children for overnight respite, where the need has been clearly identified via assessment and planning.
- 3.4 Following assessment and approval, regular programmed overnight stays may be provided by one of the three County Council residential respite homes, a specialist respite carer or with an external provider. As at November 2017, 126 children and young people are currently receiving overnight respite across the range of respite provision.

4 Current overnight respite provision in Hampshire

- 4.1 Overnight respite is currently provided either in one of the three County Council residential respite homes – Merrydale in Kings Worthy, Winchester; Sunbeams in Aldershot; and Firvale in Basingstoke – or purchased via the County Council’s contract with external providers. Overnight respite is also delivered via the Specialist Respite Care scheme (formerly ‘Family Link’).
- 4.2 As at 1 November 2017, there were 126 children receiving overnight respite care. Merrydale and Sunbeams were supporting 35 children who were receiving 1,188 overnights per annum, which represents 28% of the total cohort of children receiving overnight respite as at 1 November 2017. 91 (72%) children were receiving overnights through Firvale, external provision or Specialist Respite Care (this is a form of specialist respite foster care – see below). Children can require a high level of staff support whilst staying at a residential home and staffing levels vary depending on the child’s needs and individual care plans. Typically the staffing ratio is two children to one member of staff. However, some children receive one-to-one or two-to-one support, depending on their level of need.
- 4.3 Children and young people accessing Merrydale and Sunbeams receive an allocated number of overnight stays determined upon their assessed need. The

current allocation of nights per child ranges from 16 nights per year to 61 nights per year. This includes a mix of week day and weekend stays. Which nights are allocated to a child are agreed with the family on an individual basis taking into account the home's ability to meet demand for stays during weekends and school holidays.

- 4.4 As at 1 November 2017, there were 16 children accessing 442 nights in the 5 social care beds in Firvale. 2 children are in the process of being introduced to the home via tea visits who will be receiving 48 nights.
- 4.5 There are currently 50 children receiving their overnight respite from external providers. This equates to 1,338 nights per annum. The providers are Keys Care, Kids, Rose Road and Beechside. In addition 2 children are receiving a total of 58 overnights at the school they attend.
- 4.6 23 children are receiving overnight respite through the Specialist Respite Care service, a total of 782 nights per annum. This service is described later in this report.
- 4.7 The three in-house County Council units are described below.

4.8 Firvale (not proposed to close)

Firvale is a purpose built nine-bed home in Basingstoke within which the County Council and Hampshire Hospitals Foundation Trust (HHFT) jointly deliver services to a cohort of children who have very complex needs.

4.9 Merrydale, Kings Worthy, Winchester

Merrydale is a 13-bed residential respite home. As at 1 November 2017, there were 19 children using Merrydale. Whilst not a purpose built home, over the years a number of adaptations have been made to ensure the needs and safety of the children using the home and the regulatory requirements have continued to be met.

The potential property liabilities associated with Merrydale over the next five to ten years have been assessed by the County Council's Property Services Department. It is expected that over this period, a minimum of £420,000 would have to be invested in the Merrydale building to ensure its safe and continued use. Works already identified include upgrading the bathrooms/wet rooms, laundry, kitchenettes, internal and external decoration and specialist garden equipment/furniture.

4.10 Sunbeams, Aldershot

Sunbeams is a four-bed respite home and as at 1 November 2017, there were 16 children accessing its services. Sunbeams is co-located within premises that also deliver other services for children and young people. The children who access Sunbeams have severe learning disabilities. Whilst not a purpose built home, over the years a number of adaptations have been made to the premises

to ensure the needs and safety of the children using the home and the regulatory requirements are met.

The potential property liabilities of Sunbeams over the next five to ten years have been assessed by the County Council's Property Services Department. It is expected that over this period, as a minimum £330,000 would have to be invested to ensure its safe and continued use. Works already identified include the replacement of two boilers and lighting systems.

Contrary to public belief raised during the public consultation, there is no covenant in place on the Sunbeams' titles.

4.11 Average bed night rates

The table below shows a comparison of average bed night rates, based on staffing ratios, between the in-house and external residential respite units for the 2015/16 financial year, and assuming 80% occupancy.

The 2015/16 actuals show the actual average unit rates per night, per service user during the financial year April 2015 to March 2016. The 1:2 and 1:1 rates compare the average contracted rates per night, per service user for those ratios of care compared to the equivalent in-house rate, assuming 80% occupancy. The table below sets out the bed night costs for Merrydale and Sunbeams.

| | Sunbeams | Merrydale | External |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| 2015/16 Actuals | £588.63 | £635.59 | £319.92 |
| 1:2 rate** (per night) based on 80% occupancy | £470.78 | £383.60 | *£278.40 |
| 1:1 rate** (per night) | £686.40 | £626.58 | *£561.34 |

* Average contracted rates

** Based on all in-house service users being one ratio at 80% occupancy

5 The Pilot Projects

- 5.1 Over the last three years, the County Council has worked with parents of children with disabilities to explore new ways to provide overnight respite within a context of working to improve choice and increased flexibility. Service user engagement, pilot projects and national research show a clear preference towards options which provide greater personalisation of overnight respite for disabled children and young people, and their parents and carers.
- 5.2 Hampshire's Children's Services Department has a long history of engagement with children who have disabilities and their parents, and has carried out a number of formal public consultations on proposals for change. Throughout 2015 and 2016, substantial engagement has taken place with children with disabilities and their parents, and with providers of overnight respite services, to understand

what service users want to receive from overnight respite, and what the external service providers have to offer.

- 5.3 The County Council has developed a valued partnership with the Hampshire Parent Carer Network (HPCN) and Parent Voice, both contributing to consider how overnight respite is provided. Feedback from focus groups, workshops and surveys involving HPCN, Parent Voice and families who currently receive overnight respite, has contributed to option development and appraisal.
- 5.4 Engagement with families told the County Council that:
- There is a desire for a wider choice of overnight respite, beyond a stay in a traditional respite home;
 - There is a desire to offer children and young people the opportunity to take part in exciting and stimulating activities as a core part of the respite offer;
 - There is a need to support older children to develop life skills and independent living skills as part of an overnight break
 - There is a need for parents and carers to have access to help to find solutions for underlying issues – such as sleep deprivation – which would enable families to become more resilient;
 - Parents and carers have requested more variety of duration of overnight respite, particularly when travel time to and from a respite setting is taken into account;
 - Some families would like to be able to combine an overnight respite for the whole family with shared and individual activities available in a supported environment; and
 - There is a need to offer age-appropriate overnight respite.
- 5.5 Research and engagement with providers of services to disabled children showed that:
- There was a significant reliance on the local authority in commissioning services, which meant that the market responded to the demands and needs identified to them by local authorities, rather than the wishes of families; and
 - Small scale projects and initiatives in particular locations, offered alternatives to traditional overnight respite.
- 5.6 Following further discussion with families, it was agreed to pilot new approaches on a small scale, allowing the County Council, providers and families to work together to co-produce new services and test how they worked.
- 5.7 During 2016 five pilots were carried out to test the feasibility and viability of the alternative breaks. The pilots were reviewed at the mid-point and showed that families were reporting an increase in satisfaction in the standard of care and the suitability of the break when compared to a residential respite break.
- 5.8 During the pilots, workshops were carried out with the pilot providers to gather feedback, develop specifications and discuss scalability. An end of pilot survey was sent to all the families that took part and they were also invited to take part in a focus group. A short questionnaire was sent to all families who were in

receipt of current residential respite care to gather their views on the pilot concepts.

5.9 The five pilots and their outcomes were;

1) TEC (Technology Enabled Care) formerly Telecare

TEC is a way of providing support to families via assistive technology. The pilot ran with 30 children and families who were supported in their home through a range of equipment such as sensors, alarms, CCTV, monitors etc. The equipment meant that parents, who were often up multiple times in the night checking on their child, or perhaps even sleeping next to their child to check on them regularly, were able to have improved sleep patterns leading to improved peace of mind and a reduction in stress.

The pilot was not only successful in terms of improved outcomes for families but also in terms of cost avoidance.

2) Family Breaks

The purpose of this pilot was to provide an opportunity for all the family to enjoy time together in a safe environment which meets their needs. Five families received a total of 21 nights provided by Sebastian's Action Trust at The Bluebells.

There was mixed feedback from the pilot families, supported by only 40% of respondents to the wider survey expressing an interest in this type of break.

3) Activity Breaks

This break aimed to enable children and young people to enjoy a diverse range of physical activities that they may not normally have access to at a residential unit. Six families attended Hampshire County Council's Runways End activity centre, with Disability Challengers providing the care support and HC3S the catering for a total of 18 nights.

The pilots were well received; however families told us that they would like a range of activities on offer not limited to activity centres. A survey of current residential respite providers found that a wide range of activities were currently already on offer, including, trips to the zoo, country parks and theme parks. Activity Breaks are limited by the Ofsted 56 night restriction¹ which would make this option less attractive to providers.

¹ The Residential Holiday Schemes for Disabled Children (England) Regulations 2013: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/1394/made> Ofsted guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/ofsted-inspections-of-residential-holiday-schemes-for-disabled-children>: "A provider may operate at any time throughout the year. There is no minimum number of days they can operate. However, a provider cannot operate for more than 56 days in any 12-month period. No individual child can be accommodated for more than 28 consecutive days in any 12-month period."

4) 16+ Independence

This was a targeted break to deliver individual outcomes for young people to achieve more independence moving into adulthood. Four families took part receiving 10 nights each.

The outcomes of the pilot greatly surpassed the expectations of the parents and young people and demonstrated that, over a period of time, significant outcomes could be achieved that would reduce reliance on long term support.

5) Intensive Support Programme

The aim of this pilot was to support families in addressing sleep issues, to reduce any potential reliance on residential respite or an increase in residential respite care. Ten families took part in the pilot which has been extended for a 6 month period to allow for the longer term interventions required to effect sustained changes.

Initial feedback from the pilot provider was that it was taking longer than expected to demonstrate any benefits and that the issues presented were more complex than anticipated. This type of intervention is likely to deliver more benefits as a preventative measure to prevent increases in respite and may be less beneficial to extremely complex or high need children.

5.10 The new service offer

5.11 The pilot outcomes have been used to develop the new offer planned. The table below sets out the full scope of the new offer planned to become available to families eligible for overnight respite. Options within this new offer are not mutually exclusive, and families would be able to create overnight respite packages which meet the needs of their children. Families' choice of overnight respite can vary over time as the needs of the family change.

| New service offer | Description of service | External provider or in-house? | New or existing service? |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Firvale – residential overnight respite provision | Firvale is a purpose built nine-bed home in Basingstoke. Four beds are for children and young people with complex health and disability needs, funded by HHFT. Another five beds provide overnight respite for children and young people with severe learning disabilities, funded by Hampshire County Council. The children who access Firvale have severe learning disabilities, complex health needs and severe physical disabilities. | In-house | Existing |
| Revised Overnight Respite | A new framework agreement is now in place which provides families' access to three contracted providers with additional | External | Existing but refreshed |

| New service offer | Description of service | External provider or in-house? | New or existing service? |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Framework Agreement | providers currently going through the application process. | | |
| Specialist Respite Care | Formerly known as 'Family Link,' Specialist Respite Care is a form of respite for families. Specialist respite carers are registered foster carers who are linked to a family to provide overnight respite for children. Specialist respite carers, with the support of their supervising social worker from the Children's Services Fostering Team and the child's social worker, provide breaks which can be for a few hours at a time or can be overnight, depending on the needs of the family. | In-house | Existing but refreshed |
| Whole Family Overnight Breaks | Family Breaks provide an opportunity for the whole family to go away together, spending time at a location that is fully equipped to support those with learning difficulties and disabilities. The County Council is due to develop this service and an approved list of providers will be in place later in the year. Families would also be able to request consideration of new providers to be added to the list to widen the choice of where they spend the break. | External | New |
| Care Support | A family may wish to have a break in their own home, either for shorter periods during the day or having a carer stay overnight, so the child does not need to stay somewhere else e.g. in a residential setting. This could be with or without the parents in the home. | External | Existing but refreshed |
| Enhanced activities | In consultation with children and families, in-house and external providers offer a range of on and off-site activities. Where an additional need is identified, for example, an increase in activity centre-based trips, an enhanced offer can be supported via the existing short breaks activities programme. Activity Breaks can also be accessed via family Breaks. | External | New |

6 Proposal to close Merrydale and Sunbeams

- 6.1 In 2007, '*Aiming High for Disabled Children*' accelerated a change in approach from providing overnight respite for disabled children in primarily institution-based care, to offering a range of services which enables disabled children and young people to remain in their communities and alongside their disabled and non-disabled peers.²
- 6.2 The County Council has been reviewing how it provides overnight respite to disabled children and their families over the past 3 years to expand the range of services available to give greater choice to current and future users of in-house residential respite.
- 6.3 As outlined in 5.4, engagement with families took place to consider what alternative options may be appropriate for children and families leading to an initial pilot period and then the development of the alternative options outlined in 5.11.
- 6.4 Two of the in-house homes (Merrydale and Sunbeams) require significant capital investment to improve them. The County Council remains committed to providing high quality services to disabled children and their families within a reducing budget. The County Council would put capital investment into the refurbishment of these homes if it thought that this was the appropriate way to support disabled children and their families for the future as it has with the residential children's homes. However, this paper sets out that this is not the best approach to delivering a range of services to disabled children.
- 6.5 Engagement with providers and analysis of the cost and quality of external provision evidences that the County Council can commission an equivalent level of service without the infrastructure costs creating a revenue saving of £452,000 per year.
- 6.6 On 17 July 2017, the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services gave permission to commence a public and staff consultation on the proposal to close Sunbeams and Merrydale.

6.7 Financial context

- 6.8 The prolonged period of austerity has led to significant reductions in government grant for the County Council. In response, the County Council has worked diligently to stretch every penny and deliver more with less money – achieving

² *Aiming High for Disabled Children: better support for families*. HM Treasury and Department for Education and Skills, May 2007.
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/PU213.pdf>

over £340 million in recurring savings, whilst protecting the quality of services as far as possible and keeping Council Tax low.

6.9 The table below shows the **net** budgets and outturns for the County Council's three residential respite homes. This includes capital purchases:

| Residential respite home | 2016/17 Budget | 2016/17 Outturn | Variance | 2017/18 Budget |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Sunbeams: | 459,000 | 453,808 | (5,192) | 466,000 |
| Merrydale: | 628,000 | 794,631 | 166,631 | 645,000 |

6.10 If the decision is taken to close the two homes, it is estimated that £452,000 would be saved. These estimated savings have been calculated taking into account the saving that would be made if Merrydale and Sunbeams were to close as well as the additional costs associated with increasing capacity both at Firvale and purchased respite with external providers.

6.11 The proposal to close Sunbeams and Merrydale is being made on the basis of:

- The future availability of a new offer of overnight respite which is more aligned with feedback from service users and their families, and offers a wider range of options than the service historically available;
- Analysis that greater value for money per bed per night can be achieved by working more closely with independent providers. The County Council wants to ensure that any money spent is on the children receiving the service, not on infrastructure costs; and
- The ongoing capital and revenue costs associated with maintaining Sunbeams and Merrydale, both of which require significant on-going investment to ensure they are able to meet the continuing and forecast needs of their client group.

7 The Consultation Methodology

7.1 Staff/trade union consultation methodology

7.2 The proposals in the consultation would directly impact on staff. The proposal would mean a reduction in staffing equivalent to 27.07 FTE (38 individual staff members) of which 23.06 FTE are permanent employees and 4.01 FTE are temporary employees (based on staffing data 31 December 2017).

- There are currently 22 individual members of staff working at Merrydale (16.01FTE)
- There are currently 16 individual members of staff working at Sunbeams (11.03 FTE)

- 7.3 All possible steps would be taken to minimise compulsory redundancies arising from the proposed home closures. With this in mind, the opportunity to apply for Enhanced Voluntary Redundancy (EVR2) has been offered to staff across all three homes. The application window has been extended to allow for the proposed closing date for EVR2 applications to be after the Executive Lead Member's decision on the proposals, allowing staff to consider their application with full knowledge of the decision outcome.
- 7.4 Firvale staff have been allowed to apply for EVR2, on the basis that applications from Firvale staff would only be accepted where it guarantees a redeployment opportunity for a displaced staff member from either Sunbeams or Merrydale, and would prevent a compulsory redundancy.
- 7.5 The current enhanced redundancy package is known as 'EVR2' and offers payment equivalent to 20 weeks' pay or compulsory redundancy entitlement (maximum of 30 weeks) whichever is the higher. Eligibility criteria based upon length of service and contract type apply to EVR2 entitlement.
- 7.6 Staff who are Members of the Local Government Pension Scheme who have over 2 years pensionable service and are aged 55 or over are entitled to receive their full redundancy payment and unreduced pension access, regardless of whether they leave on EVR2 or compulsory redundancy grounds.
- 7.7 The potential cost of EVR2 for Sunbeams and Merrydale staff is approximately £273,900. The maximum pension strain would be £160,900* (*based on available data for 31 March 2018).
- 7.8 Staff that do not apply for EVR2 would be at risk of compulsory redundancy and would be given redeployment status and support for a three month period to help them secure alternative employment within the County Council. Compulsory redundancy would be a last resort.
- 7.9 Should staff be successful in securing redeployment into another role within the County Council, reasonable training would be provided, as required.
- 7.10 Outplacement support would be provided to staff at risk of compulsory redundancy in the form of a workshop to provide skills and guidance in areas such as writing CVs, completing job application forms and interview skills.
- 7.11 All affected staff and their union representatives have been consulted on the staffing implications of the proposed closures.
- 7.12 Staff briefings took place with staff in Merrydale, Sunbeams and Firvale on 14 June 2017, prior to the consultation period, to inform staff of the decision to ask the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services for permission to consult on the proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams. Union representatives were invited to support staff at this meeting.
- 7.13 All affected staff within the specialist respite service and their union representatives have been consulted on potential closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams and the impact on staffing. A separate staff and union consultation

took place alongside the public consultation between 7 August and 2 October 2017.

- 7.14 Recognised trade union and employee representatives were fully informed of the proposals through a briefing at the union group meeting on 19 July 2017 and an s.188 notice which was issued on 4 August 2017. There have been further meetings during the consultation period on 17 August and 13 September 2017 with union representatives where they have had the opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns.
- 7.15 Three staff briefings took place at the start of consultation followed by nine HR drop in sessions across the three homes where 42 employees, employed at the time, attended individual sessions. Three staffing briefings were held post consultation to update staff on the outcome of the staff and union consultation and update them on new timescales.
- 7.16 Staff have been encouraged to provide comments and feedback through:
- a) Staff briefings – held in August, October 2017.
 - b) HR Drop in sessions held throughout August and September 2017
 - c) Team meetings
 - d) Emails to their relevant human resources teams.
 - e) Trade union representatives or elected staff representatives
- 7.17 Managers, together with dedicated HR support, ensured staff members were given every opportunity to ask questions and offer feedback throughout the staff consultation process. Questions have been captured and a frequently asked set of questions and answers has been circulated to staff via email and have been placed on the restructure web page for Hampshire County Council staff.

7.18 The Public Consultation Methodology

- 7.19 The County Council carried out an eight-week open consultation from 7 August 2017 to 2 October 2017 to seek residents' and stakeholders' views on the proposals to close overnight respite homes at Merrydale in Winchester and Sunbeams in Aldershot.
- 7.20 During the consultation period, communication took place in a range of ways to raise awareness of the consultation and provide opportunities for key stakeholders to raise questions.
- 7.21 'Unstructured' responses could also be sent via email or written letter and those received by the consultation close date were incorporated into the consultation findings report.

7.22 Communications/publicity

- 7.23 Ahead of, and during the consultation period, communications took place in a range of ways to raise awareness of the consultation and provide opportunities for key stakeholders to raise questions.

- Pre-engagement workshops were held with representative parents and Hampshire Parent Carer Network (HPCN). Feedback from these events helped to shape the development of the consultation.
- A dedicated webpage was set up on Hantsweb (Hampshire County Council's website), providing full details of the consultation timeframe, the drop-in events and links to the consultation document and online questionnaire. The web address for the consultation web page or hyperlinks to the page were included in all communications publicising the consultation.
- A news item was placed on the home page of the County Council's external facing website (Hantsweb) and also on its intranet for staff (Hantsnet) with encouragement to both respond to, and spread the word about, the consultation. Information was also displayed on the plasma screens in the County Council's headquarters' reception/foyer and café areas where there is a lot of traffic in terms of both County Council staff and visitors who are not County Council personnel.
- An email in-box was set up during the consultation specifically to deal with non-media enquiries relating to the consultation. Enquiries were responded to within 10 working days of receipt.
- The consultation was publicised through editorial in Hampshire newspapers, broadcast items on regional television and radio news bulletins, together with TV and radio interviews with the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services.
- Posts were placed at the start of the consultation on the County Council's Twitter feed (@hantsconnect) that has 44,000 followers, Hampshire County Council's Facebook account (over 3,000 followers) and on the County Council's LinkedIn account (11,000 followers). Additional reminders were posted at intervals during the consultation period. The postings were aimed at alerting people to the consultation and encouraging responses.
- Letters were sent to the families who would be directly affected by the proposals if they are agreed. The letters alerted them to the consultation, providing links to read the document and questionnaire. The letters also advised families about the opportunity to attend one of the drop-in events. Additionally, social workers met with the families in their own homes.
- Information about the consultation was sent to Support4SEND, Hantslocaloffer, Hampshire Parent Carer Network, Parent Voice and Community Service Volunteers, for adding to their own websites and sharing with/dissemination to parents and carers of children with learning difficulties and disabilities within their networks.
- Through the County Council's schools communication channel, information was disseminated to all of Hampshire's 526 schools' head teachers and governors, and schools with nursery units (11) and the County Council's three maintained

nursery schools to notify them of the consultation and asking for details and links to be included in their own parent mail communications.

- A briefing paper, copy of the consultation document and the consultation questionnaire were sent, via email, to all Hampshire County Councillors and Hampshire MPs.
- Letters were sent to, and an information and engagement event was held for professional agency stakeholders – including health commissioners and providers.
- Letters were sent to, and an information and engagement event was held for external providers of residential respite services.
- Consultation meetings were held with staff working in the County Council's residential respite homes.
- Easy Read versions of the consultation document and response form were made available to all parents/carers through children's social workers, and on request. Paper copies of the Easy Read documents were posted on Hantsweb for ease of access. The online response form also linked to an online Easy Read questionnaire, in an effort to make the consultation as inclusive as possible.

7.24 Communication with families directly affected by the proposals

7.25 To aid children and young people with disabilities, and their parents, who would be directly impacted by the proposals, one-to-one meetings were arranged for them with children's social workers and paper copies of the Information Pack and Response Form were sent to families by post. Meetings with children's social workers were designed to enable those directly affected by the proposals to make an informed response to the consultation. The children's social workers were able to discuss the proposals with children and parents, and with them, consider appropriate and available alternative services which would meet their respite needs, should the decision be made to close one or both residential respite homes.

7.26 In addition, a series of six drop-in consultation events were organised, enabling contact between parents and interested people to talk directly with County Council officers from the Children's Services department. The events were advertised on the County Council's consultation webpage, at Sunbeams and Merrydale, through the Hampshire Parent Carer Network and Parent Voice, in local press and through the County Council's social media channels.

8 Response to the Public Consultation

(Full analysis of the public consultation can be found at Appendix C)

- 8.1 A total of 366 responses to the consultation questionnaire were submitted. 339 responses were received via the online response form, of which 3 were from an organisation or group, 336 from individual responses. Of those individual responses, 33 were the easy-read online version of the consultation questionnaire.
- 8.2 There were 27 responses received via the paper response form; one from an organisation or group and 26 from individual responses. In addition, 12 'unstructured' responses were also received by the consultation deadline; nine were from members of the public, two responses from two political representatives and one from a stakeholder organisation. A list of organisations or groups (where names were provided) can be found in appendix two of the consultation findings report.
- 8.3 141 responses were received from parents, carers and family members of children with disabilities or special educational needs. Of these, 98 responses were from families of a disabled child accessing overnight respite, 85 responses (25%) were received from respondents that indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Merrydale or Sunbeams:
- **55** were from those who indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Merrydale.
 - **30** were from those who indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Sunbeams.
- 8.4 Of these responses, two were received from young people who currently use the homes. 49% of respondents with a disabled child stated their child was aged 8-15 whilst 33% stated their child was 16-18 years.
- 8.5 22 responses were received from staff working at Sunbeams or Merrydale.
- 8.6 A petition entitled, "Prevent the closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams respite centres" was received by Hampshire County Council on 22 December 2017. This contained 4313 verified signatories.

8.7 Contextual responses about the proposed closures

- 8.8 The consultation responses indicate that there is strong concern about the proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams and that whilst the buildings may need improvement, ensuring the provision of overnight respite remains necessary.
- 8.9 Respondents questioned the County Council's use of the term "institutionalised". The use of this language in the Consultation Information Pack was to recognise that traditional overnight respite tends to lend itself to disabled children being cared for in isolation from their broader community, rather than supporting them to be a part of it. Such an environment is restrictive as the requirements of the organisation may stop truly individualised plans being created for children and it

is the County Council's vision to provide a range of options that support individualisation and more opportunities for skills and independence development.

- 8.10 Parents have told us that they would like an increased offer and choice of provision. The County Council has responded to this by growing alternative provision of respite but acknowledges that for some children a traditional overnight respite provision is the right service within that wider offer to meet their needs. However, families should be choosing this for their child out of preference to meet their particular circumstances, rather than it being the only offer available.
- 8.11 The first set of questions in the consultation response form asked respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed with the proposal to close Merrydale and Sunbeams and what the most important aspects of overnight respite are for children and their families.

8.12 To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Merrydale?

87% of respondents had a strong concern about the proposal to close Merrydale, either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing.

There was a negative response regarding the closure of Merrydale from all response groups, however some groups were more concerned than others.

Respondents who indicated they were a family member of a child with disabilities were more likely to disagree with the proposals than any other group (94%).

Respondents that indicated they had a health or disability issue were more likely to disagree (88%) with the proposals than those without health or disability issues (86%).

Parents or carers with older children (ages 16-25) who currently use respite homes, were less likely to agree with the proposals (88%) in comparison to parents or carers with younger children (ages 0-15) who use respite homes (83%).

8.13 To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Sunbeams?

As with the response about the proposal to close Merrydale, 87% of respondents had a strong concern about the proposal to close Sunbeams, either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing.

There was a negative response regarding the closure of Sunbeams from all response groups, however some groups were more concerned than others.

Respondents who indicated they were a family member of a child with disabilities were more likely to disagree with the proposals than any other group (97%).

Respondents that indicated they had a health or disability issue were more likely to disagree (88%) with the proposals than those without health or disability issues (86%).

Parents or carers with older children (ages 16-25) who currently use respite homes, are less likely to agree with the proposals (92%) in comparison to parents or carers with younger children (ages 0-15) who use respite homes (84%).

8.14 The most important aspects of respite for children with disabilities

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of several aspects of overnight respite.

Almost all respondents felt that it was very important that children using overnight respite felt, 'happy' (96%), 'secure' (96%) and 'safe' (95%).

Although still viewed as important by the majority, a smaller proportion of respondents felt that 'making their own decisions' (62%) and 'having access to facilities and equipment not available at home' (64%) were very important aspects of respite for children.

The level of importance given to each aspect of respite care did vary slightly across the core respondent groups. Respondents who worked in respite care were more likely to see all aspects of respite provision as similarly important, whereas parents and carers placed much greater emphasis on the safety and care of their child, than their need for equipment or developing independence.

A further factor that impacted on the perceived importance of different aspects of respite was the age of the child with disabilities. Respondents who identified that they were a parent or carer were asked how old the child is/children are who have a disability. Responses showed that respite care being with friends, having access to facilities/equipment that is not available at home and making their own decisions was relatively more important to those in the older age group.

8.15 Important aspects of respite care for parents/carers

All respondents were asked to choose what they thought the most important aspects of overnight respite are for parents or carers with children with disabilities. 'A break from caring' (91%) and 'time spent with other children in the family' (88%) were considered to be the most important aspects of overnight respite by the majority of respondents.

Those with very young children at home (ages 0-4) identify this as the most important aspect (100%) above any other group.

Parents or carers with children at home thought that spending time with family is an important aspect of respite care. Those with children in the 0-4 age bracket identified this as the most important aspect above any other group.

8.16 The Impact of proposed closures on respondents

Respondents were encouraged to consider and set out the potential impact of the proposed closures, specifically: *To describe what impact, if any, the proposed closures would have on them, their family, people they know or work with, or their group or organisation.*

A group of medical professionals from the Child Health Department, Royal Hampshire County Hospital (Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust) in their collective response to the consultation highlighted three potential impacts of the proposed closures: increased attendance for mental health related issues in siblings; an increased length of stays in hospitals, as often if a child is recovering from an illness, the discharge from hospital to a respite setting can be facilitated earlier than discharge to home; and the potential increase in demand from parents asking to support Education Health and Care Plan requests for out of county placements.

- **To describe what impact, if any, the proposed closures would have on them, their family, people they know or work with, or their group or organisation.**

285 responses were received.

The most common themes were:

- loss of rest for parents and carers (33%)
- increased stress for parents and carers (30%)
- impact on siblings and family (28%)
- the loss of a safe, supportive facility (28%)
- wider service and financial pressures (22%)
- the emotional impact on children of moving from provision they are familiar with and staff they trust (21%)
- the loss of experienced staff (10%)
- anger that the outcome is pre-determined (11%)

8.17 Loss of rest for parents and carers

Families who currently receive overnight respite will continue to receive support whilst they are still eligible so there should be no loss of rest for parents and carers if the proposals are agreed and implemented.

The County Council is clear that there will not be any reductions in children's current overnight respite care packages if they choose to access an alternative residential overnight respite provision. Reassessments will not be required if the decision is taken to close Merrydale and/ or Sunbeams. Ongoing reviews will continue to ensure that services remain appropriate to children and their families.

Families who are newly assessed as requiring respite support will also continue to be able to access this type of provision.

Children's Services eligibility criteria remains unchanged. It is the location of the delivery of the support, and the range of support on offer that is changing.

8.18 Increased stress for parents and carers

There is no reduction in care proposed should the decision be made to close Merrydale and Sunbeams. The Council will work with all affected families to identify alternative arrangements that are suitable to meet their child/children's needs. The approach that has been and would be taken is outlined in the sections below with the aim that there is no increased stress for parents and carers.

8.19 Impact on siblings and family

Concerns were raised through the consultation that the proposals would affect siblings who are able to spend time with parents accessing activities that their disabled sibling may not be able to engage in or may not want to, when they are having overnight stays at Merrydale and Sunbeams. If it is agreed that the homes should close, a suitable, alternative option would be offered so that sibling time with parents could be maintained.

The consultation responses also raised wider questions about the support offered to young carers and siblings of children with disabilities. Children's Services currently funds Hampshire Young Carers Alliance (HYCA) to provide a young carers' service.

Via the Short Break Activities grants, Hampshire County Council currently funds provision which allows siblings to attend activities. These presently include YMCA, Avon Tyrell and some Disability Challengers schemes. These inclusive services enable children with a disability to enjoy Short Breaks activities with their siblings, and enables families to access one service for their children.

Where families give consent for their details to be shared, families of children with disabilities can be linked up; perhaps where there are children and siblings in similar circumstances, giving the families the opportunity to share experiences, and benefit from new friendships and support networks.

8.20 The loss of a safe, supportive facility

The County Council recognises that it is important that children feel safe and secure where they receive care away from their families. Parents and carers need to build trusting relationships with staff and change can be difficult for children and their parents. There are obvious emotional ties between children and their families with Merrydale and Sunbeams where trusting relationships have been built.

If the decision is made to close these provisions, opportunities will be put in place to enable these endings and goodbyes to be managed and the children's time at these provisions celebrated, recognising that the way that this is achieved may well be individual for each child.

Families would be supported to build trusting relationships with new providers and their staff. Social workers will support children to have a managed transition, agreed with their family, which works with the child and family's timescales.

8.21 The emotional impact on children of moving from provision they are familiar with and staff they trust

Care packages would not be reduced for any child receiving overnight respite currently at Merrydale and Sunbeams. A suitable alternative would be offered through discussion between children's social workers and families and they would be supported through a transition that helps them get to know the new respite environment and staff group and that all questions and concerns are addressed.

The transition from one setting to another may cause stress and anxiety to the directly affected children and families. Given the needs of children attending Merrydale and Sunbeams, the impact of such change for them could be particularly challenging. To enable these transitions to be successful, social workers would undertake individualised planning for each child. There would be opportunities for the child to be visited by staff from their new provision at home, to make visits to the provision and for staff from Merrydale and Sunbeams as well as parents to share information about the children they care for with the new provider.

All the children and families directly affected by the proposals were offered one-to-one meetings with a social worker during the consultation to explore what their individual options would be. Each child has a potential option identified in the event of closure. Families have been supported to visit alternative settings if they wished to and for some children, these new respite arrangements have been progressed in advance of any decision, at the parent's request.

Parents and carers of children accessing Firvale have also been made aware of the potential changes to the in-house offer. This group may also be impacted in the event of any closure due to potential new children accessing Firvale as an alternative.

Where families have chosen not to identify an alternative, social workers have used their own professional judgement based on the knowledge of the family to identify a potential suitable alternative. These are not fixed and should the decision be taken to close one or both of the homes, families would have the opportunity to have further discussions with their social workers about the alternative options available. Individualised transition plans would be put in place for each child. Children would have the opportunity to visit any new provision prior to commencing overnights and their care plan would be reviewed regularly to ensure it meets the needs of the child.

Children's Services monitors and reviews children's care plans jointly with their family to ensure that they are effective; this includes any respite arrangements. The County Council would ensure that full transition plans are agreed with families before any proposed closures take effect. All providers of overnight respite put in place individual care plans for each child, informed by information from the child or young person, their parents or carers and anyone else identified. This ensures that the provider is able to meet the individual needs of a child and tailor its support accordingly.

If the decision is made to close Merrydale and Sunbeams the County Council would work with providers to support the transition plans for groups of children. External providers would use this information to look at matching children, for example to maintain school friendships and existing relationships. Children and young people who currently access Merrydale and Sunbeams would continue to have opportunities to mix with an appropriate peer group which would enable them to maintain existing and establish new, relationships.

The alternative overnight respite providers are established and experienced in caring for children with complex needs and disabilities. Many Hampshire families already access these services. They are experienced in welcoming and settling new children into their environment, making bonds and developing trusting relationships with children and their families. The staff work with parents to understand the needs of their children and how best to meet these.

The County Council has considered whether, if the decision was made to close the homes, they be kept open longer to allow those who are 16 or 17 years old the opportunity to move to adult provision (preventing a move to an alternative overnight respite provision and then a potential further move to an adult provision). This would not be possible but the County Council acknowledges that two moves in such a short period would not be the best outcome for these young people. Therefore for the children approaching adulthood, alternative plans would be focused on accessing their adult provisions earlier, negating the need for a further change wherever possible.

8.22 The loss of experienced staff

The options for existing staff are discussed in section 7.

Staff who may leave under EVR/CR will have valuable skills and experience relevant to being a foster carer providing short-term respite care in their homes for children with disabilities. Staff would be eligible to apply to become a foster carer for the Specialist Respite Care Service (SRC). Information about Specialist Respite Care is provided in section 8.36.

8.23 Wider service and financial pressures

Concerns were raised during the consultation that the impact on families could potentially lead to family breakdowns or families needing further support, perhaps even full time care.

Children and families would not receive a reduction in overnight respite as a result of these proposals. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the closure of one or two in-house units in Children's Services would result in a displacement of spend to Adults Services. Any older young people taking the opportunity to potentially transition to Adults Services earlier, as a result of any closure, would continue to be funded by Children's Services until they are 18 years old.

Where respite families are experiencing extreme difficulties providers can be approached to offer emergency overnights, including same day referrals. All contracted providers are expected to consider emergency respite placements when the need arises. For children known to them this is much easier, but where possible they will also consider children they have not previously cared for. One provider will have a bed specifically for emergencies, which will be kept free for such instances.

8.24 Anger that the outcome is pre-determined

It is recognised that some people hold the view that the outcome of the consultation has been pre-determined. However, no decision about the proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams has yet been made.

8.25 Views on alternative options

8.26 Respondents were then asked to consider the alternative options presented:

- **For their comments on the proposals, and the alternative options which have been considered or rejected.**

8.27 Alternative Overnight Residential Respite

11% of respondents commented about the alternative respite provision proposed.

The most common themes in relation to alternative overnight residential respite were:

- Limited range of options; alternative homes do not cater for the same range of disabilities
- Concerns that other local provision did not offer the same standards of care and had lower Ofsted ratings than Merrydale and Sunbeams
- Lack of clarity as to whether there are comparable facilities in the alternative options
- Distance and travel concerns
- Concerns that private homes had higher staff turnover
- Concerns that the County Council would be less able to influence the quality of provision with external providers

8.28 Limited range of options; alternative homes do not cater for the same range of disabilities

The current known overnight respite market local to Hampshire consists of;

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Firvale | Basingstoke |
| Cherry Trees | Guildford |
| Tree Tops | Chertsey |
| Castle Gate | Newbury |
| Rose Road | Southampton |
| Galena | Southampton |
| Kids | Fareham (although please note that this provision will be moving to purpose built premises in Waterlooville in the New Year) |
| Beechside | Portsmouth |

The homes above provide for the same range of needs and disabilities as Merrydale and Sunbeams currently.

For children meeting specific eligibility criteria for life limiting conditions there are also specialist settings such as;

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Naomi House | Winchester |
| Shooting Stars Chase | Guildford |
| Chestnut Tree House | West Sussex |

If other overnight respite provision is identified this will be explored with the possibility of utilising such services to offer children and their families further choice.

8.29 Concerns that the market will not be able to cope with the demand

Based on the face-to-face discussions with families and their social workers, there is currently sufficient capacity in the market to accommodate potential children transferring from Sunbeams and Merrydale, should the closures take place.

Some providers in the local market are registered charities; Rose Road, Kids, Cherry Trees (and previously Stephens Ark Mencap). There are also two local authority providers (in addition to Hampshire County Council's Firvale); Beechside is a Portsmouth City Council operated service and Castle Gate is a West Berkshire Council operated service. Galena is run by Keys Group which is a private company.

The mixed economy affords the market a level of stability. The County Council works closely with the providers and has built positive relationships over the

years to be able to support settings facing challenges. For example, should a critical provider of care be in financial difficulty the County Council would work with them to move to a more stable position whilst simultaneously monitoring the risk.

Providers have advised the County Council that they are able to meet the potential volume of nights. At this stage they are unable to comment on meeting the current particular days being received, without further detail regarding specific patterns of overnights for individual families. These details have not yet been provided at this initial scoping phase.

The potential demand increase for Firvale has been scoped and this indicates that the potential volume of nights can be met.

External providers are currently aware of potential numbers of children and numbers of nights. Should the decision be made to close one or more of the homes, more detailed discussions would be had regarding individual child needs and circumstances, to ensure that these could be met by a particular provider.

Current and potential capacity of the existing market consists of:

- a) Existing capacity, i.e. the provider is not running at full capacity within its current opening times and is able to accommodate more children within current offer;
- b) The provider is able to increase opening times thus increasing capacity, should this be required. (If this is the case it is acknowledged that staff recruitment activity may be required and would need to be built in to any transition timeline.)

If demand were to increase, effective contract management and on-going dialogue with our providers would ensure that there is sufficient capacity going forward.

There is a potential new provision in the North West of the county that will be able to apply to deliver services, adding even more market capacity to the current availability detailed above. This provision is dependent on Ofsted registration in April 2018.

Furthermore, when Kids moves to its new premises in Waterloo in 2018, this will further increase the number of beds in the market and add to the available capacity for current and future demand.

With the increased respite offer, the development of an increased number and range of arrangements with external service providers, and the development of the Specialist Respite Care service, there is a foundation for growth in respite support that would be able to meet an increase in demand. This includes consideration of forecasted population growth figures which takes into account planned new homes being built in the county over the next 6 years. Preventative interventions such as the Sleep Support service for families (where non-medical sleep issues are the main reason for respite being required) will present opportunities to tackle the core underlying issues (e.g. sleep).

Where any gaps in provision are identified later in the process for any reason, the County Council would work with current providers, and carers to fill these where possible. Where this is not feasible work with carers and the market would be undertaken to identify other solutions.

A further option for managing any gaps in provision is via a direct payment. These would enable families to commission their services directly.

The County Council's approach to contracting with external service providers ensures that any new overnight providers or new settings that meet the required standards are able to apply to deliver overnight services to Hampshire without having to wait until a new tender is issued.

If an alternative provider does not feel it is able to meet the needs of the child for any reason, there is a range of other options that would be explored to secure suitable alternative provision for the family.

8.30 Concerns that other local provision did not offer the same standards of care and had lower Ofsted ratings than Merrydale and Sunbeams

Hampshire County Council's three residential respite services Firvale, Merrydale and Sunbeams have all been graded by Ofsted as being 'Good' following their most recent inspections. All three services are managed and supported by the same management team. As such there is a consistency across all three homes in the services and care provided. All provide suitable accommodation and facilities that meet the needs of the children they look after during their respite.

All overnight respite units are inspected by Ofsted. The County Council promotes access to settings with an Ofsted rating of 'Good' or above.

Where a contracted provider has a less than 'Good' rating support is provided to develop and improve practice to move back to 'Good' at the next inspection.

During this period new families would not be referred to the service and risk assessments for existing children accessing the provision would be undertaken by the children's social worker.

Where parental choice or specific needs dictate, new children may access 'requires improvement' settings following a comprehensive risk assessment process being undertaken.

Regarding suitability of care; should the closures go ahead, more detailed discussions with providers would start to take place. Where a provider has been identified as a potential alternative for a child, information would then be shared regarding the individual needs. Providers would undertake their assessment and meet with the child to ascertain if the setting can meet their specific requirements.

8.31 Lack of clarity as to whether there are comparable facilities in the alternative options

The alternative overnight respite providers outlined in the consultation are established providers who have experience of providing overnight respite for many children and young people. The children for whom they currently provide respite have similar needs to those currently at Merrydale and Sunbeams. The settings are structured to provide environments to meet the needs of these children and young people. They will also provide appropriate peer groups for them.

The County Council's external providers of overnight respite are contracted to deliver services according to the following principles;

- Children accessing overnight respite are loved, happy, healthy, safe from harm and able to develop, thrive and fulfil their potential.
- Overnight respite staff value and nurture each child as an individual with talents, strengths and capabilities that can develop over time.
- Overnight respite providers foster positive relationships, encouraging strong bonds between children and staff in the home on the basis of jointly undertaken activities, shared daily life, domestic and non-domestic routines and established boundaries of acceptable behaviour.
- Providers are ambitious, nurturing children's school learning and out-of-school learning and their ambitions for their future.
- Providers are attentive to children's need, supporting emotional, mental and physical health needs, including repairing earlier damage to self-esteem and encouraging friendships.
- Overnight respite providers are outward facing, working with the wider system of professionals for each child, and with children's families and communities of origin to sustain links and understand past problems.
- Overnight respite providers have high expectations of staff as committed members of a team, as decision makers and as activity leaders. In support of this, children's homes should ensure all staff and managers are engaged in on-going learning about their role and the children and families they work with.
- Overnight respite is provided in a safe and stimulating environment in high-quality buildings, with spaces that support, nurture and allow privacy as well as common spaces and spaces to be active.
- Providers offer a range of on and off site activities which meet the needs of individual children and respond to their preferences.
- Overnight respite staff are sensitive when listening to the wishes and feelings of each child, especially those with communication challenges. They ensure that all children are able to participate and be involved in planning activities, and providing feedback on the service.

Each child will have a personalised respite plan identifying what the desired outcomes are for that individual during their time at respite.

8.32 Lack of clarity about the 16+ independence breaks

The 16+ independence breaks are a targeted break that focuses on supporting young people to work towards developing skills. The aim of this provision is for young people to achieve more independence as they move into adulthood.

Working on skills will also be a fundamental part of all provisions ensuring that there is ongoing agreement between children, parents, providers and other professionals involved with the child, such as schools, as to what the priority for the child is and the best approach to achieving this for all.

In addition to the principles outlined at 8.31, overnight respite providers work to a set of principles agreed with Hampshire County Council for older young people. Where appropriate, this will be focussed on developing independence skills as identified below (this list is not exhaustive);

- I can care for myself more independently
- I have an improved awareness of personal safety and have a better understanding of how to use the internet safely
- I am more independent in keeping my room in good order
- I recognise the importance of eating well and have a better understanding of how to keep myself healthy
- I am more independent in preparing a meal
- I have an improved ability to make decisions about how to spend my day
- I have an improved ability to manage my money
- I have greater independence in finding information about community facilities and services
- I have greater independence in travelling by foot, or public transport
- I have improved awareness of road safety
- I demonstrate improvements in understanding appropriate behaviours in different situations
- I have an improved ability to make myself understood
- I have a better understanding of relationships and what I need to do to stay healthy.

8.33 Distance and travel concerns

The County Council recognises that travelling to and from respite venues is an additional concern for families. When planning for alternative provision, transport to or from overnight respite would be considered with families on a case by case basis. The Council is committed to ensuring that families remain able to access provision that would meet their child's needs.

8.34 Concerns that private homes had higher staff turnover

In 2016/17 Hampshire County Council depended on the external market to provide over 2,000 overnights.

Hampshire's external residential respite market generally has a low turnover of staff.

Staffing in these externally commissioned homes is consistent; individuals tend to remain in post at the same setting for several years, this includes both management and practitioner roles.

8.35 Concerns that the County Council would be less able to influence the quality of provision with external providers

Children's Services work closely with the external market and are a significant purchaser of respite services. As a result of this and the relationships developed with external service providers, the County Council has some influence on external service providers who are responsive to input from the County Council in developing and shaping provision to meet evolving needs.

Following any transition providers will be monitored to ensure that they are providing the required levels and standard of care and that feedback from children and families is positive. Any areas for development would be identified and worked through via contract management. As part of the care plan reviewing process social workers would continue to meet with families to ensure that the provision in place, is meeting their needs and that the new package is working. If a family feels that the support is not meeting their needs for any reason, this would be explored by the social worker and where appropriate alternatives could be sought.

The County Council's approach to contracting with external service providers ensures that the service offer is not static and is flexible enough to take account of feedback from families to ensure that any viable future options can be explored.

8.36 Specialist Respite Care

7% of respondents commented on the specialist respite care option. Much of the concern about specialist respite was based on pre-conceived knowledge of the service – and in particular on perceived past failures to meet required need.

The key themes were:

- Limited availability
- Matching
- Suitability for needs
- Not professional carers
- Reliability concerns
- Onerous assessment

- No social progress
- It hasn't worked before

Limited availability

There are currently 40 approved Specialist Respite Carers able to provide respite to one or more children. The Council is launching a new targeted recruitment strategy in January 2018 to increase the number of Specialist Respite Carers.

Matching

Children are matched to carers according to their individual needs. If specific training is required to enable a carer to meet the needs of a child, this is provided through Hampshire County Council or by commissioning specific training from relevant organisations. Introductory sessions give the opportunity for the carer/child/family to meet and confirm suitability of the match prior to the commencement of the placement.

Suitability for needs

The County Council has undertaken a detailed analysis of the needs of children who use overnight respite. This information is being used to target the recruitment of specialist respite carers in Hampshire to meet those needs.

Not professional carers

Carers are skilled in supporting and promoting a range of outcomes for children. Many carers are skilled professionals such as nurses, teachers and learning support assistants who can utilise such skills to children's benefit within a family environment.

Reliability concerns

Specialist Respite Care provides children with the opportunity to spend time with another family on a regular basis, potentially over many years and can result in very close relationships being formed that are supportive of the child and their family. As carers generally only care for one or two children this can enable flexibility around the arrangements that can be made.

Onerous assessment

Specialist Respite Carers are approved foster carers under The Fostering Regulations 2011. Providing Specialist Respite Care requires a high level of skill and commitment. The assessment process provides the opportunity to explore in detail a carer's resilience and commitment and ensure the necessary safeguards to protect children are in place.

No social progress

Specialist Respite Care can provide consistency of care with the same family for a child on a regular basis. The child's individual care plan identifies the outcomes to be met and how these will be achieved. The review of a child's plan includes monitoring how outcomes are being met and provides the mechanism to revise these where needed.

It hasn't worked before

Specialist Respite Care is one of many options to meet the needs of children. Overnight respite away from home can be a difficult step for children and their families and not all options will suit everyone. The County Council is committed to expanding the number of carers available to support better matching for children and families so that care within a family environment is available where it is the appropriate option.

8.37 Overnight Care Support

5% of respondents made comments related to the care support alternative. The key themes were:

- difficulties in recruiting and retaining carers
- additional burden of hospitality that this option would place on the host family
- lack of space to accommodate a carer in their home
- would not offer a break for the family.
- would be socially isolating for the child and not enable them to make friends or develop their independence.

Difficulties in recruiting and retaining carers

This type of support can be accessed via a County Council contracted care support provider who would employ a care worker, or via a personal budget and a family would make their own arrangements, or via a direct payment worker.

Additional burden of hospitality that this option would place on the host family

Some parents/carers choose to use the time to visit friends and family therefore opting to not stay in the home during the overnight.

Lack of space to accommodate a carer in their home

This option is about giving families choice; for those it suits it can be explored, and for those who have concerns around this type of support and how it would work for their particular circumstances, there are other types of respite that can be accessed.

Would not offer a break for the family

Overnight care support in the home is one option for respite. It is recognised that this type of provision may not meet the needs of all families. However, during the consultation period a small number of families have identified this option as their preference.

Would be socially isolating for the child and not enable them to make friends or develop their independence.

For some families they would prefer for their child to stay at home and not to go to another setting for respite, as it is less disruptive and they know they are happy in their own room and familiar environment.

8.38 Family Breaks

2% of respondent comments related to family breaks. The key themes were:

- would not offer a break for the family
- would be difficult for families whose children struggled to adjust to change
- would offer longer breaks, but less frequently, but need little breaks more often.
- opportunities for independent development and social progression would be limited.

Would not offer a break for the family

Family breaks were a pilot project which mixed results. Some families really enjoyed getting away together as a family, especially those with younger children, and for them the opportunity to stay in accessible premises that met their needs worked and was beneficial. For some families it was the first time they had been able to all go swimming together for example, as the setting had hoists in the pool room.

For other families this type of break did not meet their needs as a carer was not provided.

Would be difficult for families whose children struggled to adjust to change

Family breaks are intended to offer families a choice in how they access respite services. It is acknowledged that they would not suit all families for example where children struggle to adjust to change or where families are looking for independent development opportunities.

Would offer longer breaks, but less frequently, but need little breaks more often

In terms of length of overnight respite, some families fed back during the service user engagement that if they were able to have a longer break, they would not need so many shorter breaks during the year. Parents/carers fed back that a

longer break would enable them to re-charge more fully than one or two overnights which were spread out across the year.

Should a family opt for a family break as their alternative package, they could mix and match it with another type of break such as respite in a residential setting. For example they could have half their allocated nights away together as a family and half with the child accessing a respite home.

Opportunities for independent development and social progression would be limited

Families eligible for overnight stays could potentially coordinate dates and share a break to enable their children to spend time together if opportunities to socialise and social progression is a concern for the family with this type of break

8.39 Respondents' own ideas for alternative service provision

Given their concerns about alternative provision, some respondents made other suggestions about how respite services could be adapted to meet the needs of both service users and the County Council.

8.40 Redevelopment/ refurbishment

14% of respondents felt that if the homes were to close and the land sold, that the proceeds and developer contributions could be used to provide a new purpose built facility.

A further 8% of respondents thought that the County Council should re-imagine the use of their overnight respite homes to make the facilities more sustainable by investigating options for mixed use or extending the range of services provided. Respondents saw the potential for the homes to be used as a 'hub' from which other forms of respite could be provided. This, they felt, could help towards the cost of refurbishment of an existing home, or the ongoing running of a new purpose-built facility.

Merrydale and Sunbeams have been adapted over many years to ensure they meet the ever changing requirements of their users and the regulatory infrastructure that surrounds respite care.

Given the age and condition of both buildings, significant capital investment would be required if their use was to be meaningfully altered. Further to this, the location and environment of both homes brings limitations that could severely restrict any form of different use. Therefore, this approach to either location is not recommended.

The County Council could invest in the refurbishment and development of the two homes but this would not achieve the saving of £452,000 per annum required.

8.41 Delayed decision

6% of respondents felt that any decision to close should be postponed to enable a smooth transition for existing users. This was considered to be particularly pertinent for older users, who would soon be transferring to adult care. Respondents also wanted reassurance that nothing would close until alternative care plans were in place.

All children would be supported to identify alternative provision if the decision is to close Merrydale and Sunbeams. The County Council has considered that, if the decision is to close the homes, whether they could be kept open longer to allow those 16 and 17 years olds the opportunity to move to adult provision. This would not be possible but alternative plans will be focused on accessing adult provision earlier, negating the need for further change.

8.42 Review eligibility criteria

There is a perception that there are a number of families who would benefit from overnight respite, but who do not quite meet the existing criteria. 6% of respondents suggested that the County Council could re-assess the eligibility criteria to increase service user numbers which would make the homes more viable and enable them to continue operating.

Children's Services has a published eligibility criterion to receive a service from the disabled children's teams. Social workers in these teams are trained to complete a holistic assessment of a child and their family's needs and the assessment is used to understand the family's need for support or specialist services. Social workers will work with the family to plan how the family can be supported to meet their needs; part of this involves consideration as to whether specialist services are recommended.

Overnight respite is one of the most costly services provided to families, so the County Council needs to ensure that this service is available to the people who need it most, when they need it. This is not just based upon the needs that a particular condition presents but also the wider needs of parents and carers, and their families as a whole.

Overnight respite is considered for families where:

- The child regularly does not sleep through the night and needs supervision to stay safe
- The child has complex health needs that regularly need attention during the night
- The child's support needs are so intensive that the parents/carers need a longer break

The County Council holds a County Allocation Panel every two weeks, where referrals for overnight respite are presented and a panel decision is made as to whether to approve those referrals. Prior to this meeting the child's social worker

would ensure that all other avenues of support had been explored, including support available within the wider family or community.

8.43 Key findings from staff and union consultations

8.44 There were a number of key findings from the staff and union consultations. These are outlined below:

8.45 Maintaining a professional service during the review and minimising the impact on service users

Staff were concerned about ensuring that the quality of the service would not be affected by the proposals and consultation process. Staff have remained professional in their day to day duties to ensure minimal impact. Where staff have had concerns or questions about the proposals they have been able to feed these back to their unit manager and have been taken into consideration as part of the consultation. This is outlined below.

8.46 Loss of experienced staff

Concern was raised that the children using the service often have very complex needs and consequently the staff working at the homes are highly trained and experienced, many with long service. It is recognised that the staff within the homes are highly trained and experienced. If the proposal to close the homes is approved, staff who leave employment, either through EVR2 or compulsory redundancy, would be eligible to become a foster carer for the Specialist Respite Care Service (SRC) and this would not affect their entitlement to retain their redundancy pay or gain access to their pension. In addition redeployment opportunities into other roles with Hampshire County Council would be sought for those at risk of compulsory redundancy.

8.47 HR Processes

During the consultation process there have been discussions with staff regarding the HR timeline; the redeployment opportunities available at Firvale, the department and wider authority that staff would be eligible to apply for; and the redeployment process.

8.48 Voluntary/ compulsory redundancy process

Also during consultation queries have been answered in relation to who would be eligible to apply for enhanced voluntary redundancy (EVR); how to apply; how to calculate the value of their EVR package; the criteria for selection; potential leaving dates and implications for employees who have been accepted for EVR.

8.49 Pay and conditions

Staff raised concerns about the lack of new children and families being approved for overnight respite care and the implication this had for them in terms of

reduced regular overtime and the potential impact this could have on their redundancy payments. With some voluntary turnover in staff during the consultation it is not clear that there would be any reduction in overtime. However, it has been confirmed that redundancy pay would be calculated in line with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) guidelines and Employment with Hampshire County Council (EHCC) policy.

8.50 Transition plans

Staff have raised a number of issues relating to the transition of children between settings. Where possible staff would assist in the transition process and support the children and families with the move.

9 Equality Impact Assessment

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/about-cs/cs-equality-diversity.htm>

- 9.1 A comprehensive Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) on the impact of these proposals on the children who access Merrydale and Sunbeams and the staff who work in them was carried out in July and has been further considered and revised for decision day taking into account the staff and public consultation findings.
- 9.2 The EIA describes how the County Council has considered the impact of the proposed changes on those with protected characteristics and the action that would be taken by the County Council to minimise this impact. It covers the impact for both children and staff.
- 9.3 The protected characteristics that have been identified as medium or high impact for children are age, disability, poverty and rurality. The County Council has addressed these impacts within this report and in detail in the EIA which has resulted in a lower impact rating after mitigation.
- 9.4 The protected characteristics that have been identified as medium for staff are age, gender and poverty. Again, these impacts have been addressed in this report and the full detail is within the EIA.

10 Proposals and implementation

- 10.1 Hampshire County Council has considered the views expressed through both the public and staff consultations. The County Council recognises there is strong feeling against the proposed closure of the two homes which are valued by families using them. The proposed overnight respite provision is predicated on offering families a more flexible choice of services, within the current financial constraints.
- 10.2 The decision has to be a carefully balanced consideration of all the factors including the responses to the consultation, the needs and welfare of the current

cohort of children accessing Merrydale and Sunbeams, the future needs of disabled children in Hampshire and the availability, quality and capacity in the market, now and in the future.

- 10.3 Having carefully considered the responses from the consultation, the needs of the current 35 children accessing the homes, as well as the future needs of disabled children, the options for the sites against the investment required, this report seeks approval to close Merrydale in Winchester and Sunbeams in Aldershot. Closure is proposed to take place in Spring 2018 to enable detailed discussion with children, their parents/carers and providers to support a smooth transition to alternative provision.
- 10.4 The recommendation for the closure is made on the basis that the buildings do not meet the standards of accommodation that Hampshire County Council would wish to provide, will not meet the future needs of disabled children and that the limitations of the buildings are such that it is not possible to bring them up to this standard whilst maintaining economic viability. The recommendation has taken into account the availability of provision within the external provider market.

11 Legal implications

- 11.1 The Breaks for Carers of Disabled Children Regulations 2011 place a duty on local authorities to provide a range of services for disabled children and their families which includes “overnight care in the homes of disabled children or elsewhere.” These overnight breaks can be provided to children under Section 17 or Section 20 of the Children Act 1989.
- 11.2 Local authorities have a duty under the Equality Act 2010 section 149 to have due regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it; and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**Links to the Corporate Strategy**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity: | No |
| People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives: | Yes |
| People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment: | No |
| People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities: | No |

Other Significant Links

| Links to previous Member decisions: | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| Executive Member for Children's Services | | |
| Short Breaks for Disabled Children Grant Awards for 2014-15 | 5195 | 22 January 2014 |
| Short Breaks Statement: Service Statement review 2014-15 | 5580 | 26 March 2014 |
| Children with Disabilities Public Consultation | 5933 | 25 July 2014 |
| Revenue Budget report for Children's Services for 2015/16 | 6286 | 21 January 2015 |
| Short Breaks Grants Allocation for 2015/16 | 6447 | 23 March 2015 |
| Transformation to 2017 - Revenue Savings Proposals | 6889 | 16 September 2015 |
| Revenue budget report for Children's Services for 2016/17 | 7131 | 20 January 2016 |
| Short Breaks for Disabled Children Grants for 2016-17 | 7216 | 18 March 2016 |
| Revenue budget report for Children's Services for 2017/18 | 8019 | 18 January 2017 |
| Permission to consult on proposals to close two overnight respite residential homes for children with disabilities as the Council moves towards a wider range of overnight respite services | | 17 July 2017 |
| Cabinet | | |
| Cabinet: Revenue Budget and Precept 2015/16 | 6373 | 6 February 2015 |

| | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Transformation to 2017: Consultation Outcomes | 6942 | 21 September 2015 |
| Medium Term Financial Strategy Update and Transformation to 2017 Savings Proposals | 6920 | 5 October 2015 |
| Children and Young People's Select Committee (ref: Respite Task and Finish Group) | | |
| Short Breaks Task & Finish Group report | 6003 | 23 July 2014 |
| Consideration of Request to Exercise Call-in Powers | 6083 | 12 September 2014 |

Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives

| <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Children Act | 1989 |
| Local Government Act | 1999 |
| Equality Act | 2010 |
| Short Breaks: Statutory guidance on how to safeguard and promote the welfare of disabled children using Short Breaks | 2010 |
| The Breaks for Carers of Disabled Children Regulations | 2011 |
| Children and Families Act | 2014 |
| Best Value Statutory Guidance (revised and updated) | 2015 |

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

| <u>Document</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| None | |

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1. The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

1.2. The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;

1.3. Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;

1.4. Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

1.5. An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed. A summary statement is available at section 9 of this report. The full assessment is available at: www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/about-cs/cs-equality-diversity.htm.

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

2.1. There are not considered to be impacts on crime and disorder.

3. Climate Change:

3.1. There are not considered to be impacts on climate change.

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Consultation on overnight respite for children with disabilities

Proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams overnight respite residential homes

Findings report



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1. Introduction

Context

The County Council is reviewing how it provides overnight respite to children with disabilities and their families. The Children's Services Department is developing a new offer, expanding the range of services available to give greater choice to current and future users of in-house residential respite.

The County Council is proposing to close Merrydale and Sunbeams for the following reasons:

- As a result of the feedback gained from children and young people and their families and carers on the type of overnight respite they would prefer to use. Feedback has shown a desire for wider choice of overnight respite which could include:
 - more opportunities for exciting and stimulating activities;
 - developing independent living skills;
 - solutions for underlying issues;
 - flexibility around length of stay;
 - combining a break for the whole family; and
 - a need for more age-appropriate overnight respite.
- Neither home is purpose-built, which presents a challenge for the County Council in caring for children with disabilities.
- Should the homes close, the County Council would be able to reduce costs by approximately £450,000 per year, on the upkeep of the buildings and facilities. Current funding could be used to purchase alternative care support and respite services, provided by other organisations, to meet assessed needs and preferences.

Consultation aims

The consultation sought to understand:

- The extent to which residents, parents, carers and other stakeholders, support the County Council's proposals to close the overnight respite homes at Merrydale and Sunbeams.
- What features of overnight respite are important to both children and parents or carers, in order to understand what residents, parents, carers and other stakeholders feel should be included in provision.

The County Council is committed to listening to the views of local residents and stakeholders before deciding which actions to take with regards to the proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams. The consultation findings set out in this report are intended to support the County Council's decision.

This report sets out a summary of the findings from the consultation. Detailed information is available in data tables in *Appendix seven*.

2. Research approach

Open consultation

The County Council carried out an open consultation to seek residents' and stakeholders' views on the proposals to close overnight respite homes at Merrydale in Winchester and Sunbeams in Aldershot. These two overnight residential respite children's homes are owned and run by Hampshire County Council and provide overnight respite for children with disabilities.

An eight-week consultation ran from 7 August 2017 to 2 October 2017.

A consultation Information Pack and Response Form were made available to view, print and download from the County Council's website. Responses could be submitted through an online questionnaire available at:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/consultations/sunbeamsandmerrydale>.

To aid participation, paper copies and alternative formats were available upon request. Easy Read versions of the documents were available online, or posted as paper forms on request. Easy Read paper copies were also provided directly to child social workers to distribute.

'Unstructured' responses that could be sent through via email or written letters, and those received by the consultation's close date were accepted.

In addition, the consultation was promoted through the County Council's social media channels, and released to local press.

To aid children and young people with disabilities, and their parents, who are directly impacted by the proposals, one-to-one meetings were arranged with child social workers and paper copies of the Information Pack and Response Form were sent to them by post. Meetings with child social workers were designed to enable those directly affected by the proposals to make an informed response to the consultation. The child social workers were able to discuss the proposals with children and parents, and with them, consider appropriate and available alternative services which would meet their respite needs, should the decision be made to close one or both residential respite homes.

A series of six drop-in consultation events were organised, enabling contact between parents and interested people to talk directly with County Council officers from the Children's Services department. The events were advertised on the County Council's consultation webpage, at Sunbeams and Merrydale, in local press and through the County Council's social media channels.

Providers of overnight respite and other stakeholders were directly contacted by the County Council about the consultation to make them aware of the proposals. A stakeholder information session was arranged during the consultation period.

This report considers the findings from the online and paper consultation questionnaires, as well as an overview of key themes arising from unstructured responses and drop-in sessions.

Responses to the consultation

As the consultation was an open exercise, its findings cannot be considered to be a 'sample' or representation of the Hampshire population. However, many parents and carers of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities did respond, which gives the County Council an understanding of what families who are directly affected feel about the proposals. More detail about respondent types can be found in *Appendix four*, with a detailed breakdown of responses by key demographics.

There were 366 responses to the consultation questionnaire which breaks down as follows:

- 339 responses were received via the online response form, of which 336 were individual responses and three were from an organisation or group. Of the individual responses, 33 were submitted using the easy-read online version of the consultation questionnaire. Of the organisations or groups, a professional view from the Hampshire Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Child Health Department, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, was received.
- 27 responses were received via the paper response form; one from an organisation or group, 26 from individual responses.
- In addition, there were 12 'unstructured' responses (email, letter) received by the consultation deadline: nine were from members of the public; two responses from political representatives; and one from a stakeholder organisation. A list of organisations or groups (where names were provided) can be found in *Appendix one*.

85 responses were received from respondents that indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Merrydale or Sunbeams.

- **55** were from those who indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Merrydale.
- **30** were from those who indicated they were current users and/or family or carers of a child who currently uses Sunbeams.

Of these responses, two were received from young people who currently use the homes.

Publication of data

Data provided as part of this consultation will be treated in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Personal information will be used for analytical purposes only. Hampshire County Council will not share the information collected as part of this consultation with third parties. All individuals' responses will be kept confidential and will not be shared. Responses from groups or organisations may be published in full. Hampshire County Council will securely retain and store copies of the responses for one year after the end of the consultation process, and then delete the data.

More details on how the Hampshire County Council holds personal information can be found at: www.hants.gov.uk/privacy.

3. Findings from the consultation

Key Findings

The majority of respondents thought that the most important aspect of overnight respite for children with disabilities was that they feel happy, secure and safe. For parents/carers, the most important benefits of overnight respite are a break from caring and time to spend with other family members.

There was strong concern amongst respondents about the proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams. Although there is recognition that the homes are dated and need maintenance, almost 9 out of 10 (87%) would prefer them to remain open.

Disagreement with the proposed closures was widespread across respondent groups, with parents/carers of current service users joined by respite staff, support workers and informed members of the public in disapproving of the proposal to close the homes.

The impact of closure would resonate widely, with children, carers, siblings and wider family members all negatively affected. A common theme among respondents was that closures were a short term fix that would lead to bigger problems in the longer term.

If the decision is made to close the homes, respondents want to be assured that a comparable level of support would be available. Questions regarding transport arrangements, comparability of alternatives and emergency care provision need to be answered to help them make an informed choice about future arrangements.

There is uncertainty as to how proposed alternatives would meet the needs of existing respite users. Availability, suitability and ensuring the child retains some independence are key concerns.

There are calls to re-think the proposals, re-provision the homes or build a new residential respite home to ensure continuity of existing provision. These are options which have already been considered and rejected, suggesting that the rationale for the proposals could be clarified further.

The proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams

Respondents were asked to what extent they supported the County Council's proposal to close Merrydale and Sunbeams overnight residential respite homes. Information regarding the consultation was included in the Information Pack

(<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/consultation/overnight-respite-consultation-online.pdf>)

outlining the reasons for the proposed closures.

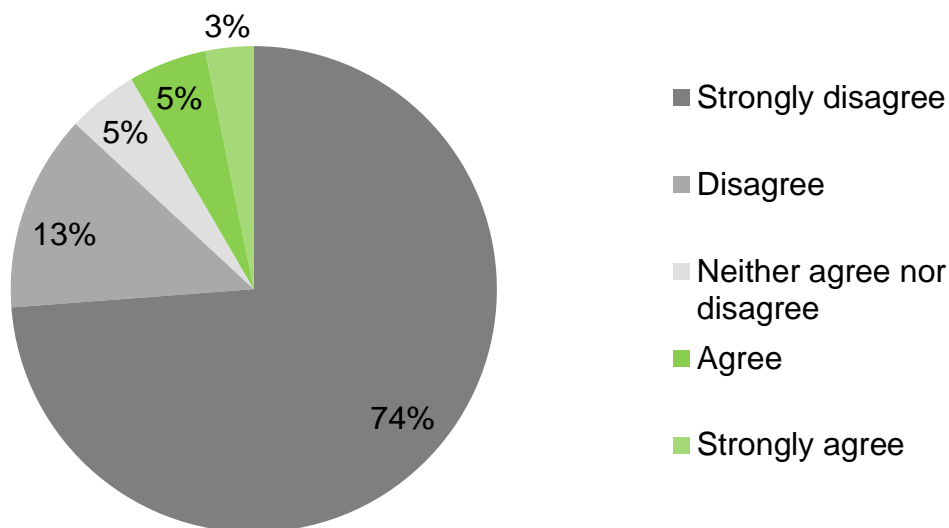
The level of disagreement to close both residential respite homes was identical, showing that both homes are equally as important to respondents.

The proposal to close Merrydale residential respite home

Respondents were asked, 'To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Merrydale?' The pie chart below shows the level of overall agreement.

Respondents have a strong concern about the proposal to close Merrydale, with 87% of respondents either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. Almost 9 out of 10 respondents would like Merrydale to remain open.

To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Merrydale? (Base: 344)

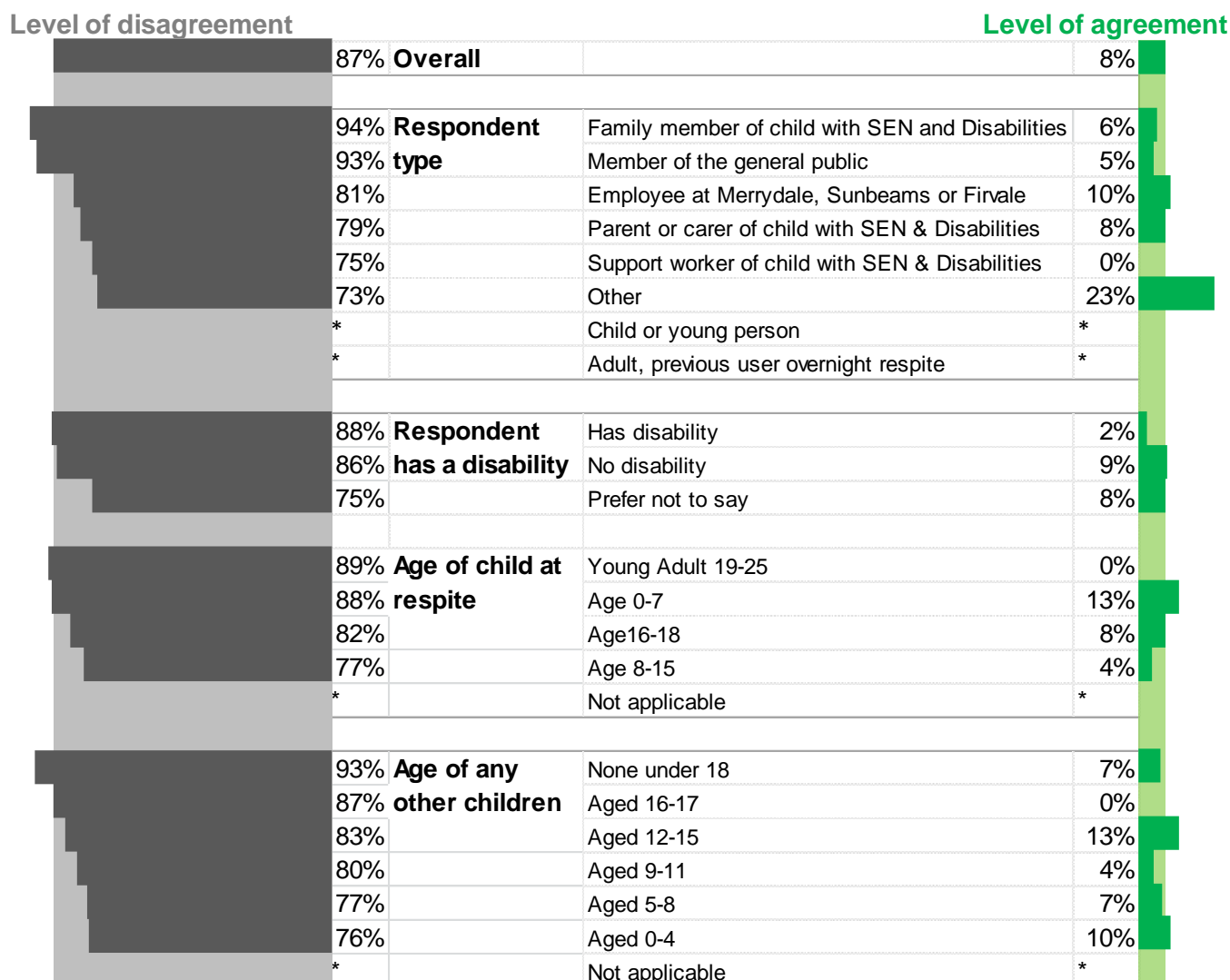


What do different groups think about the proposal to close Merrydale?

There was a negative response regarding the closure of Merrydale from all response groups. However, some groups were more concerned than others. A breakdown of responses by group is shown on the next page. Key headlines are:

- Respondents that indicated they were a family member of a child with disabilities were more likely to disagree with the proposals than any other group (94%).
- Respondents that indicated they had a health or disability issue were more likely to disagree (88%) with the proposals than those without health or disability issues (86%).
- Parents or carers with older children (ages 16-25) who currently use respite homes, are less likely to agree with the proposals (88%) in comparison to parents or carers with younger children (ages 0-15) who use respite homes (83%).

To what extent do you agree with the closure of Merrydale?



Overall base: 344

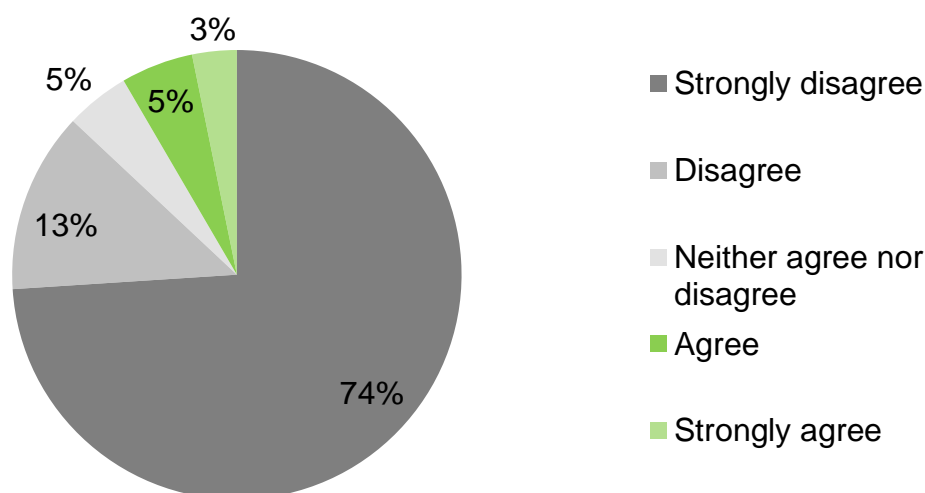
Notes: * Where there are fewer than ten responses in a category, this category has not been included in this chart due to poor levels of data accuracy of small sample sizes.

The proposal to close Sunbeams residential respite home

Respondents were asked, 'to what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Sunbeams?'. The pie chart below shows the level of overall agreement.

Respondents have a strong concern about the proposals to close Sunbeams, with 87% of respondents either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. Almost 9 out of 10 respondents would like the residential respite homes to remain open.

To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Sunbeams? (Base: 345)

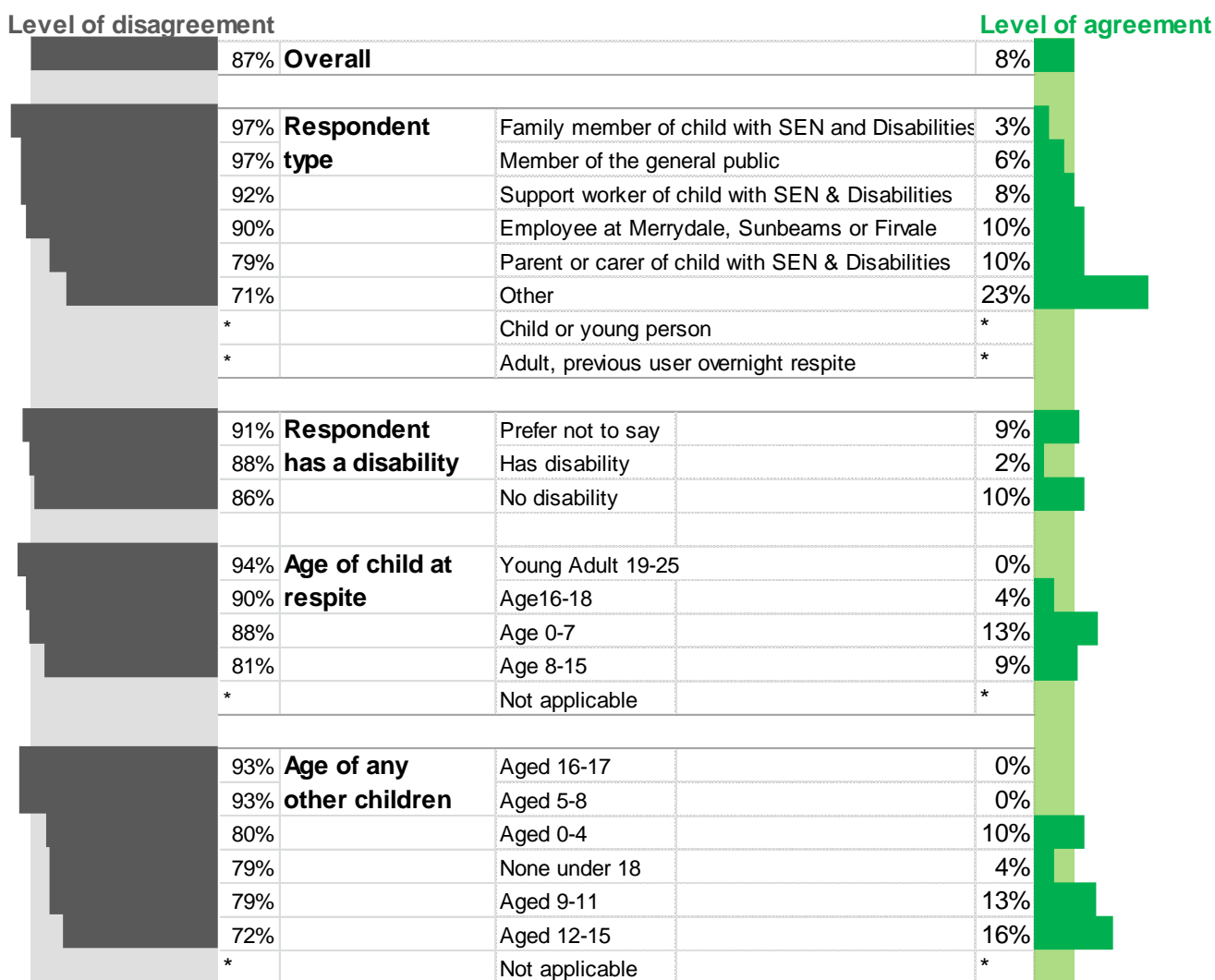


What do different groups think about the proposal to close Sunbeams?

There was a negative response regarding the closure of Sunbeams from all response groups, however some groups were more concerned than others. A break down of responses by group is shown on the next page. Headline findings are summarised as follows:

- Respondents that indicated they were a family member of a child with disabilities were more likely to disagree with the proposals than any other group (97%).
- Respondents that indicated they had a health or disability issue were more likely to disagree (88%) with the proposals than those without health or disability issues (86%).
- Parents or carers with older children (ages 16-25) who currently use respite homes, are less likely to agree with the proposals (92%) in comparison to parents or carers with younger children (ages 0-15) who use respite homes (84%).

To what extent do you agree with the closure of Sunbeams?



Overall base 345

Notes: * Where there are fewer than ten responses in a category, this category has not been included in this chart due to poor levels of data accuracy and small sample sizes

Important aspects of overnight respite to service users

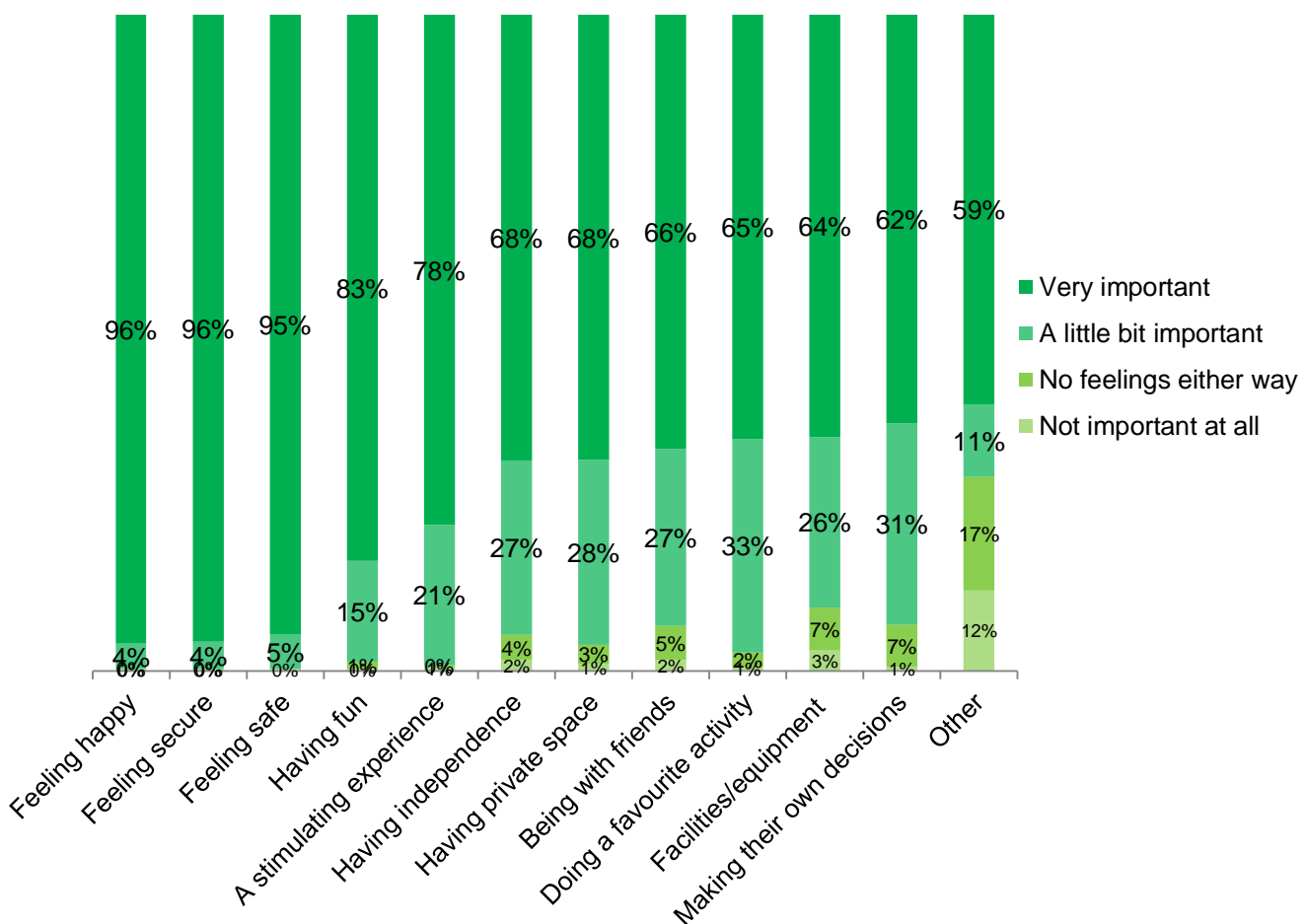
All respondents were asked what the most important benefits of overnight respite were for both children with disabilities receiving overnight respite and parents/carers accessing overnight respite for their child/children.

The most important aspects of respite for children with disabilities

Almost all respondents felt that it was very important that children using overnight respite felt, 'happy' (96%), 'secure' (96%) and 'safe' (95%).

Although still viewed as important by the majority, a smaller proportion of respondents felt that 'making their own decisions' (62%) and 'having access to facilities and equipment not available at home' (64%) were very important aspects of respite for children.

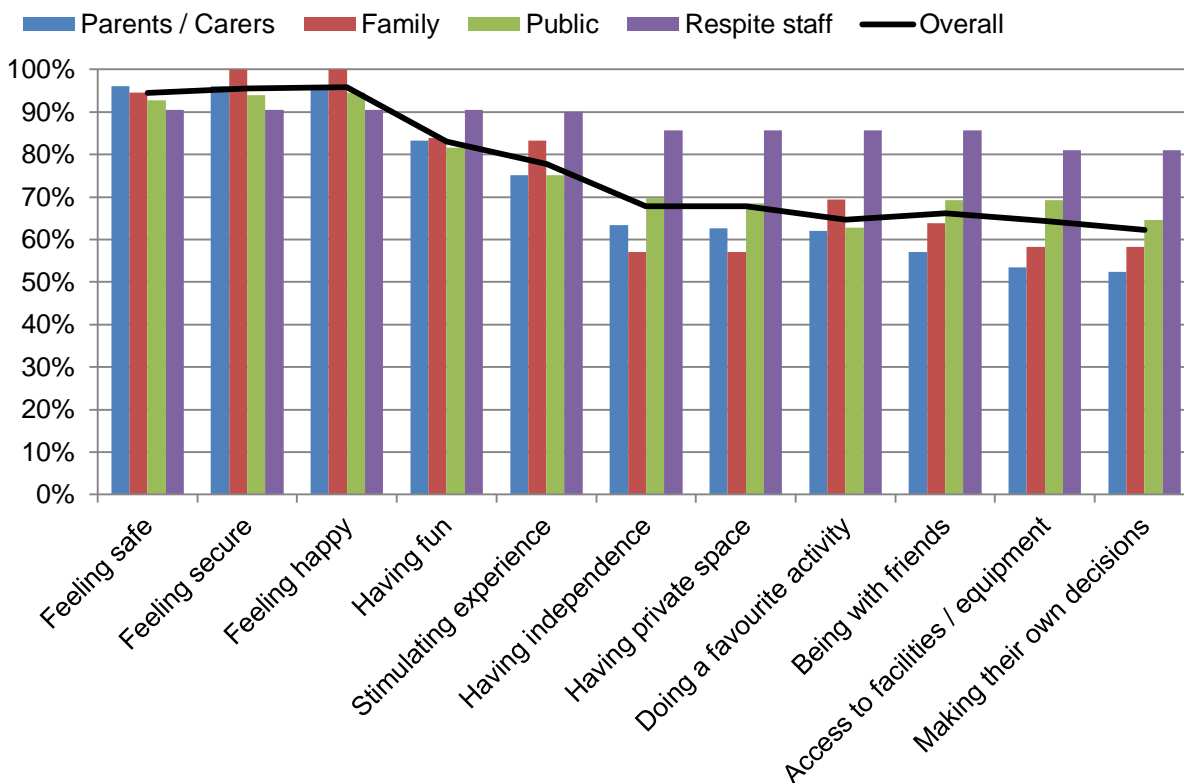
Importance of key aspects of respite care (all respondents). (Base: 336)



The level of importance given to each aspect of respite care varied slightly across the core respondent groups, as can be seen in the chart below.

For example, compared to the average, respondents who worked in respite care were more likely to see all aspects of respite provision as similarly important, whereas parents and carers placed much greater emphasis on the safety and care of their child, than their need for equipment or developing independence.

Level of Importance of key aspects of respite care, by respondent group



(Base: 311)

The table below shows the same information, but this time in order of priority for each group.

This highlights that the aspects of most importance are similar for all respondent types – the four groups all broadly agree on their top three and top five priorities.

However, there is greater variance in the ‘less important’ aspects of overnight respite care. Independence, for example, is felt to be more of a priority by parents/carers and the public, than by other family members of children with disabilities.

Base sizes are low, but this appears to suggest that differing proximity to overnight respite brings different perspectives on the benefits that the service provides.

Key aspects of overnight respite in priority order, by respondent group

| Order of importance | Parents/ Carers | Family | Public | Staff |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Feeling safe | Feeling happy | Feeling happy | Feeling happy |
| 2 | Feeling secure | Feeling secure | Feeling secure | Feeling safe |
| 3 | Feeling happy | Feeling safe | Feeling safe | Feeling secure |
| 4 | Having fun | Having fun | Having fun | Having fun |
| 5 | Stimulating experience | Stimulating experience | Stimulating experience | Stimulating experience |
| 6 | Having independence | Doing a favourite activity | Having independence | Being with friends |
| 7 | Having private space | Being with friends | Being with friends | Doing a favourite activity |
| 8 | Doing a favourite activity | Access to facilities / equipment | Access to facilities / equipment | Having independence |
| 9 | Being with friends | Making their own decisions | Having private space | Having private space |
| 10 | Access to facilities / equipment | Having independence | Making their own decisions | Access to facilities / equipment |
| 11 | Making their own decisions | Having private space | Doing a favourite activity | Making their own decisions |

(Base: 311)

Most important aspects of respite for children, by age of child and disabilities

A further factor that impacted on the perceived importance of different aspects of respite was the age of the child with disabilities.

Respondents that identified that they were a parent or carer were asked how old the child is/children are who have a disability. This information can be used to see whether children of different age groups want different things from their respite care.

Across all age groups for children with disabilities, there was a general consensus about the level of importance for the following aspects of respite care:

- Having fun.
- Doing a favourite activity.
- Feeling happy.
- Having private space.
- Feeling safe.
- Having independence.
- Feeling secure.
- Having a stimulating experience.

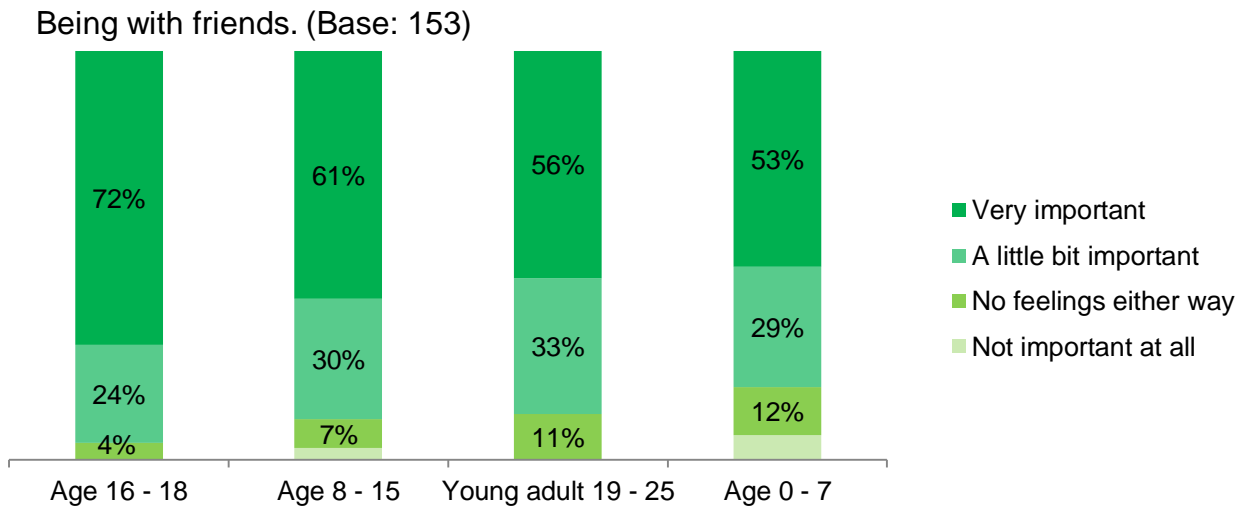
However, three aspects of respite care indicate a difference between age groups:

- Being with friends
- Having access to facilities/equipment that is not available at home
- Making their own decisions

Being with friends

The chart below shows the 'being with friends' aspect of respite care, broken down by age of child/children with disabilities.

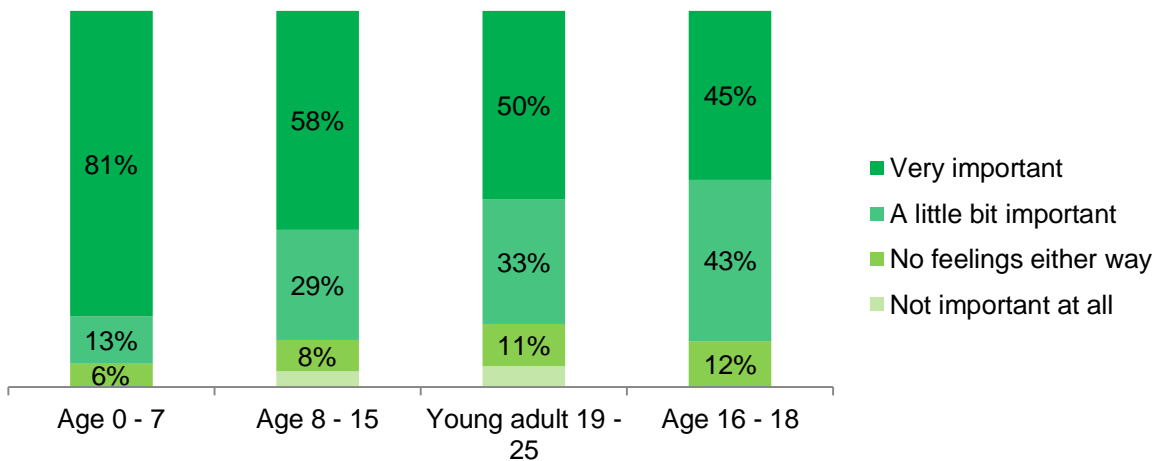
The chart suggests that for children who are between the ages of 8-18, being with friends is relatively more important than for younger children (0-7) and young adults (19-25). This perhaps suggests that children in this age bracket are settled, having used the homes for a number of years, and therefore developed relationships as a result.



Having access to facilities/equipment that is not available at home

The chart below shows responses to the 'having access to facilities/equipment that is not available at home' aspect of respite care, broken down by age of child/children with disabilities.

Having access to facilities/ equipment that is not available at home (Base: 153)

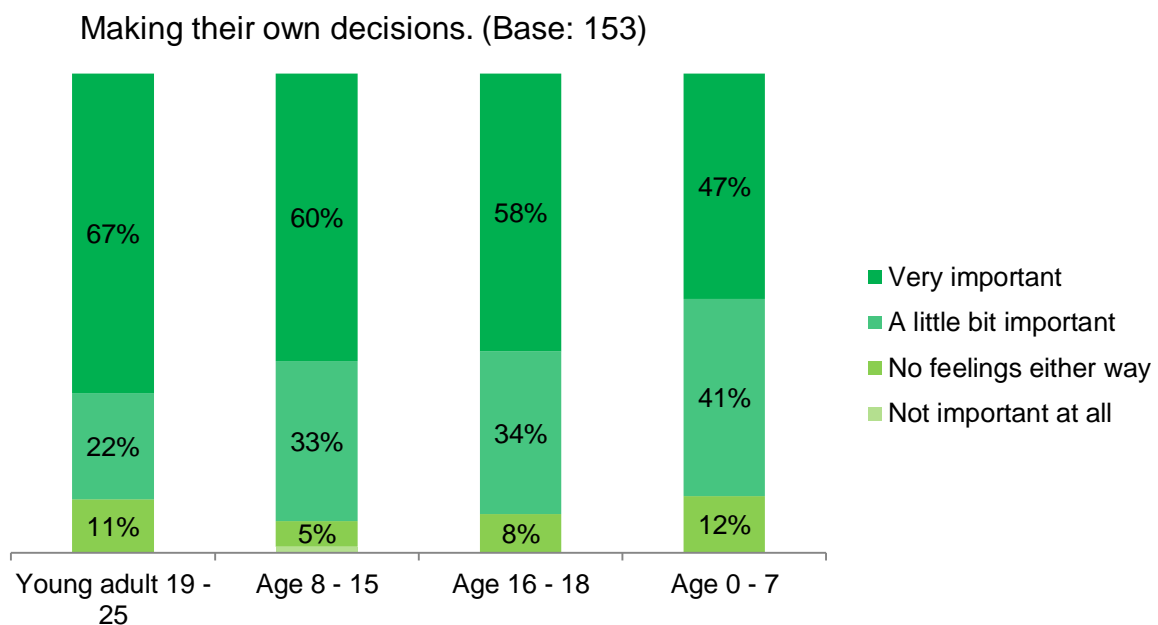


The chart indicates that for children who are between the ages of 0-7, having access to facilities or equipment is relatively more important at this early stage of life, when compared with any other age group.

Making their own decisions

The chart below shows 'making their own decisions' aspect of respite care, broken down by the age of the child/children with disabilities.

The chart suggests that for younger children (0-7 age bracket), being able to make their own decisions is not as important when compared to children that are in the older age brackets (age 8+), and especially so for those that are young adults (19-25 age bracket).

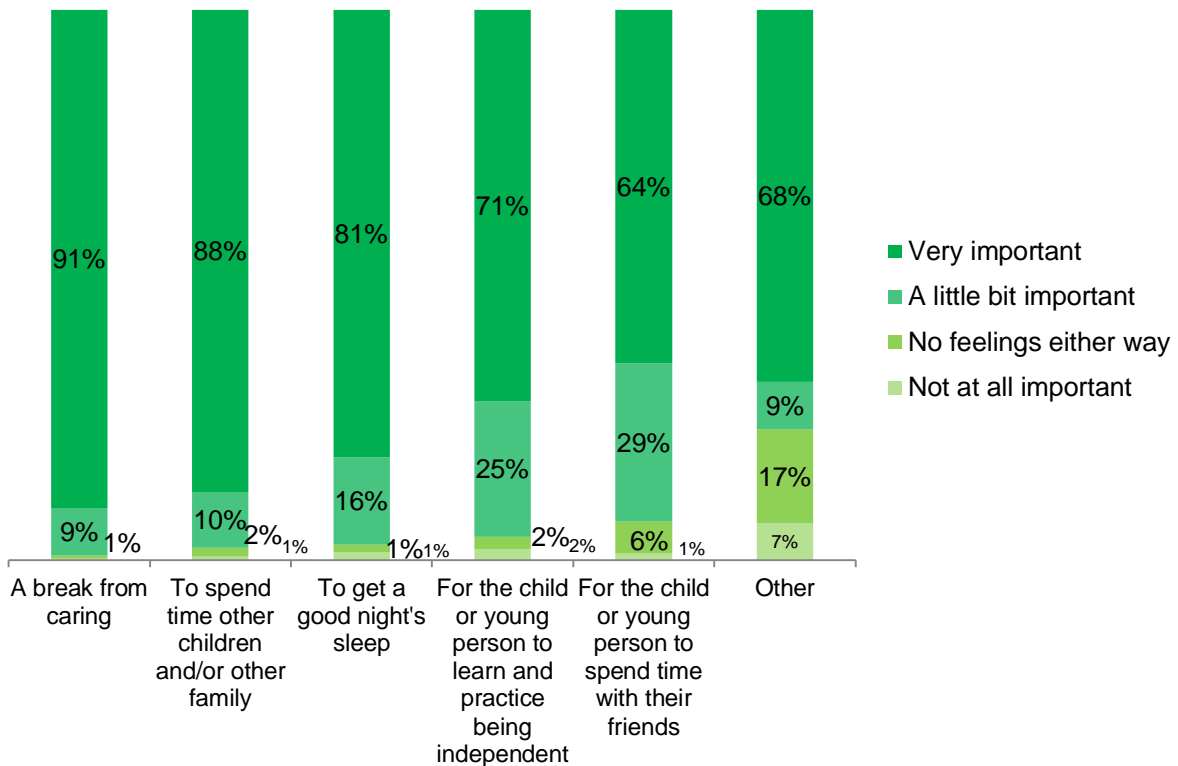


The general trend suggests that this feature of respite becomes more important as the child reaches adulthood.

Important aspects of respite care for parents/carers

All respondents were asked to choose what they thought the most important aspects of overnight respite are for parents or carers with children with disabilities. 'A break from caring' (91%) and 'time spent with other family members' (88%) were considered to be the most important aspects of overnight respite by the majority of respondents.

Important aspects of respite for parents/carers. (Base: 311)



Most important aspects of respite, broken down by age of child at home

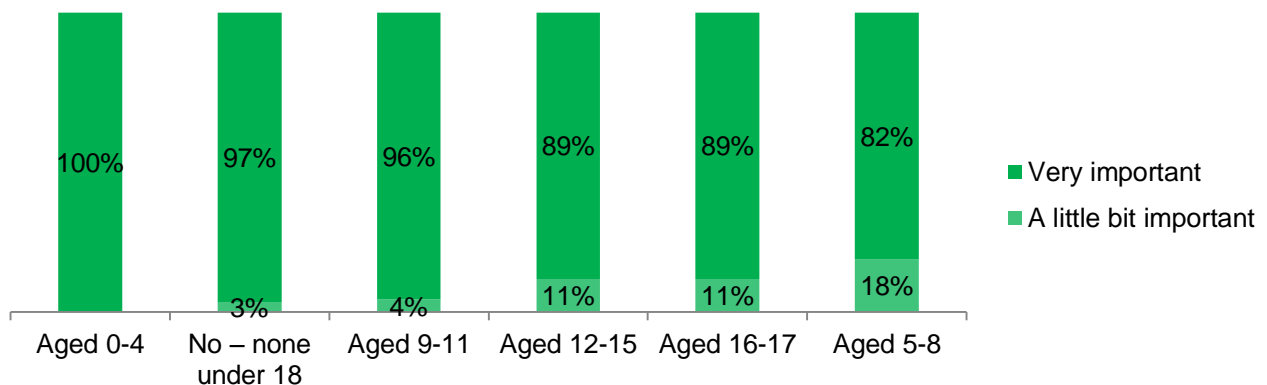
To explore what parents and carers want from respite, understanding their circumstances at home in terms of having other dependants can help identify if there are different aspects of care that are more important to some groups than others.

Overall, a break from caring and spending time with other family members were indicated as the most important things about accessing respite.

A break from caring

The chart below shows how a break from caring is an important aspect of respite to all groups with children at home. Those with very young children at home (ages 0-4) identify this as the most important aspect (100%) above any other group, reflecting the level of dependency of young children on their parents/carers.

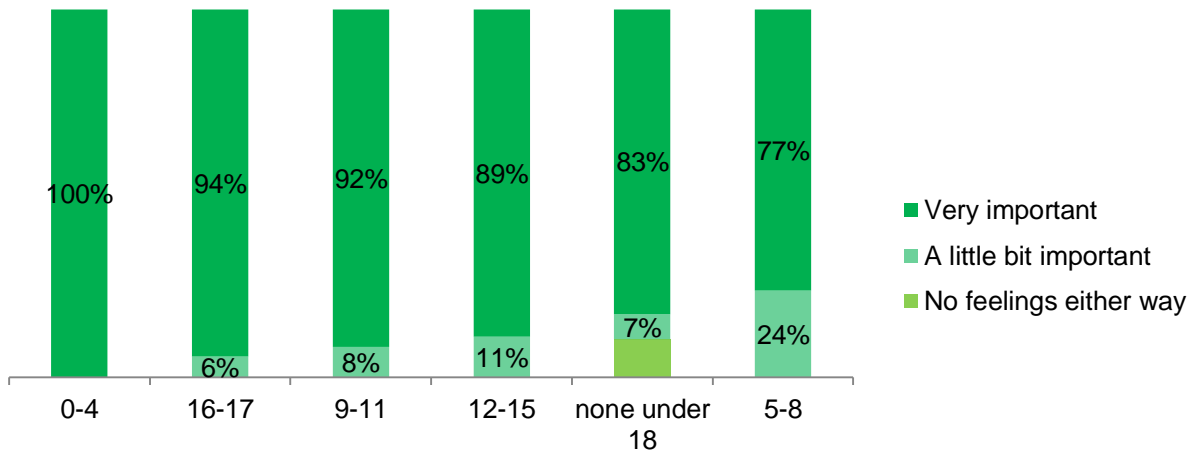
A break from caring by age group. (Base: 127)



Spending time with other children and family

The chart below suggests that parents or carers with children at home think that spending time with family is an important aspect of respite care. In addition, the chart suggests that those with children in the 0-4 age bracket identify this as the most important aspect above any other group. Again this may be because younger children are more dependent at this stage in life.

To spend time other children and/or other family. (Base: 127)



The Impact of proposed closures on respondents

An important consideration for the County Council in determining its approach to changes to services is the impact of proposals on service users, their families and other stakeholders.

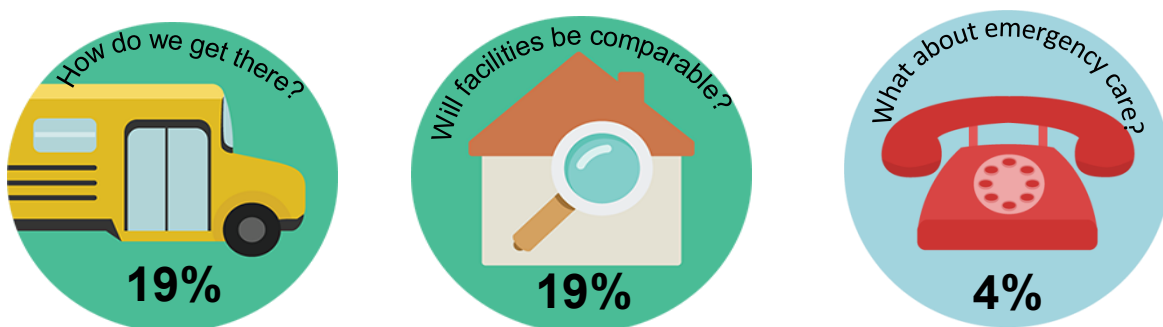
As part of the consultation, respondents were asked:

- For their comments on the proposals, and the alternative options which have been considered or rejected.
- To describe what impact, if any, the proposed closures would have on them, their family, people they know or work with, or their group or organisation.

Of the 285 comments provided, the most common themes reported are shown below:



Respondents also had a number of concerns which they felt remained unanswered, including:

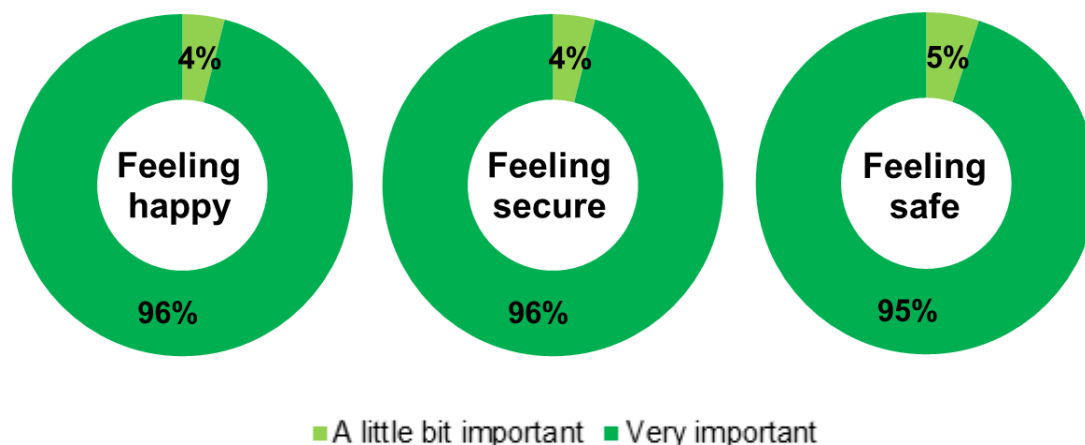


The following sections provide more detail on the impacts and concerns raised by respondents during the consultation. Please note that comments have been adapted where appropriate to protect anonymity.

Understanding the impact on children and young people with disabilities

When asked ‘what was most important about overnight respite for children and young people’, there was universal agreement that respite homes needed to provide an environment in which the child felt happy, safe and secure.

What is most important about overnight respite for the child/young person? (Base: 361)



For many families, the journey to achieving this outcome has been an extended one. Respondents spoke of the difficult decision to place their children into overnight respite, the long process of trialling and rejecting alternatives, the time taken to build sufficient trust in staff and the difficult adjustment that comes from introducing change into the life of a child with disabilities. Therefore the proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams – and the prospect of starting the journey again – have been met with disappointment.



“The decision to send a child into respite care is absolutely agonising, as there is a great sense of anxiety over whether your child truly will be safe and looked after with the same level of care compassion and love that they receive at home, there is also a great sense of guilt that comes with sending your child into overnight care. Sunbeams is a lifeline for us. We know that our child will be looked after with love, care and compassion by experienced and qualified staff who will keep them safe and give them a nice experience... We get to just be, recharge, reset, knowing that our child is safe and will be home in the morning. The proposal to close this service creates a whole new level of anxiety.”
(Family member)



“Merrydale staff have been the only respite team to work hard to meet my child’s complex needs so stays are enjoyable and offer a safe environment which focuses on preventing/minimising risk of becoming very unwell. My child also attends another respite provision and even after a year of going (with us there too) we are not confident to leave our child there on their own. It takes years to understand how to meet our child’s needs effectively - by removing this we will have no adequate respite provision.” (Parent/carer)

With the safety and happiness of the children a key priority, respondents were particularly concerned about the emotional impact of change that could be caused by removing the children from familiar settings and the breakdown of relationships with both staff and other children at the homes.



“I have friends who use Merrydale and they are very concerned on the proposed closure. Their children love going and it's a familiar place, staff know the kids so well, to start over again somewhere new, probably twice if not more the distance away is terrible. The children will be unsettled by the change. Parents that have children with additional needs have enough to deal with on a daily basis this will just add more stress and upset to their lives.” (Parent/carer)



“Our children love coming to Sunbeams, they love the consistency of the same staff, the endless activities we provide, the important relationships they have built. They love that they can be involved in choices in all aspects of their care. They love the food that is catered to their specific needs and choices. For that to be taken away will be devastating to a child with special needs.” (Staff)

In the cases of children whose disability meant they were generally more resistant to change and thrive on routine, respondents felt that the impact could potentially go beyond the emotional to negatively manifest as changes in the child's condition.



“The staff know my child's ways and how best to manage them. My child feels comfortable with the familiarity of the surroundings – they are happy and safe there. To move my child now would not be practical due to their inability to easily accept change and the relatively short time left in children's services.” (Parent/carer)

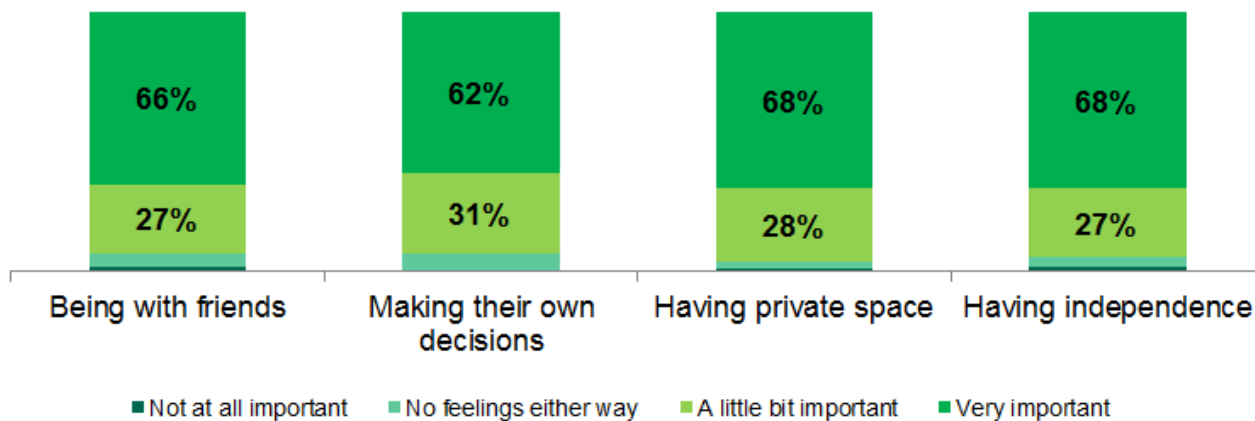


“It would have a terrible effect on my autistic grandchild who looks forward to respite and cannot stand any changes of routine.” (Family member)

Beyond these immediate emotional and physical effects, respondents also felt that the proposed closures would have a longer term consequences for the children's social development.

The majority of those who responded to the consultation felt that a major benefit of overnight respite was the opportunity for the child to be with friends and to be independent.

What is most important about overnight respite for the child/young person? (Base: 361)



Respondents noted that children with disabilities have the same right as other children to make friends, make their own decisions and have some privacy when required – but they needed the support offered by homes like Merrydale and Sunbeams to enable this. Although respondents recognised that the alternative respite opportunities outlined in the Information Pack might enable independence for some children, these would not be appropriate for all, and should therefore be offered in addition to, rather than at the expense of, overnight respite care.



“My child has recently begun to form friendships with other young people, which has taken time. This is only one of few opportunities to socialise with other people their age away from home and is an important part of growing up and developing independence, just like other young people. Developing independence is not just about dressing, making toast and getting the bus. Children will also miss out on 'sleepovers' and opportunities to socialise away from home like other 'normal' children do.” (Parent/carer)



“We don't know what the future holds for our child and there is the possibility that they may need to be in supported living and the fact that they have had this opportunity to be with others away from home means that it may be easier for them in the future to adapt to being away from home in another setting. If Merrydale was to close... our child would have lost the opportunity to be alongside peers in a local situation and all those relationships they have built up would be lost.” (Parent/carer)

Ultimately, be it due to additional stress, behavioural changes, or a failure to develop sufficient social skills to maintain a degree of independence into adulthood, respondents feared that the proposed closure of the two homes would mean that many of these children would need to be placed into full time care. This, they felt, would cause further anxiety and negate the cost savings that the home closures would effect, if agreed..



“It is the use of Merrydale which has kept our child at home. The reason Merrydale works is because it is such a bespoke setting... None of the other listed options would be suitable because of the high level of need. Without Merrydale, our child would be unable to be cared for at home, which is not what we want and not in their best interest.” (Parent/carer)



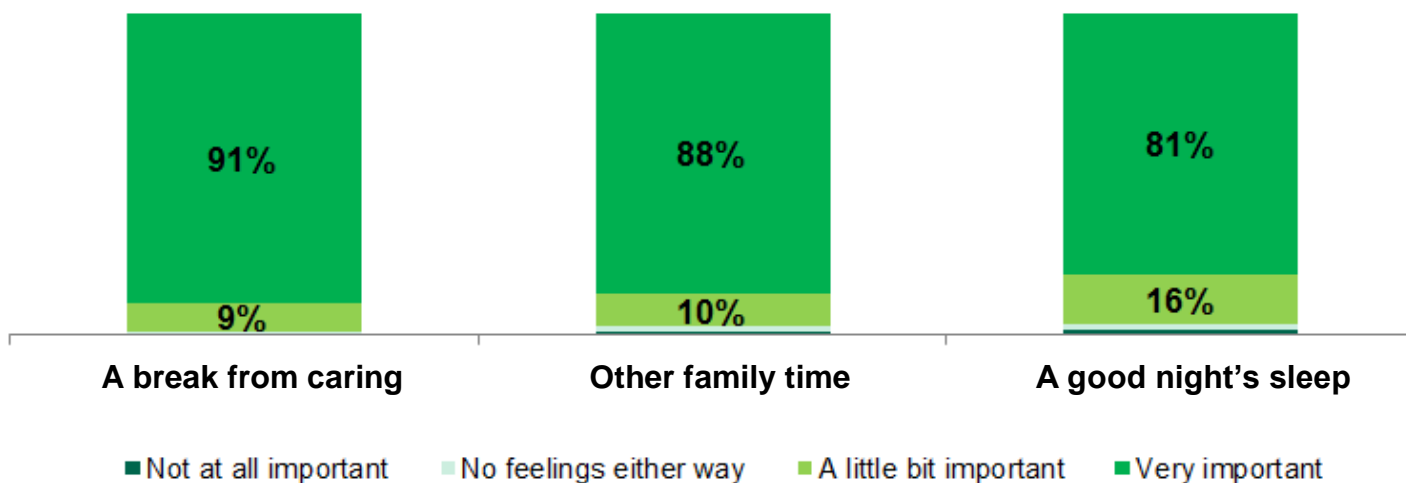
“Routine is very important to our child and for this reason a fixed service meets their needs more than a changing variety of services. The reduction or complete removal of respite units is incredibly short-sighted. Families and carers will suffer burn out, won't be able to cope and more children will end up requiring residential care. Not a cost saving for anyone.” (Parent/carer)

The potential impacts of the proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams on children with disabilities were put forward by a group of medical professionals from the Child Health Department, Royal Hampshire County Hospital (Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust) in their collective response to the consultation. The group noted the context of advances in healthcare and changes in societal attitudes leading to increased survival among children with disabilities and children with long term conditions. The group highlighted three potential impacts of the proposed closures: increased attendance for mental health related issues in siblings; an increased length of stays in hospitals, as often if a child is recovering from an illness, the discharge from hospital to a respite setting can be facilitated earlier than discharge to home; and the potential increase in demand from parents asking to support Education Health and Care Plan requests for out of county placements.

Understanding the impact on parents/carers and the wider family

For parents/carers, the most important aspect of overnight respite was the chance to have a break from caring – giving them time to spend with other members of the family and to catch up on some vital sleep.

What is most important about overnight respite for parents/carers? (Base: 360)



Respondents spoke passionately about the need for a break away from caring, and the crucial role that trusted, reliable and regular respite provision played in enabling them to 'switch off' from the role of carer.



"Knowing that there is the phenomenal care, compassion and, crucially, experience of the staff has been a lifeline for their parents, other child and wider family. Without the regular and reliable support offered by the amazing staff at Merrydale, their parents and other child would not have been able to have any semblance of normality." (Family member)



"To get some 'Me' time. To realise you are not insane and what you say is true about your child. Another human being is witnessing and dealing with the same behaviour and can give you support. They understand, they get what you're going through and you know there, at respite, your child is safe and well cared for and for once you don't have to do it yourself." (Parent/carer)

In many comments, often from those looking in on the situation, there were strong underlying concerns that should the homes close without suitable alternatives in place, it would cause irreparable damage to the family unit.



"Parents and siblings are allowed some time away from their usual 24 hour caring enabling activities, holidays and a time to recharge, beneficial for all involved. This respite care is so important and mustn't be eradicated or else

serious problems associated with family stress and an unworkable balance will begin to arise.” (Member of the public)



“Caring for children with complex needs is exhausting and while giving parents a break is expensive, it is less expensive than family break-up and having to take the child into residential care. Even the most loving and caring parents have a point when they cannot cope 24 hours a day every day.” (Family member)

Time was seen as a key component in avoiding this outcome. Many respondents spoke of the need for ‘normality’ and the benefits of just having time out on their own to relax, which they felt would be under threat if they lost their overnight respite.



“To provide an opportunity for the family to participate in some activities that would be considered a standard part of a normal family life had the attention and care required for a child with special needs not been involved.” (Family member)



“It is recognised that parents of all children need some 'me' time and 'couples' time. This is possibly even more acutely necessary for parents of children using the facilities as their children often do need to be looked after or watched every minute of the day. As well as the need for a break from the emotional and mental effort to care for your child at home, as your child and parents get older they need a rest from the physical demands that caring for their child at home can bring. I suspect you might also need a rest from the responsibility of looking after your children. This is the same for any parent or carer. Just having some time away to take yourself outside of your every day is essential for your own wellbeing and enables much better caring in the long term.” (Family member)

A good night's sleep was another crucial need highlighted by parents and carers. The opportunity that overnight residential respite gave for recuperation was something that respondents saw as vital to enabling them to care for a child at home. Without it, there was concern that mental and physical health would suffer, and parents/carers would be unable to cope.



“We are also able to get some quality sleep to recharge our batteries – it may sound simple but it is vital to our health and wellbeing and ultimately to that of our whole family.” (Parent/carer)



“Our exhaustion levels would increase as sleep is affected and this would have a knock on effect for everyone. The constant caring can become a real struggle and knowing that there is some time out that allows us a break is so helpful. It means that when our child comes back we are more refreshed and able to carry on caring for them with more energy.” (Parent/carer)

The comments received highlighted the importance of the entirety of the break in mitigating stress and enabling parents/carers time to recharge their batteries. It was felt by many respondents that the alternatives outlined in the Information Pack would not provide the same opportunity as overnight residential respite to switch off and relax, and in some cases may in fact eat into important respite time.



“Your alternatives are simplistic and not realistic. It is not a break if the family has to either leave the home to allow someone else to sleepover with their child or to provide somewhere for a carer to sleep. That just adds to the stress... It may sound good to suggest having weekend breaks, or short breaks with different community groups but it doesn't work for the most severely disabled or autistic children.” (Parent/carer)



“One nights respite can mean a break from caring for two whole days if the child is transported to and from respite from school, for the family. If the parent is made to do the transport then this means they only get literally the night only. As they would have to either wait for the child to come home from school and then take them to respite or collect them from school and take them to respite. Either way this is putting immense pressure on the parent and causing them to "waste" the valuable time being on the road.” (Parent/carer)

In addition to concerns relating directly to parents and carers, respondents were also keen to emphasise the needs of the wider family group - in particular, the right of other siblings to have a share of their parents attention and to learn and develop alongside their peers. They noted the importance of respite in enabling siblings of service users to have dedicated time with their parents – improving their wellbeing.



“The impact on my family on this closure of Merrydale is that me and my sibling will not be able to spend more time with our parents and do activities that we could have done with just as us four.” (Family member)



“Getting 2 nights together is an important time to concentrate on our other children. We use this time to do different activities with them that our child may not tolerate. We usually plan specific activities while our child is away and recharge ourselves before they return.” (Parent/carer)

Respondents also highlighted that, should the homes close, siblings of children with disabilities would potentially miss out on opportunities for social development. Owing to the unique requirements of looking after children with disabilities, siblings were often unable to spend time with friends, or take part in age-appropriate activities.



“Our other child suffered also from never having two parents attend any school events. They did not achieve the academic results they should have and rarely had friends for tea/overnight stays due to their sibling’s needs.” (Parent/carer)



“Our other child lived for the respite weekends, wheelchairs can't go to castles, forests, beaches or fossilising. They were desperate for weekends when we could be like 'normal' people and do 'normal' things - a real treat is just to go out for a meal without being stared at, to be able to have friends round to play, to make noise and to have the run of the house without strict restrictions and rules.” (Parent/carer)

Transitioning to new care providers – concerns and questions

As respondents were broadly opposed to the closure of both Merrydale and Sunbeams, and worried about the impact on service users, it is not unsurprising that there was also reticence about transitioning to alternative care providers.

Whilst respondents recognised that the actual buildings may not be ideal, they emphasised that the homes’ value was about more than just bricks and mortar. In particular, there was deep concern about losing trusted relationships that had been built up with the staff. Often these had developed over many years, and respondents were wary of the process of rebuilding that trust with other staff.



“Loss of jobs; loss of a safe, caring environment for children; loss of sanity for parents; more work thinking 'who do I trust now with my child?' Merrydale has a good reputation. Parents are happy; parents trust them. The parent now has to look for carers, interview, manage money, deal with someone not turning up, train a carer, hope they like your child/child likes them. It’s endless...”
(Parent/carer)



“The staff members have provided consistency over time, which is imperative for young people in respite. Staff turnover is low. They get to know the young people and families over time and provide emotional support and advice. By contrast the staff turnover in private run homes is high. The average length of staff stay is 2/3/4 years. The staff will therefore lack the knowledge that comes with experience. Young people accessing respite a few weekends a year will not have the chance to build relationships with carers.” (Respondent associated with a special school)

Their concern encompassed the children too. Parents’/carers’ fear of leaving their children with staff they did not know was further increased by the potential impact this could have on the children’s developmental progress.



“The children who attend both centres would have to again change their routine which is impossible for some autistic people. All the progress made by the children could be put at risk by the changes.” (Member of the public)



“It would be hard to get them used to a new place and new staff. My child’s OCD (obsessive compulsive disorder) would regress and my other child would suffer with anxiety. Their behaviour would decline.” (Parent/carer)

In some cases respondents noted that older users may be asked to transition twice in a short period of time, potentially causing additional distress.



“Hampshire’s respite homes only last until the children are 18 so our child would have to have a change now when Sunbeams closes, then another at 18 in to adult respite, and then a move onto residential college at 19. This will be 3 moves for them in 2 years which for a child with autism and severe learning disabilities is in my opinion not putting their needs and wellbeing first. This will impact severely on their anxiety and mental health, causing more challenging behaviour and more seizures which are triggered by anxiety.” (Parent/carer)

Respondents’ reticence towards alternative care packages was intensified by what they felt was a lack of clarity about the proposed alternative options outlined during the consultation. Few respondents referred to the pilot project that had been used to trial these options with potentially affected families, suggesting that more could be done to raise awareness of how and who these could benefit. Consequently, respondents still had a long list of unanswered questions and their subsequent concern about being left without appropriate respite further increased their anxiety.



“The thought of any 'break in transmission' with respite is truly distressing to us as a family. We can just about cope with the stresses of living with our child (whom we love beyond measure) but knowing we have respite coming up is what keeps us sane.” (Parent/carer)



“I feel that before anywhere is closed in whichever area, a lot of work needs to be carried out with the families including making sure there is definitely a replacement or a temporary overnight respite provision provided, while a new purpose built centre is built. This must include a well thought out and planned transition for everyone. The Consultation booklet looks good, but the reality is that once the centre/home is closed those families that have not had a replacement respite package set up will not get a replacement. Then their family will fall into a deeper need and that will then cost more in the long run.” (Parent/carer)

In particular, respondents would like to know more about the practicalities of the alternative options – such as their capacity to support additional users, the range of needs supported, the facilities offered, and balancing demand over fewer overnight respite care providers.



“The respite offered by other organisations does not cover all disabilities so many children will be disadvantaged by not having appropriate respite facilities close to home.” (Respondent associated with a special school)



“Forgive my cynicism but as budgets are cut and respite places close where exactly are these overnight beds going to be found? I have asked the question of my child’s social worker but can’t seem to get a firm answer. We apparently need to source a new respite facility and only if they have spaces could our child possibly be placed there but nothing is definite. If respite centres are closing around Hampshire therefore these other places (wherever they are) will surely be filling up and it will be harder and harder to find a place.”
(Parent/carer)

Respondents reflected on their relative proximity to the current overnight respite homes. Both users of Merrydale and Sunbeams mentioned the negative impacts of needing to travel further to access alternative provision if the homes close. Concerns were also expressed around whether transport would be available to cover the anticipated longer journeys to other overnight respite homes.



“My primary concern if the two units were to close and for those that need it respite care be transferred to Firvale would be the issue of transporting the children to schools across county following their stay. Firvale have very limited numbers of staff who are minibus drivers and if alternative transport was provided - they would need to supply escorts which would place high demand on staffing levels at very particular times of the day which may not fit with rotas.”
(Respite/support worker)



“If this service is taken away it would mean a 40 minute journey to the nearest alternative respite and minimum 1hr and a quarter to others based mainly in Southampton, Portsmouth and Fareham. This is unrealistic to expect a SEND [Special Educational Needs and Disabilities] child to travel out of area these distances and if transport isn't provided then parents will be dropping off with a potential 2 and a half hour round trip. (Parent/carer)

Local care is important to parents/carers, particularly so in the case of emergencies, and there was specific concern about the support available in emergency situations, if the two homes close.



“I know for a fact that Merrydale are regularly given 'emergency' placement children to provide temporary support to, because there is where no where else

for them to go, and no one with the facilities or resources to look after them! Where would they go if Merrydale is closed?" (Respondent associated with a special school)



"Over the years we have had many emergency placements and we were told there was simply no other option of where to send them and we were the last resort. What happens when the next cases like those we have had in the past come up? Where will they get sent then if we were the only option?"
(Respite/support staff)

The wider service impact

Respondents were concerned that, should Merrydale and Sunbeams close, the alternative options available will not provide the same level of respite provision, resulting in more extensive problems.

Many respondents commented that parents or carers would require more extensive support such as full time care for the child or young person, if they are unable to access similar standards of respite care. Respondents felt that this will have a longer term financial impact across other local authority services.



"If these two respite centres are closed and affected families are not offered matching overnight respite care elsewhere, then the Council should expect that a good chunk of the proposed £450k savings would instead have to be allocated to the funding of more residential school placements and sadly, to families in crisis." (Parent/carer)



"Cost as ratepayer higher as full time provision will be needed if local respite care not available. Cost as a taxpayer higher as carers will have to stop work as they will not be able to cope. Look at the big picture HCC." (Member of public)

Respondents commented that the closures would also mean the loss of experienced, trained and highly skilled respite staff which would be a great loss to the care sector and residents of Hampshire.



"The staff who have been working for these organisations and built a great rapport with the families will in effect be a lost cause. All the hard work, training and career driven employees will be left just as devastated as the service users themselves." (Member of the public)



"Several staff have stated that they cannot find comparable work and are considering changing career. It would be a shame to lose their expertise in HCC." (Respite/support staff)

Some respondents are suspicious that both homes have been recently under-utilised. There was a strong feeling amongst some respondents that the closures have been pre-determined, and therefore their views would not be properly considered.



“It is clear that the County Council has earmarked the site for redevelopment for some time, since the care home opposite was closed several years back, and it appears to have been reluctant since that time to place new children in Merrydale. If it is absolutely essential to sell the site, we strongly believe the funds should be reused to provide a replacement provision in the Winchester area.” (Parent/carer)



“Numbers using Merrydale have gone down because families have increasingly not been given it as an option as the council have been trying to wind it down and prove that it is not needed.” (Parent/carer)

There is also concern among some respondents that accessing respite services has been made too difficult for many families due to restrictive criteria, with many respondents strongly suggesting the demand for the service is underestimated.



“The service is only available to the most difficult situations and the criteria for agreement to use the respite care is far from transparent. Parents have access to personal budgets, but are told they cannot use them for this purpose. It appears as if the service has been denied to potential families for a while now which makes it seem as if there is no demand. Parents I meet would like more regular respite and may be able to pay for it, thus improving the financial viability of the sites.” (Member of the public)



“We tried to get overnight respite with our social worker for such a long time and it was too much of a fight and we gave up. If Merrydale is not justifiable financially because it has only been 50% full, then maybe the council should rather put its efforts in to social services allowing needy families to have respite.” (Parent/carer)

Outstanding questions relating to proposed alternatives

Levels of uncertainty amongst respondents about how proposed alternatives would meet local need suggest that further information is needed to enable informed decisions about future choices to be made.



“Having read the supporting information I am disappointed to not see information that enabled me to compare current overnight provisions that are provided. There was no detailed description for Merrydale or detail about the facilities it provides, specialist services or information about its staff. Equally, there was no cost information for the 'other current overnight respite providers'. How can people make an informed conclusion based on this?... I understand the desire to improve the type of care provided in relation to developing children's skills and experiences but would be interested to know how else the children might gain this... I do not feel confident that what you are currently proposing will cover the seventeen beds that will be lost and therefore do not support the closure of the facilities.” (Family member)

Specific concerns relating to the proposed alternative overnight respite provision are:

Places at other overnight respite homes

(11% of respondent comments related to this)

- Respondents feel there is a limited range of options for their specific needs. In particular, respondents thought that the alternative homes do not cater for the same range of disabilities – including providing for shared needs and end of life care – where their children would not meet the criteria.
- Respondents were unclear on the available capacity at other respite homes and questioned how places would be found for their children when demand was already high.
- There were concerns that other local provision did not offer the same standards of care and had lower Ofsted ratings than Merrydale and Sunbeams.
- Respondents were unclear on the facilities provided by other homes, and whether these were comparable to those available at Merrydale and Sunbeams.
- Distance and transport were key concerns. Respondents were concerned about losing valuable respite time due to the additional journey length and were unclear as to whether existing supported travel provision would remain in place over the longer distances.
- There were concerns that private homes had higher staff turnover and that the Council would be less able to influence the quality of this provision.
- Respondents questioned whether other homes were sustainable and were worried about the County Council's over-reliance on private provision over which they had limited control with regards to fees, standards, staffing or sustainability. What would happen to the children if the other homes close?

Specialist Respite Care (*formerly Family Link*)

(7% of respondent comments related to this)

- Much of the concern about specialist respite was based on pre-conceived knowledge of the service – and in particular on past failures to meet required need.
- Respondents noted that there was limited availability of specialist respite carers in the area – particularly for children with more complex needs. There was a perception that service capacity was being limited by an onerous assessment process, which deterred prospective carers.
- They were also concerned about the reliability of specialist respite care. For some, this stemmed from being let down by carers (often at short notice) in the past, for others the concern was about difficulties ensuring the fixed and regular respite that worked best for them.
- Respondents felt that they needed specialist respite provided by professional carers in a professional purpose built environment.
- There were two questions about suitability: whether the type of care was right for the individual based on their physical and developmental needs; and whether the carers could provide the suitable equipment and environment required.
- There was concern that social progress would be more limited through this option, with fewer opportunities for activities and contact with peers.
- Some respondents were anxious about getting a ‘match’ with a carer who would suit both child and parent/carer.

Care Support

(5% of respondent comments related to this)

- Respondents spoke of the difficulties in recruiting and retaining carers for Care Support – particularly for children with the most complex needs.
- They also commented on the additional burden of hospitality that this option would place on the host family, who would be sharing their personal space and feel obliged to socialise.
- Some families noted that they simply wouldn’t have the space to accommodate a carer in their home, particularly for overnight support where a spare bedroom was required.
- There was strong feedback that Care Support would not offer a break for the family, as it would be very difficult to ‘switch off’ their role of carer if their child was nearby and needed support. Similarly, that it would be confusing and distressing for a child should their parent not respond.
- Similarly to Specialist Respite Care, respondents felt that Care Support would be socially isolating for the child and not enable them to make friends or develop their independence.
- Some respondents were already using Care Support but appreciated it as part of a wider care package that included overnight residential respite, and did not feel it should be used as a replacement service.

Family Breaks

(2% of respondent comments related to this)

- Similarly to Care Support, respondents felt that Family Breaks would not offer a break for the family, as they would still need to care for their child – just in another setting. In fact some commented it would be more difficult as they would need to adapt to different equipment and surroundings so small tasks would become more difficult to accomplish.
- Respondents noted that Family Breaks would be difficult for families whose children struggled to adjust to change.
- A key benefit of overnight respite was the regularity of the break it provided. Respondents felt that Family Breaks would offer longer breaks, but less frequently, when what they needed was little breaks more often.
- It was felt that opportunities for independent development and social progression would be limited with Family Breaks in comparison to overnight respite care.

Respondents' own ideas for alternative service provision

Given their concerns about alternative provision, some respondents made other suggestions about how respite services could be adapted to meet the needs of both service users and the County Council.

14% of respondents felt that if the homes were to close and the land sold, that the proceeds and developer contributions could be used to provide a new purpose built facility.



“This proposal would be better taken were the saved funds put towards a replacement centre or 1 improved centre, located between the 2 originals.”
(Member of the public)



“I would like to see a full evaluation of the option of using some of the money from the sale of the land to build a new home on less expensive land further out.” (Member of the public)

A further 8% of respondents thought that the County Council should re-imagine the use of their overnight respite homes to make the facilities more sustainable by investigating options for mixed use or extending the range of services provided. Respondents saw the potential for the homes to be used as a 'hub' from which other forms of respite could be administered. This could help towards the cost of refurbishment of an existing home, or the ongoing running of a new purpose-built facility.



“A different model seems not to have been considered at all... why not retain the building and staff team and transform the service into something more like a resource base that has some limited overnight stays; but the main focus moves to outreach working.” (Member of the public)



“Merrydale, either refurbished and extended or rebuilt/equipped, could offer a range of services such as holiday care, evening care. If more young people were allowed access, age appropriate weekends could and should be organised. Facilities could be hired out during the school day to adult day care, either supported 1:1 or small groups. It could become a hub offering a range of support. I appreciate Merrydale is expensive to run, if better used/flexible it could provide more value.” (Respondent associated with a special school)

In their collective response to the consultation, the Child Health Department, Royal Hampshire County Hospital (Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust), proposed either using the homes for another purpose, for example exploring the development of Merrydale without health input (as with Firvale), or creating a new facility in mid part/south of Hampshire on the basis that there could be significant impact on families' travel needs.

6% of respondents felt that any decision to close should be postponed to enable a smooth transition for existing users. This was considered to be particularly pertinent for older users, who would soon be transferring to adult care. Respondents also wanted reassurance that nothing would close until alternative care plans were in place.



“They shouldn't be closed unless an alternative better support is running and immediately transferable. Puts pressure on the family and the child.”
(Respite/Support staff)



“For some with just one or two years of the service to go, they will have to change service then change again; perhaps these are the most affected young people and families and many will not cope with change.” (Member of the public)

There is a perception that there are a number of families in the areas who would benefit from overnight respite, but who don't quite meet the existing criteria. 6% of respondents suggested that the County Council could re-assess access criteria to increase service user numbers which would make the homes more viable and enable them to continue operating.



“I am concerned for new families who may not ever get the option of respite because of all the budgets cuts who a few years ago would have been offered a package of care. This in the long run will prove more expensive as they are more likely to reach breaking point without support.” (Parent/carer)



“How bad does it need to be before these services are offered? Does it take for a mother and father to experience a breakdown before it's realised something must be done to help them!!??!! These centres are vital to those that use them and would be vital to many more if they could get accepted to be able to use them.” (Member of the public)

Other suggestions included looking for savings in other areas, such as 'better' social work assessment, or even savings from other County Council service areas. Updates to expensive historical care packages were also put forward as a potential option.

A number of the suggestions made by respondents reflected ideas which had already been outlined as rejected in the consultation Information Pack. This indicates that clarity is required on the rationale for the proposals to close the two respite homes.

4. Conclusions

Key Findings

The majority of respondents thought that the most important aspect of overnight respite for children with disabilities was that they feel happy, secure and safe. For parents/carers, the most important benefits of overnight respite are a break from caring and time to spend with other family members.

There was strong concern amongst respondents about the proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams. Although there is recognition that the homes are dated and need maintenance, almost 9 out of 10 (87%) would prefer them to remain open.

Disagreement with the proposed closures was widespread across respondent groups, with parents/carers of current service users joined by respite staff, support workers and informed members of the public in disapproving of the proposal to close the homes.

The impact of closure would resonate widely, with children, carers, siblings and wider family members all negatively affected. A common theme among respondents was that closures were a short term fix that would lead to bigger problems in the longer term.

If the decision is made to close the homes, respondents want to be assured that a comparable level of support would be available. Questions regarding transport arrangements, comparability of alternatives and emergency care provision need to be answered to help them make an informed choice about future arrangements.

There is uncertainty as to how proposed alternatives would meet the needs of existing respite users. Availability, suitability and ensuring the child retains some independence are key concerns.

There are calls to re-think the proposals, re-provision the homes or build a new residential respite home to ensure continuity of existing provision. These are options which have already been rejected, suggesting that the rationale for the proposals could be clarified further.

Key messages from respondents to Hampshire County Council

- There is strong concern about the proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams. Whilst the buildings may be unfit for purpose, the service remains very necessary.
- It is very important that children feel safe and secure in overnight respite care. There are emotional ties between children/families and Merrydale and Sunbeams, and levels of trust which respondent's worry could take years to rebuild with other providers.
- Ideally, respite care should provide the opportunity for children to develop their social skills and independence, particularly older children/young adults.

- It is vitally important to parents/carers that they get complete and regular respite breaks, in order to maintain their own wellbeing and enable them to provide the best level of care to their child/children.
- Reassurance is needed that, if the two homes close, that closures would not be implemented until existing service users have full and suitable transition plans/care packages in place.
- Any potential transition from Merrydale and Sunbeams to other providers is highly likely to cause stress and anxiety to both children and families. There are risks around families not coping and children being placed in full-time care, or family breakdowns leading to further support being required.
- Merrydale and Sunbeams staff are highly valued. Respondents are concerned about both the impact on individual staff members, and the loss of skills in the care sector.
- There are concerns that the closures would provide a short-term financial fix, but could have unintended long-term consequences.
- There needs to be further public understanding about how the proposal to close the homes was reached; there is concern that closures have been pre-determined.
- There is a range of existing issues that would prevent the uptake of some alternative options proposed during the consultation, particularly:
 - The potential for multiple transitions of older children/young adults over a short period of time.
 - Specialist Respite Care.
 - Care Support.
 - Family Breaks.

Specific questions respondents want to understand from the consultation

- What does the Information Pack mean when it mentions 'institutionalisation'?
- Can the County Council provide reassurance that no one currently receiving overnight respite care will be left without it if the two homes close?
- Will reassessments of respite care be required?
- How will alternative care plans be put in place?
- Can the County Council offer opportunities to trial alternative provision?
- What support does the County Council offer to young carers/siblings of children with disabilities? Are there potential service providers to support them?

- How was the proposal to close the two homes reached?
- What will happen to existing staff? Can the County Council share a summary of the results of the staff consultation and the options available to those staff?
- Could there be a potential displacement of the financial problem to Adult Services ('a short term fix creating a longer term problem')?
- How will gaps in the alternative provision be managed?
- Is the range of choices available expandable?
- Can the residential respite market cope with the demand?
- How reliable and sustainable is the residential respite market?
- How will level of care/suitability of the care in alternative services be comparable to care at Merrydale and Sunbeams?
- How will facilities be comparable? How will 'soft' outcomes (helping children feel safe and secure) be achieved by the proposed alternative provision?
- Can the County Council clarify the opportunities for children's independent development which might be offered by the alternative provision?
- Could the County Council consider tailored transition pathways for children with similar disabilities?
- Will monitoring following transition be in place to ensure that the new programme of respite care is working?
- What transport options will be available?
- Will existing entitlements to transport still apply?
- Can concerns regarding travel to access residential respite be addressed?
- How will staff or providers of alternative provision be encouraged to make bonds with the children?
- Can the County Council build a new facility?
- Can existing services/facilities offered in Merrydale and Sunbeams buildings be changed, or could the buildings be used for another, similar purpose?
- Is there a way children aged 16/17 can be managed through the transition to Adult Services differently, or the homes kept open long enough to facilitate this transition?
- Should access/eligibility criteria be applied to the use of overnight respite?

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Responses received from outside the consultation questionnaire

Unstructured responses

The County Council received 12 responses through channels other than the consultation questionnaire. Of these 12 responses, five were from parents, carers or family members of a child with disabilities. Four were from members of the general public; two political representatives responded; and there was one response from an organisation or group. These responses raised similar concerns to those highlighted via the consultation questionnaire. The most frequent themes raised in these responses were:

- The County Council should not close Merrydale and Sunbeams as alternative provision would not be acceptable (six comments).
- The impact of the closure will be felt by the wider family and the wellbeing of the wider family may be compromised if respite is taken away (six comments).
- There is an underestimated demand for the respite services (five comments).
- Concerns about the consultation process and a lack of transparency (four comments).
- Concerns around the distance to other respite locations (three comments).
- Savings should be made elsewhere and not to the detriment of these services (two comments).
- Concerns that the alternative options are not suitable: personal budgets are hard to spend and end up being taken away, and Specialist Respite Care is not appropriate (three comments).

Drop-in events for parents and carers

In addition to the consultation questionnaire, six drop in events were held across Hampshire, in order to help parents and carers take part in the consultation. In total, the drop-in events engaged with 21 parents and carers of a child with disabilities, as well as five members of the general public (including one councillor). Much of what was expressed in the sessions again reflects the results from the consultation questionnaire.

Parents and carers shared similar concerns. Some of the main issues that were mentioned are:

- Concerns that there is underestimated demand for overnight respite and that the homes have been consciously under-utilised (seven comments).
- Increased distance to travel to alternative provision will mean less respite time and may cause distress (six comments).
- Concerns about emergency care for children (four comments).
- If provision is taken away, the child may be placed in full-time care as parents will struggle to cope (two comments).
- Lack of clarity concerning the alternatives (two comments).
- Concerns about whether they will receive the same level of service provided by an alternative provider (two comments).
- Consultation process, communication of processes and accessibility (two comments).

Members of the public were:

- Concerned about the consultation process and the online questionnaire in terms of its accessibility and how widely it was published (three comments).
- Worried about the distance to other alternatives and how transport will be arranged (two comments).
- Concerned about emergency care (two comments).
- Nervous that demand for overnight respite services had been underestimated (two comments).

Consultation on overnight respite for children with disabilities

Proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams overnight residential respite homes

Response Form



Consultation on overnight respite for children with disabilities

Proposed closure of Merrydale and Sunbeams overnight residential respite homes

Response Form

Hampshire County Council is seeking residents' and stakeholders' views on proposals to close overnight respite services at Merrydale in Winchester, and Sunbeams in Aldershot. These are two residential respite children's homes owned and run by Hampshire County Council. Please read the accompanying Information Pack before completing this questionnaire, available from: www.hants.gov.uk/consultations

This consultation closes at 11.59pm on **2 October 2017**.

It should take you between 10 to 15 minutes to answer the questions, depending on how much you wish to write.

Your feedback will help to inform a decision, later in the year, on whether or not to close Merrydale and Sunbeams.

Thank you for taking part in this consultation.

Privacy notice

If you provide personal information, this will be treated in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Personal information will be used for analytical purposes only. Hampshire County Council will not share the information collected as part of this consultation with third parties. All individuals' responses will be kept confidential and will not be shared. Responses from groups or organisations may be published in full. Hampshire County Council will securely retain and store copies of the responses for one year after the end of the consultation process, and then delete the data.

More details on how the Hampshire County Council holds personal information can be found at: www.hants.gov.uk/privacy. Should you require any further information about how your details will be used or stored, please contact the Data Protection Team at data.protection@hants.gov.uk

Q.1 Are you responding on your own behalf or on behalf of an organisation or group? Please ✓ *one box only.*

I am providing a response on behalf of an organisation or group **Go to Q2**

I am providing my own response **Go to Q6**

Q.2 Which of these best describes the primary function of your group or organisation? Please ✓ *one box only.*

Charity / non-government organisation

School / college / place of education

Local public sector organisation, e.g. district or borough council, emergency services, health services

Parish or Town Council

Local community or voluntary group

Local business

Social enterprise

Other
If 'other', please specify:

Q.3 Does your group / organisation provide any of the following services? Please ✓ *all that apply.*

Overnight respite for children or young people

Activities for children or young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

No / not applicable

Q.4 What is your job position / role and the name and address of the organisation or group on whose behalf you are submitting this response?

The name and details of your organisation or group may appear in the consultation findings report.

Job position / role:

Name of organisation or group:

Address of organisation or group:

Q.5 Please tell us how the views of your organisation's members were collated:

Please now go to Q.10

Q.6 Who are you? Please ✓ *one box only.*

I am a parent or carer of a child with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

I am a family member of a child with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (e.g. brother, sister, grandparent)

I am an adult who has previously used overnight respite myself

I work at Merrydale or Sunbeams

I am a paid or voluntary support worker for a family or a child with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

I am a member of the general public

Other

If 'other', please explain:

Q.7 How old is the child / are the children with disabilities that you care for? Please ✓ one box only.

- Age 0 - 7
- Age 8 - 15
- Age 16 - 18
- Young adult 19 - 25
- Not applicable

Q.8 Does your child, or the child / children that you care for, or a family member, currently use overnight respite?

Please ✓ one box only.

- Yes – **Go to Q.9**
- No – **Go to Q.10**

Q.9 Which overnight respite home does your child, or the child / children that you care for, or a family member, currently use?

Please ✓ one box only.

- Merrydale
- Sunbeams
- Firvale
- Other

If 'other', what is the name of the overnight respite home they use?

Q.10 In your view, what are the most important things for children with disabilities when receiving overnight respite?

Please ✓ all that apply.

| | Not at all important | No feelings either way | A little bit important | Very important |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Having fun | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Being with friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Doing a favourite activity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Making their own decisions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Feeling happy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Having private space | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Feeling safe | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Having independence | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Feeling secure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Having a stimulating experience | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Having access to facilities / equipment that is not available at home | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'other', please provide details: | | | | |

Q.11 In your view, what are the most important reasons for parents / carers to access overnight respite for their child/children?

Please ✓ all that apply.

| | Not at all important | No feelings either way | A little bit important | Very important |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A break from caring | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| To spend time with other children and/or other family members | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| To get a good night's sleep | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For the child or young person to learn and practice being independent | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For the child or young person to spend time with their friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'other', please provide details: | | | | |

Proposals to close Merrydale and Sunbeams

Please refer to the Information Pack, pages 5 – 6.

The County Council is proposing to close Merrydale and Sunbeams for the following reasons:

- To respond to feedback from children and young people and their families and carers on the type of overnight respite they would prefer to use.
- Neither home is a purpose-built care facility for children with disabilities. In their current form, the layout is not considered to be user-friendly in terms of accessibility. This presents challenges for the County Council in caring for children with disabilities, particularly in responding to the changing expectations and preferences of children and their families. To undertake further adaptations would require redesign and rebuild, and would come at considerable cost.
- Should the two homes close, the County Council would be able to reduce costs by approximately £450,000 per year, on the upkeep of buildings and facilities. Furthermore, some of the current funding used to provide care services at the two homes could be spent on purchasing alternative care support and respite services, provided by other organisations, to meet assessed care needs and preferences.

Q.12 To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Merrydale? *Please tick one box only.*

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neither agree nor disagree

Agree

Strongly agree

Q.13 To what extent do you agree with the proposal to close Sunbeams? *Please tick one box only.*

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neither agree nor disagree

Agree

Strongly agree

Q.14 Do you have any comments on the proposal to close Merrydale and Sunbeams? This could include your views on alternative approaches to overnight respite which you would like the County Council to consider, or comments on the options which have been rejected (please see the Information Pack, page 6)

Please tell us what you think in the box below. If you would like to say more, please attach other pages to your response.

Q.15 Please describe what, if any, impact the proposal to close Merrydale and Sunbeams could have on you or your family, people you know or work with, or your group or organisation.

Please tell us what you think in the box below. If you would like to say more, please attach other pages to your response.

About you

If you are responding to this consultation on behalf of an organisation, you **do not** need to complete this section.

The information requested below is optional. Responses you provide here will be used for analytical purposes only and will be used for no other purpose.

Q.16 Please tell us the first part of your home postcode. This will help us to understand views in different areas.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Q.17 Are you? Please ✓ one box only.

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

Q.18 Do you have a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Please ✓ one box only.

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

Q.19 If you are a parent or carer of a child with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, how many other children under the age of 18 live in your household? Please ✓ one box only.

- Yes – aged 0-4
- Yes – aged 5-8
- Yes – aged 9-11
- Yes – aged 12-15
- Yes – aged 16-17
- No – none under 18
- Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer

Q.20 Which of these ethnic groups do you belong to?

Please ✓ one box only.

- English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British
- Irish
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- Any other white background

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Nepalese
- Chinese
- Any other Asian background

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other black background

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other mixed background

- Arab
- Any other ethnic group

- Prefer not to say

Thank you

Thank you for taking part in this consultation. Feedback will help to inform any decision by the County Council on the proposed closure of overnight respite services at Merrydale and Sunbeams later in the year.

Please return paper Response Forms in the Freepost envelope provided. If you do not have a Freepost envelope, please post your response to: **Freepost HAMPSHIRE**

If you have any queries about this consultation or the information provided, please email overnight.respite@hants.gov.uk or call **0300 555 1384**.*

**Calls from a landline will be charged at the local rate, although mobile phone charges may vary*

Appendix 3 - List of organisations or groups which responded to the consultation

The consultation questionnaire asked whether the respondent was responding on behalf of an organisation or group. There were a total of four structured and four unstructured responses on behalf of an organisation, group or community representative body.

Organisations or groups who responded to the consultation:

- Norman Gate School.
- Icknield School.
- Henry Tyndale School.
- Hampshire Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Child Health Department, Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
- Aldershot Town Council.
- Itchen Valley Division and The Worthys Ward.
- Eastleigh Borough Council
- Sunbeams Respite Care Unit.

Appendix 4 - Consultation technical detail

Respondent classification

Respondents were asked to identify whether they were responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation or group. This question, as with all questions in the consultation questionnaire, was optional.

Where respondents identified themselves as individuals they were asked to provide more information about their demography, personal situation, and household composition.

Where respondents identified themselves as responding on behalf of an organisation or group they were asked to name the organisation or group, provide the address of the organisation or group, and to provide the name and position of the individual providing the response.

| | | Respondent type | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | Individual response | Organisation or group | Total |
| Response type | Online Questionnaire | 336 | 3 | 339 |
| | Paper Questionnaire | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| | <i>Consultation questionnaire total</i> | 362 | 4 | 366 |
| | Unstructured (non-questionnaire) correspondence | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| | Total | 373 | 5 | 378 |

Appendix 5 - Consultation participant profile

The breakdown of respondents by category is shown below.

| | Response Option | Count | Percentage |
|---|---|-------|------------|
| Gender | | | |
| | Female | 268 | 79% |
| | Male | 57 | 16% |
| | Prefer not to say | 16 | 5% |
| Do you have a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? | | | |
| | No | 274 | 80% |
| | Yes | 43 | 13% |
| | Prefer not to say | 24 | 7% |
| Which of these ethnic groups do you belong to? | | | |
| | White | 316 | 93% |
| | Mixed / Multiple | 4 | 1% |
| | Asian / Asian British | 1 | 0% |
| | Other ethnic group | 1 | 0% |
| | Prefer not to say | 19 | 6% |
| Are you responding on your own behalf or on behalf of an organisation or group? | | | |
| | Own response | 362 | 99% |
| | On behalf of a group / organisation | 4 | 1% |
| Context for response | | | |
| | I am a member of the general public | 150 | 42% |
| | I am a parent or carer of a child with SEN and Disabilities | 103 | 29% |
| | I am a family member of a child with SEN and Disabilities | 38 | 11% |
| | I work at Merrydale, Sunbeams or Firvale | 22 | 6% |
| | I am a support worker for family /child with SEN and Disabilities | 12 | 3% |
| | I am an adult who has previously used overnight respite myself | 3 | 1% |
| | I am a child or young person | 2 | 1% |
| | Other | 31 | 9% |
| Is the child with SEN and Disabilities an overnight respite user? | | | |
| | Yes | 98 | 64% |
| | No | 55 | 36% |
| Which Home do they use? (multi-tick) | | | |
| | Merrydale | 55 | 56% |
| | Sunbeams | 30 | 30% |
| | Firvale | 6 | 13% |
| | Other | 13 | 6% |
| How old is(are) the child(ren) with SEN and Disabilities? (multi-tick) | | | |
| | Age 0 - 7 | 17 | 11% |
| | Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 49% |
| | Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 33% |
| | Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | 12% |
| | Not applicable | 7 | 5% |
| Are there any other children under the age of 18 living in the household? (multi-tick) | | | |
| | No – none under 18 | 29 | 28% |
| | Yes – aged 0-4 | 10 | 10% |
| | Yes – aged 5-8 | 17 | 17% |
| | Yes – aged 9-11 | 24 | 24% |
| | Yes – aged 12-15 | 27 | 27% |
| | Yes - aged 16-17 | 18 | 18% |
| | Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | 2% |
| Where do respondents live - by postcode area | | | |
| | SO (Southampton) Postcode area | 121 | 33% |
| | GU (Guildford) Postcode area | 104 | 29% |
| | PO (Portsmouth) Postcode area | 20 | 5% |
| | RG (Reading) Postcode area | 14 | 4% |
| | SP (Salisbury) Postcode area | 5 | 1% |
| | Other | 28 | 8% |
| | Not provided | 72 | 20% |

Appendix 6 - Coded responses to open questions

285 people commented on the proposals to close the two homes or described the potential impact that the closures would have on them, their family, people they know or work with, or their group or organisation. These were read in full, then coded by theme. Each theme is listed below, alongside counts of the number of times they were mentioned:

| Themes relating to Impacts | Number of mentions |
|---|---------------------------|
| Loss of vital rest for parent/carer | 87 |
| Increased pressure on parent/carer | 85 |
| Impact on wider family unit | 80 |
| Loss of safe/supportive facility | 79 |
| Financial/wider service impact | 63 |
| Emotional impact | 60 |
| Social impact on child | 45 |
| Rebuilding trust in staff/facility | 45 |
| Concerns about child's reaction to change | 32 |
| Underestimated demand | 32 |
| Concerns around consultation process | 31 |
| Re-settling child | 31 |
| Concern about existing staff | 29 |
| Children will end up in full time care | 15 |
| A gap in provision would be detrimental to family/child | 8 |
| No Impact | 1 |
| Themes relating to Alternatives | Number of mentions |
| Distance to alternatives/transport costs | 55 |
| Ensuring comparable facilities/alternatives | 51 |
| Use of other overnight respite homes | 31 |
| Build new purpose-built home | 37 |
| Use of Specialist Respite Care | 19 |
| Reassess criteria for overnight respite to make viable | 18 |
| Postpone closure | 16 |
| Use of Care Support | 15 |
| Re-think existing homes | 23 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Concerns about emergency placements | 11 |
| Other ideas suggested | 9 |
| Use of Family Breaks | 6 |
| Improved choice would be beneficial | 4 |
| Use of Independence Breaks | 3 |
| More children could benefit from improved facilities | 3 |
| Other provision could be more cost effective | 1 |

Appendix 7 - Data tables

To what extent do you agree with the proposals to close Merrydale Respite Home?

| The published format that was employed. | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 366 | 13 | 251 | 52 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| Web: Snap | | | | | | | |
| WebHost | 128 | 8 | 72 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| Paper: Keyed | 27 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 4 | - | 3 |
| Web: Tablet | 48 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Web: Smartphone | 163 | 1 | 129 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 4 |

| Personal response or responding on behalf of organisation or group? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 366 | 13 | 251 | 52 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| I am providing my own response | 362 | 12 | 248 | 52 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| On behalf of an organisation or group | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - |

| Who are you? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 362 | 12 | 248 | 52 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| A child or young person | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| A parent or carer of a child with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities | 103 | 4 | 67 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| A family member of a child with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (e.g. brother, sister, grandparent) | 38 | 2 | 33 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| An adult who has previously used overnight respite myself | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| I work at Merrydale, Sunbeams or Firvale | 22 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 |
| A paid or voluntary support worker for a family or a child with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities | 12 | - | 7 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| I am a member of the general public | 150 | 3 | 107 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Other | 31 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| No reply | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

| How old is the child / are the children with disabilities? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 153 | 6 | 107 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 5 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 4 | 47 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | 13 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Not applicable | 7 | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | - |

| Does your family member/child/ you use respite, which one? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 99 | 4 | 70 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 3 |
| Merrydale | 55 | - | 49 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Sunbeams | 30 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| Firvale | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Other | 13 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |

| Are you? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|-------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 359 | 11 | 247 | 51 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| Male | 57 | 2 | 43 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Female | 268 | 7 | 181 | 38 | 20 | 11 | 11 |
| Prefer not to say | 16 | - | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - |
| No reply | 18 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - | - |

| Do you have a health problem or disability? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 359 | 13 | 247 | 51 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| Yes | 43 | 2 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - |
| No | 274 | 7 | 188 | 42 | 14 | 11 | 12 |
| Prefer not to say | 24 | - | 15 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - |
| No reply | 18 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | - |

| What is your ethnic group? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 359 | 11 | 234 | 50 | 23 | 14 | 12 |
| White | 316 | 7 | 218 | 46 | 22 | 12 | 11 |
| Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Asian / Asian British | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other ethnic group | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Prefer not to say | 19 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| No reply | 18 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | - |

| For 'white', please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 311 | 7 | 214 | 46 | 21 | 12 | 11 |
| English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British | 303 | 7 | 208 | 44 | 21 | 12 | 11 |
| Irish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other White background | 8 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| No reply | 5 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - |

| For 'mixed' please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| White and Black Caribbean | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| White and Black African | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| White and Asian | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| For Asian or 'Asian British', please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Indian | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Pakistani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladeshi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chinese | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other Asian background | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| For 'any other ethnic group', please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Arab | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other ethnic group | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Are there any other children under the age of 18 living in the household? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 103 | 8 | 85 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| Yes – aged 0-4 | 10 | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Yes – aged 5-8 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Yes – aged 9-11 | 24 | 1 | 20 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Yes – aged 12-15 | 27 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes - aged 16-17 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | - | 17 | 5 | 5 | - | 2 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

To what extent do you agree with the proposals to close Sunbeams?

| The published format which was employed. | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 366 | 21 | 255 | 45 | 16 | 18 | 11 |
| Web: Snap WebHost | 128 | 14 | 69 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 3 |
| Paper: Keyed | 27 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 |
| Web: Tablet | 48 | - | 37 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Web: Smartphone | 163 | 1 | 136 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

| Personal response/ organisation or group? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 366 | 21 | 255 | 45 | 16 | 18 | 11 |
| providing my own response | 362 | 20 | 253 | 45 | 16 | 17 | 11 |
| Providing a response on behalf of an organisation or group | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - |

| Who are you? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 362 | 20 | 253 | 45 | 16 | 17 | 11 |
| A child or young person | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| A parent or carer of a child with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities | 103 | 9 | 66 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| A family member of a child with Special Educational Needs and/ or Disabilities (e.g. brother, sister, grandparent) | 38 | 2 | 30 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| An adult who has previously used overnight respite myself | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| I work at Merrydale, Sunbeams or Firvale | 22 | 1 | 18 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| A paid or voluntary support worker for a family or a child with Special Educational Needs and/ or Disabilities | 12 | - | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| A member of the general public | 150 | 6 | 106 | 27 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Other | 31 | - | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| No reply | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

| Which respite home does your child/family member use? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 104 | 8 | 73 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Merrydale | 55 | 8 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Sunbeams | 30 | - | 26 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Firvale | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Other | 13 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Are you? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|-------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 359 | 18 | 239 | 43 | 16 | 17 | 11 |
| Male | 57 | 1 | 43 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Female | 268 | 13 | 187 | 31 | 13 | 15 | 9 |
| Prefer not to say | 16 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| No reply | 18 | 3 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - |

| Do you have a health problem or disability? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 341 | 14 | 240 | 43 | 16 | 17 | 11 |
| Yes | 43 | 2 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - |
| No | 274 | 11 | 194 | 32 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| Prefer not to say | 24 | 1 | 19 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| No reply | 18 | 4 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - |

| Ethnic group. | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 359 | 18 | 240 | 43 | 16 | 17 | 10 |
| White | 316 | 14 | 222 | 40 | 16 | 15 | 9 |
| Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Asian / Asian British | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other ethnic group | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Prefer not to say | 19 | 1 | 14 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| No reply | 18 | 3 | 12 | 2 | - | - | 1 |

| If chose 'white' please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 311 | 14 | 217 | 40 | 16 | 15 | 9 |
| English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British | 303 | 14 | 211 | 38 | 16 | 15 | 9 |
| Irish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other White background | 8 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| No reply | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |

| If chose 'mixed multiple' please describe: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 4 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| White and Black Caribbean | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| White and Black African | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| White and Asian | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| If chose 'Asian, Asian British' please describe: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Indian | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Pakistani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladeshi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chinese | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other Asian background | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| If chose 'other' please describe which: | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Arab | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Any other ethnic group | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Are there any other children under the age of 18 living in the household? | Total | No reply | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 103 | 9 | 65 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| Yes – aged 0-4 | 10 | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Yes – aged 5-8 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Yes – aged 9-11 | 24 | - | 19 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes – aged 12-15 | 27 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes - aged 16-17 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| No reply | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'having fun' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 2 | - | 1 | 25 | 125 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 4 | 13 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 65 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 42 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | - | 6 | 12 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'being with friends' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 46 | 88 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 43 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | 2 | 12 | 36 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'doing a favourite activity' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 2 | - | 9 | 53 | 103 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | - | - | 3 | 21 | 51 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | 3 | 16 | 31 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'making their own decisions' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 54 | 84 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | - | 1 | 4 | 25 | 45 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | 4 | 17 | 29 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'feeling happy' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 3 | - | - | 5 | 145 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 72 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | - | 1 | 49 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'Having private space' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 46 | 94 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | 11 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 49 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 1 | - | 5 | 13 | 31 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 11 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'feeling safe' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 145 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | - | - | - | 2 | 73 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | - | 2 | 48 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | - | 2 | 16 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'having independence' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 45 | 93 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 11 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 48 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 1 | - | 2 | 16 | 31 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'feeling secure' aspect of respite care for children | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 4 | - | - | 5 | 144 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 72 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 15 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'having a stimulating experience' aspect of respite care | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 4 | - | - | 34 | 115 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 5 | 12 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 2 | - | - | 11 | 62 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 1 | - | - | 13 | 36 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | - | - | 6 | 12 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'having access to facilities/ equipment that is not available at home' aspect of respite care | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 47 | 81 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 42 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 1 | - | 6 | 21 | 22 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for 'other' aspect of respite care | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of child at respite? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 153 | 89 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 41 |
| Age 0 - 7 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 2 | - | 5 |
| Age 8 - 15 | 75 | 44 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 19 |
| Age 16 - 18 | 50 | 29 | 2 | 5 | - | 14 |
| Young adult 19 - 25 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Not applicable | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| No reply | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Level of importance for ' a break for caring' aspect of respite care for parents/carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | - | - | - | 7 | 96 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | - | - | - | 3 | 14 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | - | - | - | 1 | 23 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | - | - | - | 3 | 24 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | - | - | - | 2 | 16 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | - | - | - | 1 | 28 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

| Level of importance for 'To spend time with other children and/or family' aspect of respite care for parents/carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | - | - | 3 | 9 | 91 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | - | - | - | 4 | 13 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | - | - | - | 2 | 22 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | - | - | - | 3 | 24 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | - | - | - | 1 | 17 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

| Level of importance for 'to get a good night's sleep' aspect of respite care for parents/ carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | 2 | 1 | - | 16 | 84 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 12 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | - | - | - | 1 | 23 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 22 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 12 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | - | - | - | 4 | 25 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

| Level of importance for 'the child or young person to learn and practice being independent' aspect of respite care for parents/carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 64 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 17 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 17 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 19 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |

| Level of importance for 'the child or young person to spend time with their friends' aspect of respite care for parents/ carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 35 | 54 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 14 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | 3 | - | 2 | 5 | 17 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | - | 1 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |

| Level of importance for 'other' aspect of respite care for parents/carers broken down by age of other children at home | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age of other children at home? | Total | No reply | Not important | No feelings | A little bit important | Very important |
| Total | 103 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| Aged 0-4 | 10 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Aged 5-8 | 17 | 14 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Aged 9-11 | 24 | 17 | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Aged 12-15 | 27 | 21 | - | - | - | 6 |
| Aged 16-17 | 18 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 |
| No – none under 18 | 29 | 16 | - | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Not applicable / I am not a parent or carer | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| No reply | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Committee: | Children & Young People Select Committee |
| Date: | 15 January 2018 |
| Title: | Attainment of Children and Young People in Hampshire Schools |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services |

Contact name: David Hardcastle

Tel: 01252 814755

Email: david.hardcastle@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1. This report provides a summary and analysis of the performance of Hampshire schools in 2017 at the key points in children's education: the end of the Foundation Stage, the end of Key Stage 2 (the end of primary education) and at the end of Key Stage 4 (the end of secondary education).
- 1.2. This report has been produced using the latest data released by the Department for Education (DfE) at the time of writing. A final dataset for Key Stage 4 will be published later in the year. This will show some changes from the figures included in this report, although it is unlikely that the figures will vary significantly. Data from 2015 and 2016 uses the DfE's final published figures.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. The Select Committee are asked to note the contents of this report

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Committee: | Cabinet |
| Date: | 5 February 2018 |
| Title: | Attainment of children and young people in Hampshire Schools |
| Report From: | Director of Children's Services |

Contact name: David Hardcastle

Tel: 01252 814755

Email: david.hardcastle@hants.gov.uk

1. Recommendations

- 1.1. Cabinet is asked to note the positive attainment outcomes being achieved by Hampshire's schools as outlined in this report.

2. Purpose of Report

- 2.1. This report provides a summary and analysis of the performance of Hampshire schools in 2017 at the key points in children's education: the end of the Foundation Stage, the end of Key Stage 2 (the end of primary education) and at the end of Key Stage 4 (the end of secondary education).

3. Contextual Information

- 3.1. This report has been produced using the latest data released by the Department for Education (DfE) at the time of writing. A final dataset will be published for Key Stage 4 later in the year. This will show some changes from the figures included in this report, although it is unlikely that the figures will vary significantly. Data from 2015 and 2016 uses the DfE's final published figures.

4. Consultation and Equalities

- 4.1. There is no consultation proposed in relation to the contents of this report. Similarly, there are no equalities issues raised in Appendix B of this report.

5. Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

- 5.1. Standards in the foundation stage, as measured by the proportion of pupils that have reached a good level of development (GLD), continue to be well above those nationally and have been consistently so now for a number of

years.

| Good Level of Development (GLD) | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| National | 70.7% | 69.3% | 66.3% |
| Hampshire | 75.5% | 75.2% | 72.6% |

5.2. This strong performance over time has been underpinned by the work of the Hampshire Early Years team supporting schools in developing quality provision for children so that they get a strong start to their education in school.

5.3. Given that standards are well above those nationally, it is helpful to compare our performance with a group of demographically similar local authorities, our so-called “statistical neighbours” The group comprises the 10 authorities statistically most like Hampshire, with 5 being more advantageous and 5 less so. The group currently consists of Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, West Berkshire, West Sussex, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Cambridgeshire and Central Bedfordshire.

5.4. The group is set up so that Hampshire’s performance should be in line with the group average, with the county being ranked in the middle of the group (i.e. 6th place). Performance above this represents a strength and performance below an area for development.

When compared to our statistical neighbours, we rank third on this measure, with GLD being above the average for the group.

6. Standards at Key Stage 2 (KS2)

6.1. This is the second year of the new national testing and assessment processes that were introduced for 2016. The new, more challenging standards introduced in that year mean that it is difficult to make judgements about trends over time, other than for the two year period 2016 to 2017.

6.2. The Government’s preferred measure is the proportion of pupils that have reached Age Related Expectations (ARE) in each of reading, writing and mathematics (RWM). The table below sets out the Hampshire performance at this measure.

| RWM | 2017 | 2016 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Hampshire | 65% | 59% |
| National | 61% | 54% |

6.3. Standards in Hampshire schools are well above those nationally and have been so now for the two years of these more challenging standards.

6.4. Standards are well above those in the group of statistical neighbours, with Hampshire schools again being group top.

6.5. This strong performance is underpinned by high standards in the separate subject areas again in 2017.

| | | |
|-----------|------|------|
| Reading | 2017 | 2016 |
| Hampshire | 76% | 71% |
| National` | 71% | 66% |

| | | |
|-----------|------|------|
| Writing | 2017 | 2016 |
| Hampshire | 80% | 80% |
| National | 76% | 74% |

| | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| Mathematics | 2017 | 2016 |
| Hampshire | 77% | 72% |
| National | 75% | 70% |

- 6.6. In all three subject areas, Hampshire performs well above those nationally. Standards are above the average of our statistical neighbours with Hampshire being placed at the top of the group in reading, in writing and in mathematics. This was the pattern seen last year.
- 6.7. Writing is teacher assessed rather than part of the national testing programme. Local authorities have the duty to moderate these standards and ensure that the criteria are being applied accurately by their schools. There is a national programme of inspecting the arrangements that local authorities make to do this work. Our processes have been checked in 2017 and found to be of good quality.
- 6.8. In 2016, whilst the Hampshire average was well above that nationally, there were wide variations in the performance of individual schools that resulted in a very broad distribution. There was strong evidence that schools that had understood the detailed requirements of the new standards had performed well. This was particularly evident in mathematics where there is now a greater expectation of pupils applying their mathematical understanding.
- 6.9. Through 2016 and 2017 the local authority has worked with schools through the annual visit, through assessment training and on teaching mathematical reasoning. As a result of this, 81 schools improved the percentage achieving ARE for combined Reading, Writing and Mathematics by 15% or more from 2016, significantly reducing the variation in performance across schools in Hampshire.
- 6.10. Whilst the average for the local authority is relatively high, there is still work to do to ensure all children across Hampshire have access to the same high quality education. Whilst the distribution in performance of individual schools is now much narrower, there are 32 schools in which less than half the pupils reach ARE. Working with these schools to raise attainment in them is an important priority for Children's Services over the next two to three years.

7. Standards at Key Stage 4 (KS4)

- 7.1. New measures were introduced for secondary schools in 2016 which signalled the end to the percentage of pupils attaining 5A*-C (including English and Mathematics) being used as the key standard against which to judge the performance. Schools are now judged against attainment 8 (A8), progress 8 (P8), the proportion of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and the proportion of pupils achieving the Basics (a grade 4 or better in both English and mathematics).
- 7.2. In 2017, new, more challenging GCSE courses were examined in these two subjects for the first time. These are graded on a 1 to 9 point scale. The content of the other GCSE subjects examined in 2017 remained unchanged and the subjects were still graded using letters. When pupils received their results they received a mixture of letter grades and numbers.
- 7.3. There is no direct correlation between letter grades and numbers. This creates issues for the calculation of A8 and P8, and defining the threshold attainment level to achieve the EBacc. The DfE has developed an approach to enable these calculations to be made this year, and this approach has been the basis of much discussion within schools. This has centred on the equity of the point scores given to different grades. Whatever the merits or otherwise of these discussions, the approach taken to the calculations in 2017 means that the data cannot be compared directly to that from 2016. Furthermore, other GCSE courses are being modified and will be examined for the first time in 2018 and this will mean that next year's data cannot be compared directly to that from this year.

8. The “Basics”

Prior to 2017, this measure indicated the proportion of pupils who have achieved a C or better grade in both an English and mathematics qualifying qualification. The definition changed in 2017 to take into account the fact that pupils examined in these subjects this year have been following the new, harder revised GCSEs that are graded by numbers. So in 2017, to have qualified for the Basics, pupils must have achieved a grade 4 or better in both subjects.

- 8.1. In past years, Hampshire schools have performed above the national average, with the Hampshire figure improving at a faster rate than nationally. In spite of the changes this year, Hampshire schools have again performed well and indeed have improved against the national average compared to previous years.

| | Hampshire | National |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| 2015 (old measure) | 62.1% | 59.5% |
| 2016 (old measure) | 66.7% | 63.3% |
| 2017 (new measure) | 67.6% | 63.5% |

8.2. The local authority also again performs above the statistical neighbour average, something it has consistently done over a number of years. Its ranking places it in the middle of the group, the “statistically expected” position.

| | Hampshire | Statistical neighbour average National | Hampshire rank |
|--------------------|-----------|--|----------------|
| 2015 (old measure) | 62.1% | 61.4% | 6 |
| 2016 (old measure) | 66.7% | 65.4% | 3 |
| 2017 (new measure) | 67.6% | 66.3% | 6 |

8.3. This is as a result of continuing strong performance at this threshold in the individual subject areas:

| | Hampshire | Statistical neighbour average | Hampshire rank |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| English (9 to 4) | 76.9% | 76.6% | 4= |
| Mathematics (9 to 4) | 73.8% | 72.4% | 2 |

8.4. Hampshire schools have maintained their strong ranking against statistical neighbours in these areas. In 2016 they place 2nd in the group for mathematics and 4th= for English. Given the issues reported by schools with recruitment in these core subjects, this is a significant achievement.

9. The English Baccalaureate

9.1. The EBacc measures performance across a tightly defined group of academic subjects. To qualify, pupils must take both English Language and literature and obtain a grade 5 to 9 in one of them; obtain a grade 5 to 9 in mathematics; obtain 2 A*-C grades in the sciences; an A*-C in a language (either modern or ancient) and an A*-C in either history or geography.

9.2. Unlike “the Basics” measure, pupils have to achieve a grade 5 rather than 4 in their English and mathematics qualification to qualify. In 2016, pupils had to achieve a C grade or better in these subjects. Consequently, the 2016 and 2017 figures are not comparable.

9.3. 22.5% of pupils achieved the EBacc this year against 21.2% nationally. Hampshire’s performance has improved slightly against the national average compared to last year. There is also a very slight improvement relative to the statistical neighbour average from 2016 to 2017, with Hampshire performing above the average for the group and placing 5th, in line with last year.

9.4. There is significant variation between schools against this measure, although this is less marked than last year. There is also significant variation in pupils’ performance in the various subject areas that constitute the EBacc, when compared to that of our statistical neighbours. In Hampshire, pupils’ performance in the mathematics and science elements in 2017 was strong against our statistical neighbours. There was a relative improvement in the

humanities element so that it is now better than the group average. Performance in the English and languages elements was in line with that of the group. Improving performance in these subjects to the level seen in mathematics and science will form the basis for an overall improvement in the proportion of pupils that achieve the EBacc. Alongside this, schools will need to ensure that there is effective oversight and co-ordination of pupils' performance across this range of subjects.

10. Attainment 8

- 10.1. The calculation of A8 is complex, looking at pupils' average performance across eight subjects from a tightly defined set that includes an English qualification, mathematics, three EBacc subjects and 3 other subjects. A8 is not a threshold measure, but gives a sense of an average performance that pupils have achieved across the basket of subjects. Just focussing on improving pupils who are on the C/D borderline will only have a slight impact on A8. The performance of all pupils across a wide range of subjects really does count towards this measure.
- 10.2. For reasons outlined above, A8 figures in 2017 are not directly comparable with those from 2016.
- 10.3. In 2016, A8 in Hampshire schools was 51.1 against a national figure of 50.1. In 2017 A8 in Hampshire is 46.7 against 46.1 nationally. The national figure has closed on the Hampshire figure.
- 10.4. Hampshire ranks in 5th place in the group of statistical neighbours in 2017, as it did in 2016. In 2016 Hampshire performed above the group average at this measure (51.1 versus 50.8), albeit it slightly. A8 in 2017 is now in line with the group average (46.7 versus 46.7).
- 10.5. Given the change in calculating the measure, it is challenging to identify how individual schools have fared this year compared to 2016. The best approach is to compare the difference with the national figure this year and last year. When this is done, it shows more schools have declined in relative terms than have improved and this explains the slight difference in the relative performance of Hampshire against the national and statistical neighbour figures.
- 10.6. There is still a level of "volatility" in this measure. Last year, pupils' performance in humanities was comparatively lower than our statistical neighbours and was seen as a key area to improve. This year it is relatively stronger. This year, performance in the "three other subjects" category is lower.
- 10.7. The point was made last year about how pupils' choices of option subjects play a role in determining the school's A8 score. The nature of the calculation means that if pupils have not studied enough subjects from particular categories, this will have an adverse effect on A8. Research indicates that schools in Hampshire were no more or less disadvantaged by these factors than were schools in our group. There is evidence, however, that schools in other parts of the country have shaped this more effectively.

10.8. The research also shows that in many schools in Hampshire, pupils can follow a broad range of option subjects. These are generally the subjects that contribute to the “three other subjects” section of the A8 calculation. However, in a significant number of these schools, pupils’ performance is not as high in these subjects as might be expected from their KS2 results. There is a question, then, for schools about how they set high expectations across a large number of subjects and then maintain management grip over this breadth to ensure that pupils meet these expectations. Addressing this is at the heart of securing improved performance in this area.

11. Progress 8

11.1. P8 is a measure of the progress pupils have made from KS2 across the A8 basket of subjects relative to their peers nationally. National performance information is used to estimate the A8 score of each pupil based on their KS2 performance. This is subtracted from their actual A8 score and the mean of the difference calculated across the school. P8 is therefore a relative measure, dependant on pupils’ performance nationally. Schools cannot predict with any accuracy what it might be ahead of the examinations.

11.2. In a school with a P8 of zero, pupils have on average performed in line with pupils with similar starting points nationally. If the score is positive, then pupils have made more progress from their starting points than nationally; if it is negative, then pupils have made correspondingly less progress.

11.3. As well as changes to the way in which A8 has been calculated this year, changes have also been made to the calculation of the KS2 baseline. Again, these changes make direct comparison to the 2016 figures difficult. However P8 is calculated relative to that nationally, so this and the statistical neighbour performance provides an indication of relative performance.

11.4. In 2016, P8 in Hampshire was in line with that nationally and with statistical neighbours (-0.03 Hampshire, -0.03 nationally, -0.01 statistical neighbours). Hampshire was placed in the middle of the statistical neighbour group.

11.5. In 2017, P8 is -0.14 relative to -0.03 nationally and -0.04 in the statistical neighbour group. This is a drop in relative terms and places us 8th equal in the group. This is below where we should be.

11.6. In short, given our well above national KS2 performance for this cohort, if our above average A8 performance was higher still, this would have led to a higher P8 figure.

11.7. As identified above, improving the A8 figure in Hampshire so that P8 will then improve has two elements. First of all there is the matter of pupils studying a sufficient number of “qualifying” subjects. Secondly, there is the issue of ensuring suitably high expectations are made of pupils based on their KS2 performance, across all the subjects that they follow at KS4 and that there is adequate oversight to ensure that these expectations are met.

11.8. In light of these findings, schools should give careful consideration to the curriculum that they offer, its quality and the rigour of their associated processes. Offering a range of curriculum choices, however engaging they

might be, that does not enable pupils to flourish runs counter to the principles of education.

- 11.9. Secondary schools need to understand better how to build on pupils' strong KS2 performance. The local authority is currently working with a number of schools to help understand the expectations now required based on those from KS2, and using these to better shape teaching and the curriculum through KS3.

12. Conclusions

- 12.1. Overall, pupils' attainment compares favourably with that nationally and with our group of "statistical neighbour" local authorities.
- 12.2. The strong performance seen last year at Key Stage 2, despite the changes to more challenging standards in 2016, has been secured in 2017.
- 12.3. This year, there have been changes to GCSE English and mathematics that have led to the courses being rewritten to include more challenging content. Despite these changes, schools' attainment at KS4 compares favourably with that nationally across these three measures. There is work to do in improving schools' performance against the P8 measure.

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**Links to the Strategic Plan**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity: | yes |
| People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives: | yes |
| People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment: | no |
| People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities: | yes |

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

Document

Location

None

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1. The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;

Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;

Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;

Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;

Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

This report is an information update for Cabinet and therefore no impact has been identified

1.2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

See guidance at <http://intranet.hants.gov.uk/equality/equality-assessments.htm>

*Inset in full your **Equality Statement** which will either state*

why you consider that the project/proposal will have a low or no impact on groups with protected characteristics or

will give details of the identified impacts and potential mitigating actions.

This report is an information update for the Children and Young People Select Committee and therefore no impact has been identified.

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

2.1. This report is an information update Cabinet and therefore no impact has been identified.

3. Climate Change:

How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

How does what is being proposed consider the need to adapt to climate change, and be resilient to its longer term impacts?

This report is an information update for Cabinet and therefore no impact has been identified.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Committee: | Children and Young People Select Committee |
| Date of meeting: | 15 January 2018 |
| Report Title: | Work Programme |
| Report From: | Director of Transformation & Governance |

Contact name: Members Services

Tel: (01962) 847336

Email: members.services@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 To consider the Committee's forthcoming work programme.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Members consider and approve the work programme.

WORK PROGRAMME – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE

| Topic | Issue | Reason for inclusion | Status and Outcomes | 14 June 2017 | 20 September 2017 | 8 November 2017 | 15 January 2018 |
|---|--|---|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Overview / Pre-Decision Scrutiny – <i>to consider items due for decision by the relevant Executive Member, and scrutiny topics for further consideration on the work programme</i> | | | | | | | |
| Pre-scrutiny | Consideration of Departmental Transformation to 2019 savings proposals | To provide the executive member with feedback prior to decision | Considered September 2017, further consultation items to be considered if required Brief update to be provided as part of Budget item in January. | | X | | X |
| Pre-scrutiny | Consideration of revenue and capital budgets | To provide the executive member with feedback prior to decision | Item to be considered at January meeting. | | | | X |
| Pre-scrutiny | Home to School Transport | To consider an overview of the home to school transport service provided by Children’s Services, to include potential changes | To be determined – in line with Tt2019 programme timescales - to be rolled into 2018/19 work programme | | | | |

| Topic | Issue | Reason for inclusion | Status and Outcomes | 14 June 2017 | 20 September 2017 | 8 November 2017 | 15 January 2018 |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | made to the policy on this by the Department | | | | | |
| Overview | RE in Hampshire and Living Difference III | To receive an update on this programme of work | TBC – to be rolled into 2018/19 work programme | | | | |
| Overview | School attainment | To consider the progress of schools in improving the attainment of Hampshire children | To consider a further update following an item on this in January 2017 | | | | X |
| Overview | School funding formula | To understand the recent changes to how the school funding formula works in the County | Item considered November 2017 | | | X | |
| Overview | Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Reform | To provide an implementation update – to include services for children with autism. | Select Committee previously resolved to review the implementation in May 2016, to include Ofsted pilot inspection outcomes. Further update considered November 2017. Next update requested May | | | X | |

| Topic | Issue | Reason for inclusion | Status and Outcomes | 14 June 2017 | 20 September 2017 | 8 November 2017 | 15 January 2018 |
|--|---|---|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | 2018. | | | | |
| Monitoring Scrutiny Outcomes - <i>to examine responses to the Committee's reports or comments and check on subsequent progress.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Children and Young People Disability Services | Progress made to these services, to include short breaks services and health provision in schools | Monitoring of Committee's pre-decisions scrutiny of this area | Considered November 2017. Item on overnight breaks to be considered January 2018. | | | X | |
| Family Support Service | To monitor progress made in implementing the new Family Support Service in Hampshire | Follows on from pre-scrutiny of item in 2016. | To be considered in May 2018 - to be rolled into 2018/19 work programme | | | | |

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**Links to the Strategic Plan**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity: | No |
| People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives: | Yes |
| People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment: | No |
| People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities: | Yes |

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

DocumentLocation

None

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1. The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- a) The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- c) Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

1.2. **Equalities Impact Assessment:** This is a scrutiny review document setting out the work programme of the Committee. It does not therefore make any proposals which will impact on groups with protected characteristics.

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

2.1 This is a forward plan of topics under consideration by the Committee; therefore this section is not applicable to this work report. The Committee will request appropriate impact assessments to be undertaken should this be relevant for any topic that the Committee is reviewing.

3. Climate Change:

3.1 How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

This is a forward plan of topics under consideration by the Committee; therefore this section is not applicable to this work report. The Committee will consider climate change when approaching topics that impact upon our carbon footprint / energy consumption.