

NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date and Time	Friday 14th January 2022 at 10.00am
Place	Ashburton Hall, EII Court, Winchester
Enquiries to	members.services@hants.gov.uk

Carolyn Williamson FCPFA
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 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 Personal Interest in a matter being considered at the meeting should consider, having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 4 of the Code, whether such interest should be declared, and having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 5 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 - 12)

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. 2022/23 REVENUE BUDGET REPORT FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES
(Pages 13 - 36)

To pre-scrutinise the proposed revenue budget for 2022/23 for the Children's Services Department prior to decision by the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services on 14 January 2022.

7. CHILDREN'S SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23 TO 2024/25
(Pages 37 - 126)

To pre-scrutinise the proposed capital programme for Children's Services prior to decision by the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services on 14 January 2021.

8. ATTAINMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS DURING THE 2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR (Pages 127 - 136)

To receive an update from the Director of Children's Services on the attainment of children and young people in Hampshire schools in the 2020/21 academic year.

9. ELECTIVE HOME EDUCATION (Pages 137 - 148)

To receive an update from the Director of Children's Services on Elective Home Education within Hampshire.

10. UPDATE ON AUTISM SERVICES COMMISSIONING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN HAMPSHIRE (Pages 149 - 158)

To receive an update (written only) on Autism Services Commissioning for Children and Young People in Hampshire, from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Partnership of Clinical Commissioning Groups.

11. WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 159 - 164)

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
10th November 2021

Chairman:
p Councillor Kirsty North

p Councillor Neville Penman	p Councillor Gavin James
Councillor Prad Bains	p Councillor Lesley Meenaghan
p Councillor Jackie Branson	p Councillor Arun Mummalaneni
p Councillor Ann Briggs	p Councillor Jackie Porter
p Councillor Christopher Donnelly	p Councillor Jacky Tustain
p Councillor David Drew	p Councillor Malcolm Wade
p Councillor Juliet Henderson	p Councillor Bill Withers Lt Col (Retd)
p Councillor Zoe Huggins	

Co-opted members

Robert Sanders - Church of England Schools Representative
Kate Watson – Parent Governor for Special Schools

Also present with the agreement of the Chairman: Councillor Jonathan Glen

11. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies received.

12. 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.

No declarations were made.

13. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Minutes of the meeting held on 17 September 2021 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

14. **DEPUTATIONS**

The Committee did not receive any deputations.

15. **CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Chairman noted that Members would recall that at the September Select Committee, Members requested additional information in relation to the schools participating in the MHST programme. Members have received by email a copy of the spreadsheet from Tim Davis, Associate Director: Children's Mental Health Transformation (Frimley CCG for NEHF) proving this information.

The Chairman went onto state that the co-opted parent governor representative for secondary Schools vacancy had been advertised but received no responses. Nominations will be sought again in due course.

16. **UPDATE ON AUTISM SERVICES COMMISSIONING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN HAMPSHIRE**

The committee received a report and presentation from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Partnership of Clinical Commissioning Groups providing an update on Autism Services Commissioning (see Item 6 in the Minute Book). This was part of the regular updates provided to the committee as requested in September 2020 to inform it of progress made towards improving access to Autism Spectrum Condition assessments and the supporting services.

The committee received a background to the situation and noted that in November 2020 significant investment was identified which enabled the procurement of a long term assessment service alongside a service specification redesign.

This service is provided by Psicon Ltd and commenced on 1 October 2021 with a 2.5 year contract with the option to extend. The committee heard that waiting lists had dropped from c.1750 to c.1000 and waiting times have reduced from c.35 months in September 2020 to c.11 months. It was noted that referral rates continued to be high and so additional support services had been commissioned. The committee were also informed of the other services being made available; the Wellbeing Support Service, Autism Hampshire Workshops & Barnados Parenting.

The committee acknowledged that the main issues facing the service moving forwards was the high referral rate and expectations of the families involved.

Additionally, it was identified that there were challenges resulting from the diagnosis led culture and inclusivity of educational settings.

In order for Autism Commissioning Services to continue to improve, it was identified that robust monitoring was required with a focus on waiting times alongside the securement of long term early intervention support services. There were also plans to develop a multidisciplinary referral panel to reduce referral rates and re-establish the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Adult's Social Care Transformation Group.

In response to questions members heard that:

- Services were moving towards allowing access if individuals were displaying the relevant traits, in lieu of a formal diagnosis (although this was still required for Housing).
- That c.120 referrals were received each month, an increase of 20%, which had an impact on services ability to manage.
- Funding per head had remained consistent in light of the increased numbers, but diagnosis remained within the expected limits of 2.8-4% of the population, despite the increase in referrals.
- Those on the waiting list were assessed for urgency with waiting for Military families, Looked After and Adopted Children etc. There is a requirement for two agencies to refer each individual.
- The SENCO role should act as a resource for each school to support and refer those who present as possibly on the Autistic Spectrum. Hampshire Autism are also working to help equip schools with the tools required on this and female masking of Autism.
- There was an underlying issue surround the number of professionals available for the roles needed to meet demand but that this was a national issue.
- Services were located based on previous CCG localities, making use of community buildings such as libraries.
- The service had estimated it would take three years to reach the national targets in relation to waiting times.

On behalf of the committee, the Chairman thanked the Associate Director for the presentation and the regular updates provided over the last year.

RESOLVED: That the Children and Young People Select Committee note the update.

17. **ANNUAL SAFEGUARDING REPORT – CHILDREN’S SERVICES 2020-21**

The committee received a report and presentation from the Director of Children’s Services providing opportunity for pre-scrutiny of the Annual Safeguarding Report for Children’s Services (2020-21) ahead of its consideration by Cabinet (see Item 7 in the Minute Book).

It was noted that this report would be informed by several national developments, most notable of which was the pandemic but also in relation to Child Exploitation and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC).

The committee heard that temporary changes to statutory guidance and regulations because of the pandemic provided the department with some flexibility in certain circumstances and when necessary. This included the ability to carry out home visits and meetings online. However, the department met all the statutory timescales and did not move from Phase 1 of its three phase plan.

The committee also received an overview of the work of the department in relation to child exploitation and those children who are trafficked and/or go missing. This included a summary of the work of Hampshire’s Willow Team.

Members heard how the majority of UASC had been assessed to be c.17 years old and arrived in Hampshire either spontaneously or via the National Transfer Scheme. Numbers had decreased but were expected to return to previous levels once the circumstances in relationship to the pandemic have improved. The number of Children in Care has not increase dramatically but UASC Care Leavers has increased by 164% since June 2017.

Members noted HCC's Children's Services involvement in the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership alongside Hampshire Constabulary and five CCGs. All partners hold a strategic role with their organisations and can commit to matters of policy and hold their organisation to account.

Following the overview of these key areas, the committee received an update on the performance and activity levels of the following areas.

- Contacts and Referrals – contacts have increased 7.6%, following a 11% increase the previous year. The 2020-21 number is an increase of 61% on the 2015-16 number, indicating the continuing pressure reflected nationally. The proportion of referrals from each agency have remained consistent for three years, but the Police overtook Education to become the most frequent referrer, reflecting a year with periods of school closures.
- Assessments and Child Protection Investigations – Investigations which lead to an initial CP conference have remained consistent which implies that thresholds are being consistently applied by social work teams. The timeliness of completion for Child & Family Assessments has also remained high and significantly above the national average.
- Child Protection Plans – there has been an increase in the number of CP conferences resulting in a CP Plan because of the risk of significant harm. This increase is a result of additional pressures on families as a result of the pandemic. Neglect remains the main course for these plans, being identified as the key factor for 60-70% of plans. A low percentage of plans are lasting for longer than two years or resulting in a repeat plan within two years, this indicates productive work.
- Full Time Children Looked After – the trend for the last two years is downwards which is indicative of the success of the department's transformation programme. However, the national picture shows demand continuing to outstrip supply of placements and therefore the prices continue to rise.

The presentation to the Committee concluded with a summary of the local developments being led by Hampshire. This included several measures being undertaken to improve recruitment and retention of staff and an update on the Transforming Social Care Programme.

In response to questions members heard that:

- The majority of UASC children are placed in Independent Fostering Agencies and a significant number are placed outside Hampshire to better meet their cultural and individual needs.
- Approximately 30% of UASC will not be given leave to remain in the UK and as such will have 'no recourse to public funds' requiring the local

authority to entirely fund all of their living costs until they reach 25 years of age or are deported.

- The age assessment process is not simple and does not currently use medical evidence. The LA has a duty to support these children in line with other Children in Care.
- UASC are initially placed by the Home Office, and it is unclear what criteria they use.
- Poverty does not lead directly to an increased likelihood of social work intervention, but it does worsen other issues which can contribute.
- There was a move towards considering children who were brought to the attention of the service as 'Children experiencing vulnerabilities', rather than 'vulnerable children'.
- The Willow Team work closely with Hampshire Constabulary's Violence Reduction Unit and other agencies to share information and undertake disruption techniques.
- There are still several issues expected to come because of the Pandemic. It may be that the full economic impact has not yet taken affect, however Financial Resilience Meetings are held frequently.
- There is a degree of co-operation with neighbouring authorities in relation to agency pay to help prevent authorities competing.
- There is a scheme of work looking at the RSHE curriculum to teach acceptable behaviour within schools in relation to toxic masculinity.
- The Prevent scheme is extremely well embedded into the County's services.
- The rules in relation to 'double jabbed' workers does not apply to children's settings and there is no sign of this shifting.

RESOLVED: That the Children and Young People Select Committee note and support the recommendations being proposed to Cabinet.

18. **SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES (SEND) 0-25 UPDATE REPORT - SEN PERFORMANCE AND JOINT WORKING**

The committee received a report and presentation from the Director of Children's Services providing an update on SEND performance and joint working (see Item 8 in the Minute Book).

The committee heard that since the reforms to Education Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) in 2015, there has been a 135% increase in the number of plans maintained. This growth has accelerated in 2021 and as of the end of October Hampshire maintains over 12,000 EHCPs. This presents as an average of 186 requests per month.

The committee noted that the three month rolling average for both the decision to assess and the decision to issue had improved dramatically in 2021. This means that the service should be in line with the national average by the end of the current academic year.

Members received an overview of the service's SEN Support Strategy which

included revised guidance for schools with a drive to ensure strong practice in every classroom in every school.

Members also received an update on the SEN Capital Place Planning Strategy. There are currently 1745 primary and 2040 secondary places available in specialist settings. There is funding being made available to increase these places but it is currently unknown how much Hampshire will receive.

In response to questions members heard that:

- EHCPs have a significant impact on a school's budget and the funding of each one is complex. The school identified by each plan is driven by parental preference.
- There is a financial impact on the 18-25 age range of the increased number of EHCPs and so employment hubs have been established around the county with positive early signs.
- It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of an EHCP as the culture is currently that they remain in place. There may be a need to look at progress measures or review if the plan is still needed. Parents like the reassurance of the plan being in place but over a long period a plan could be considered a detriment.
- The number of specialist places required is increasing exponentially and is an issue the DMT are very aware of.
- There is a tribunal process to resolve disagreements in relation to EHCPs.
- There are several Hampshire children with EHCPs placed outside Hampshire for several reasons such as residential or therapeutic needs. This has a significant financial impact on the authority.
- Support is available for schools with a high number of EHCPs but there is a need for these schools to carefully consider their budgets.
- There is a system in place to monitor the use of 'reduced timetables'. They can be a positive intervention but can be used for too long.
- Alongside training for Specialist Educational Needs Co-ordinators there are networks set up around the county which meet every half term to share best practise etc.

RESOLVED: That the Children and Young People Select Committee note the update.

19. **HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES AND FOOD PROGRAMME - SUMMER DELIVERY**

The committee received a report and presentation from the Director of Children's Services on the summer delivery of the Department for Education's Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) programme (see Item 9 in the Minute Book).

The committee received an overview of the HAF programme, and its aims followed by a summary of the summer delivery of the programme.

The committee noted that places and venues were mapped to match the distribution of benefits eligible free school meal children and young people around the County. In total 20,601 primary aged and 2,651 secondary aged children and young people attended an event, reaching 33% of free school meal eligible children in Hampshire (an increase from 28% for the Easter programme).

The committee heard that through the positive engagement with partner organisations there was a continually evolving and developing process of signposting to other services to support the families involved. The feedback to the events has been very positive and the committee received some examples alongside case studies of participants. The programme will be continuing for the Christmas break, learning from previous experience, and considering the unique challenges in relation to the time of year.

In response to questions members heard that:

- While the programme was specifically targeted towards benefits eligible free school meals children and young people, there were some spaces available for others who would benefit. There is a chance that 2022 programmes may be more flexible with this.
- There are plans to target the older age range and support families in rural areas to increase uptake of available places, however it is largely dependent on the location of providers.
- Future programmes will look at issues surrounding food poverty/waste and sustainability.
- There was no geographical restriction on which venues families could attend.

On behalf of the committee, the Chairman thanked all involved for their efforts in relation to the delivery of the Holiday Activities and Food Programme.

RESOLVED: That the Children and Young People Select Committee note the progress made in delivering the HAF programme to benefits-eligible free school meal children and young people across Hampshire.

20. **WORK PROGRAMME**

The Chief Executive presented the Committee's work programme (see Item 10 in the Minute Book).

There were no additions made to the work programme.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee considered and approved the work programme.

Chairman, Children and Young People
Select Committee

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Front Cover Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	2022/23 Revenue Budget Report for Children's Services
Report From:	Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Operations

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

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Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to set out proposals for the 2022/23 budget for Children's Services in accordance with the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).
2. The Executive Member for Children's Services is requested to approve the proposals for submission to Cabinet and County Council in February 2022.

Recommendations

That, in regard to the revenue budget for Children's Services, the Select Committee either:

supports the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Member for Children's Services

Or:

agrees any alternative recommendations to the Executive Member for Children's Services, with regards to the proposals set out in the attached report.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

Decision Maker:	Executive Member for Children's Services
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	2022/23 Revenue Budget Report for Children's Services
Report From:	Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Operations

Contact name: Erica Meadus, Senior Finance Business Partner

Tel: 0370 779 2804 **Email:** erica.meadus@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to set out proposals for the 2022/23 budget for Children's Services in accordance with the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) approved by the County Council in November 2021. It also proposes a revised budget for Children's Services for 2021/22.

Recommendation(s)

To approve for submission to the Leader and the Cabinet:

2. The revised revenue budget for 2021/22 as set out in Appendix 1.
3. The summary revenue budget for 2022/23 as set out in Appendix 1.
4. Changes to the local schools funding as set out in paragraphs 76 to 82.

Executive Summary

5. This report provides the summary outputs of the detailed budget planning process undertaken by Children's Services for 2022/23 and the revised budget for 2021/22. This process has been undertaken against a backdrop of considerable uncertainty, both in terms of the resources available to the Council and the ongoing impacts of Covid-19 on service delivery. As we transition towards a 'new normal' post-Covid, the distinction between latent and longer term Covid impacts and 'business as usual' financial pressures is difficult to establish. For the purposes of budget setting, the impact of Covid-19 continues to be dealt with as a discrete one-off financial impact as far as possible, separate from the business as usual medium term financial strategy.
6. The 2021 Spending Review announced a 3% per annum real terms increase in local government core spending power to 2024/25. In 2022/23, local

authorities will benefit from a considerable boost to grant funding allocated through the local government finance settlement, however this is set against a requirement for £26m additional grant as part of the SP2023 programme. The Spending Review has therefore not diminished the challenges that the authority faces in securing financial sustainability over the medium term.

7. The current financial strategy which the County Council operates works on the basis of a two year cycle of delivering departmental savings targets, with deficits in the intervening years being met from the Budget Bridging Reserve (BBR). In line with this strategy, there will be no new savings proposals presented as part of the 2022/23 budget setting process. Savings targets for 2023/24 were approved as part of the MTFS in July 2020 and detailed savings proposals, developed through the Savings Programme to 2023 (SP2023), were agreed by Cabinet and County Council during October and November last year.
8. The anticipated delay to delivery of some aspects of the existing Transformation to 2019 (Tt2019) and Transformation to 2021 (Tt2021) programmes has been factored into our financial planning, and a combination of one-off corporate and departmental funding will be provided to bridge the forecast savings gap in 2021/22 and 2022/23. As of November 2021, £9m of Tt2019 savings and £38m of Tt2021 savings have yet to be delivered, in addition to the £80m of SP2023 savings required by 2023/24. The Council therefore faces the substantial challenge of delivering three overlapping change programmes, requiring a total of £127m budget savings. The report discusses the specific issues impacting delivery of the savings programmes for Children's Services in Section H.
9. The report also provides an update on the business as usual financial position for the current year as at the end of October and the outturn forecast for the Department for 2021/22 non-schools, excluding the financial impact of Covid-19, is a balanced budget after utilising agreed corporate funding.
10. The forecast for the schools' budget is an overspend of £22.4m. The overspend is largely due to a pressure on the High Needs Block of £22.4m as reported to School's Forum in October. Hampshire's position is not unlike many authorities around the country and such issues have been widely reported nationally. The Department for Education (DfE) are carrying out a review into the special educational needs system and its funding. The outcome of this review has been delayed but is now expected by Spring 2022.
11. The overall Dedicated School Grant (DSG) pressure will be added to the cumulative DSG deficit reserve at the end of the year. Based on the current forecast, this will result in an overall deficit of £57.8m to be funded from future years DSG allocations.
12. The initial gross DSG allocations (before recoupment for academies) confirmed by the DfE in December provide an additional £44.1m of funding for 2022/23. Additional funding for the core schools budget was announced in the

2021 Spending Review; this will be paid as an additional supplementary grant in 2022/23 for the schools and high needs blocks and added into the DSG for future years. This grant provides additional funding of £32m in 2022/23, taking the total increase in funding to £76.1m. The additional funding is required to meet the current needs and will not address the cumulative deficit.

13. The proposed budget for 2022/23 analysed by service area is shown in Appendix 1.
14. This report seeks approval for submission to the Leader and Cabinet of the revised budget for 2021/22 and detailed service budgets for 2022/23 for Children's Services. 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 8 February 2022 to make final recommendations to County Council on 17 February 2022.

Contextual Information

15. The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) update presented to Cabinet and County Council in October and November respectively, addressed the challenges of long term financial planning in an environment of significant uncertainty, in respect of both ongoing spending commitments and the national funding position for the local government sector.
16. The 2021 Spending Review represents the first multi-year budget since 2016/17 following single year spending announcements in 2019 and 2020 linked to uncertainty surrounding the UK's exit from the EU and recently the economic impacts and fiscal response to Covid-19. Whilst the additional certainty offered by a multi-year settlement is welcome, it is disappointing that local authority funding will remain relatively flat in 2023/24 and 2024/25. The settlement therefore does not present a long term solution to funding growth in service demand, for which the Council has lobbied the government for a number of years.
17. The impact of Covid-19 continues to be dealt with as a discrete one-off financial impact, separate from the business as usual medium term financial strategy. The budget summary presented in this report does not take account of Covid impacts as these will be centrally funded on a one-off basis in line with the pressures reported by departments in their financial monitoring returns. However, it should be noted that as we transition towards a 'new normal' post-pandemic, the distinction between latent and longer term Covid impacts and 'business as usual' financial pressures is difficult to establish. The complex inter-relationship between numerous variables post-pandemic makes forecasting challenging, but based on recent analysis carried out as part of detailed budget preparation work, the medium term forecast for departmental spending now anticipates significant pressure building by 2024/25 within Adults' and Children's social care.

18. The current financial strategy which the County Council operates, works on the basis of a two year cycle of delivering change to release resources and close the anticipated budget gap. This provides the time and capacity to properly deliver major transformation programmes every two years, with deficits in the intervening years being met from the Budget Bridging Reserve (BBR) and with any early delivery of resources retained by departments to use for cost of change purposes or to cash flow delivery and offset service pressures. The model has served the authority well.
19. The County Council's action in tackling its forecast budget deficit and providing funding in anticipation of further reductions, placed it in a very strong position to produce a 'steady state' budget for 2022/23, giving itself the time and capacity to develop and implement the SP2023 Programme to deliver the next phase of savings totalling £80m by April 2023. This also avoids the worst effects of sudden and unplanned decisions on service delivery and the most vulnerable members of the community.
20. Consequently, there are no new savings proposals to be considered as part of the 2022/23 budget, however other factors will still affect the budget, such as the publication of specific grant allocations and potential increases in unavoidable pressures such as inflation.
21. The Autumn Budget and Spending Review announcement took place on 27 October 2021 and the key elements were as follows:
- Local government Core Spending Power will increase by 3% per year in real terms in the period to 2024/25, however this includes raising Council tax and the Adult Social Care (ASC) Precept by the maximum permitted increases.
 - Over the next three years, local authorities will be allowed to increase core council tax by up to 2% per year without a referendum. In addition, ASC authorities will be allowed to raise the ASC Precept by 1% each year. The MTFs assumes that the Council will have the flexibility to raise the ASC Precept by 2% each year and the reduction in the available precept therefore presents a further funding shortfall for the Council of £14m by 2023/24.
 - An additional £4.8bn grant funding was announced for social care and other services to 2024/25. This includes around £1.5bn per year to be distributed through the local government finance settlement in addition to an extra £200m for the Supporting Families Programme and over £70m to boost cyber security and to further strengthen local delivery and transparency.
 - The Spending Review confirmed that £3.6bn of the additional £5.4bn funding for adult social care reforms announced on 7 September 2021 will be routed through to local government. The funding is expected to cover all additional costs resulting from the personal care cap and revised capital limits.
 - Included within the Department of Health and Social Care settlement was an additional £1.7bn over three years to improve the wider social care

system, including the quality and integration of care. At least £500m of this will be allocated to improve qualifications, skills, and wellbeing across the adult social care workforce.

- £2.7bn funding for local road maintenance for non-mayoral authorities over the remaining years of the parliament, equivalent to £900m per year. This allocation is expected to maintain highways funding at 2021/22 levels.
- The government published its report on the outcome of the Fundamental Review of Business Rates. The review reaffirmed the advantages of business rates as a form of business taxation and did not propose any fundamental changes to the basis on which the tax is levied. However, the government announced a move to 3-yearly revaluations starting in 2023, a freeze on the multiplier and significant new temporary and permanent reliefs, including a 50% relief for retail, hospitality and leisure businesses in 2022/23. Local authorities will be fully compensated for the multiplier freeze and new reliefs via Section 31 grants.

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement

22. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement sets out the key funding allocations that the Council will receive from Government for the coming financial year. This year's settlement covers 2022/23 only as the allocations of funding from 2023/24 will be the subject of a review of the local government funding regime and further consultation, to be carried out in Spring 2022.

23. The key outcomes of the settlement for the County Council are shown below and are split between general resources which will contribute to meeting the Council's overall budget requirement, and specific resources which are needed to meet new departmental costs:

Funding Source	2021/22 allocation (£m)	2022/23 allocation (£m)	Change (£m)
Social Care Grant	26.2	37.2	+11.0
2022-23 Services Grant	-	8.3	+8.3
Business rates grant	6.3	9.9	+3.6
Total 'general' resources	32.5	55.4	+22.9

Funding Source	2021/22 allocation (£m)	2022/23 allocation (£m)	Change (£m)
Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund	-	3.2	+3.2
Improved Better Care Fund	30.4	31.3	+0.9
New Homes Bonus	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Total 'specific' resources	34.3	37.9	+3.6

24. The key features of the settlement are:

- A 6.3% increase in Core Spending Power, of which 3% is attributable to the grant allocations set out above and 3.3% is attributable to council tax increases (including 1% for ASC) and tax base growth. This compares with an average 7.5% increase for Shire Counties.
- The 2022/23 Services Grant will be distributed based on the 2013/14 local government funding formula for 2022/23 only. The distribution will be re-evaluated for future years in light of the proposed review of local government funding.
- The Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund is part of the government's package to support the recently announced social care reforms, providing funding for local authorities to prepare their care markets for reform and move towards paying providers a fair cost of care. There are a number of conditions associated with the funding which will require new consultation and market intervention activity and therefore it will not contribute towards meeting the budget deficit in 2022/23.
- The New Homes Bonus was expected to end in 2022/23 but will instead continue for a further year to 2023/24, albeit at a reduced level and has traditionally been used for one-off purposes by the County Council.

25. The final grant settlement for 2022/23 is not due out until January / February 2022. The impact of the final settlement will be reflected in the budget setting report to Cabinet and County Council.

26. Children's Services has been developing its service plans and budgets for 2022/23 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.

Departmental Challenges and Priorities

27. The Covid 19 pandemic has been a significant challenge that the Department has had to adapt to and offer significant support around. The financial impact of this has been managed corporately in order that BAU budget management / monitoring and budget setting can continue.

28. The Department has worked to a set of principles which have guided the successive budget reduction decisions since 2010. These have evolved to reflect the tightening economic circumstances and therefore the ever tighter focus needed in the department on its core, statutory business and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.

29. These principles are:

- ensure a safe and effective social care system for children;
- ensure sufficient capacity to lead, challenge and improve the education system to help ensure high quality educational outcomes for all but particularly experiencing periods of vulnerability;

- continue to recognise that our workforce is our strength and that we will further develop and maintain a strong, diverse workforce which is adaptable and flexible, and which has succession planning built in;
 - tightly target limited resources according to the needs of children and families;
 - secure and sustain targeted and co-ordinated early help provision; and
 - maximise the opportunities to create efficiencies and maintain and enhance services through partnership and sold service arrangements.
30. These principles have served the Department and the County Council and partners well. They 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.
31. Within Children's Services three major issues recur regularly:
- Expenditure on Children's Services in Hampshire is relatively low reflecting funding arrangements for Shire Counties. It also reflects the developing evidence to show that good and outstanding authorities deliver children's social care services at a lower cost to the taxpayer than those which have failed. Hampshire has been rated 'Outstanding' under the current Ofsted framework, with all three underlying categories also outstanding. This award is matched by very few other local authorities in the UK and also demonstrates the financial imperative to maintain high standards of social work practice;
 - the majority of the Department's spend is external, primarily relating to the placement costs of Children Looked After (CLA); and
 - we must deliver our statutory duty to safeguard children.
32. 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.
33. Children's Services was subject to a full ILACS inspection in 2019. The summary at the front of the report read, *'Children's Services in Hampshire are outstanding. Since the last full inspection in 2014, the director and his leadership team have resolutely focused on continuing to improve the help, care and protection provided to children. Social workers are highly skilled at building meaningful relationships with children; engaging them in their assessment and plans..... Children's lives consistently improve as a result of the help they receive. Strong political and corporate support ...have helped the leadership team to implement an ambitious transformation programme.'* The significance of the endorsement of the transformation programme is crucial with regards to the savings that have accrued to the council through the department's Transformation to 2019 and 2021 Programmes which have, evidentially, also ensured that the right children have been enabled to stay safely at home with their families rather than enter care.

34. In terms of Hampshire's role as an education authority, the other key pillar of the department's strategic purpose, the quality of our planning, support and intervention with schools remains high. Over 93% of Hampshire schools are judged good or outstanding by Ofsted compared to a national average of 86%. 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 continue under pressure.
35. 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 is a DfE Improvement Advisor, supporting Buckinghamshire and West Sussex County Councils (longer term). As a DfE 'Partner in Practice', from 2021, Children's Services is the lead local authority across the south east region, facilitating and delivering sector led improvement to the other 18 children's services departments.

Children in Care

36. Both nationally and locally pressures relating to the costs (and numbers) of children in care continue to grow. This has been driven by a number of previous high profile child deaths nationally, and a mix of other factors, such as greater awareness of child sexual exploitation, online child exploitation, county lines and the growth in unaccompanied asylum seekers has led to higher numbers of children in care both nationally and in Hampshire.
37. 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 over the years so, consequently, 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).
38. At the end of September 2016 there were 1,375 children in care and by September 2017 that had increased by 11% to 1,526. As of September 2018, the number of children in the care had risen by, a further 8%. However, as at the end of September 2019 the total number was 1,638, representing a 1% reduction. The new Hampshire Approach adopted by children's social care, a strengths based, multi-disciplinary methodology, was introduced early in 2019 and this appeared to be showing early evidence of positive impact. The 1%

reduction is more notable given the national rate of increase in children in care is 5%. The reduction of the numbers of children in care continued into 2020 until the first national lockdown at the end of March. Numbers then increased as a direct result of the pandemic with the additional stresses and strain placed on families. At the end of September 2020 there were 1697 children in care, a 4% increase that year. However, as of September 2021 the number had reduced to 1666. It is positive that the numbers have plateaued and then started to reduce during 2021 as the impact of the pandemic is better understood and managed, providing some cautious optimism that the Hampshire Approach methodology will continue to show positive impact going forward. It should be noted that very recent events in another authority leading to a national serious case review will likely have a 'knock-on' effect in all local authorities in a similar way to previous cases such as Baby P. In the aftermath of such events most local authorities see a significant rise in safeguarding referrals as professional concerns become heightened.

CLA	Total	
		%
Annual Activity snapshot		
September 2021	1,666	(2%)
September 2020	1,697	4%
September 2019	1,638	(1%)
September 2018	1,654	8%
September 2017	1,526	11%
September 2016	1,375	

39. The 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 two groups of UASC: those who enter the UK illegally, whereby the local authority where they first set foot becomes responsible for them as looked after children. The second group of UASC are those who are redistributed from Kent and Portsmouth (who exceed the 0.07% government set UASC child population quota). Hampshire continues to accept UASC under the National Transfer Scheme (NTS), although it is of note a number of local authorities do not. To that end Hampshire has argued strongly in the national consultation on the future of the NTS that it must become a mandatory scheme so that there is equity across all local authorities. This mandating will be in place from early December.

40. 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 that the numbers of UASC has reduced as of September 2021, with a reduction in new arrivals entering Hampshire. The numbers will inevitably rise and significantly so with the large increase of 'small boat refugees' continuing to arrive into the country during October, November and December. It is predicted that the number of UASC in the care of Hampshire will be circa 90 by January 2022. It is of note that the percentage of care leavers who are UASC, and so over 18 years of age, is now around 25% of the overall cohort of care leavers, and there are still considerable unfunded

costs associated with this cohort of young adults, particularly as many will have no recourse to public funds and therefore require their living expenses paid in full until they reach 25 years of age or obtain the right to remain.

	Sept 2019	Sept 2020	March 2021	Sept 2021	Sept'20 to Sept'21
CLA excl UASC	1,525	1,613	1,597	1,606	(0%) decrease
CLA UASC	113	84	65	60	(29%) decrease
Total	1,638	1,697	1,662	1,666	(2%) decrease
Care Leavers excl UASC	559	598	638	643	8% increase
Care Leavers UASC	126	161	182	177	10% increase
Total	685	759	820	820	8% increase

41. The funding arrangements for Care Leaver UASC are particularly inadequate, with the cost of care and support far outstripping the amount funded by central government. Based on our current Care Leaver UASC population there is a shortfall of £1.3m for this cohort and these unfunded costs are only set to rise given the average age of UASC arrivals is 17, meaning they quickly become Care Leavers adding to the financial deficit. Recent (2021) increases in Government funding for UASC under 18s still falls short of what is required to care for these vulnerable children and current estimates based on current UASC population mean there is a £750k shortfall in funding. Again, this number is only set to rise with the predicted increase in UASC arrivals.

42. Given that the national number of children in care has increased incrementally and significantly over the last ten years, albeit with a small reduction last year, it should not be a surprise that nationally as well, demand for placements for children in care 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 through Hampshire's placement commissioning team.

43. To address these issues in the longer term work has started on a Modernising Placements Programme. This aims to develop a continuum of care which can provide the right accommodation and support at the right time for our looked after children in Hampshire. Approaches to care need to be more fluid, offering different pathways to children at various points in their childhood that pull on the different skills and experiences of carers and staff in all settings who share a common understanding and language around trauma. The overall programme objectives are to:

- Increase the number of in-house foster carers in Hampshire
- Ensure that we have sufficient placement opportunities that are able to offer high quality, flexible, stable and local support to meet the needs of our most complex young people

- Ensure that there is a multi disciplinary wrap around service to support and stabilise our young people in residential care when they go into crisis, thus avoiding escalation into the highest cost placements with independent providers and thereby;
 - Maximise in house children's homes occupancy.
44. Given the pressures nationally the introduction of our Hampshire Approach proved successful during 2019 and the early part of 2020 in keeping more children safely at home where it was appropriate to do so, and reunifying more children into their wider family networks from care, where sufficient sustainable change had occurred in those family networks. The Transforming Social Care Programme continues to deliver changes to promote these activities, including:
- 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.
45. To further support the ambitions of the Transforming Social Care programme, there has been additional investment in Intensive Workers, who work alongside social workers delivering targeted specialist work with parents and children to reduce the numbers of children coming into care.
46. The recruitment of children's social workers remains a challenge nationally and Hampshire is not immune to this. To support our continued recruitment of social workers our Graduate Entry Trainee Scheme (GETS), continues to bring newly qualified social workers into a protected 2-year programme to build their resilience and thus increase retention rates. To date, over 270 GETS have been recruited.
47. However, given the size of the service and the ongoing 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 for children in care as well as for care leavers for some time. These will continue to be closely monitored.

Schools

48. Financial pressures on the overall school's budget continue, with the budget currently in deficit. This is forecast to increase again in future financial years. The deficit will be added to the cumulative Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Deficit Reserve and be funded from future years DSG allocations. The overall

cumulative deficit in the DSG Deficit Reserve is expected to be £57.8m at the end of 2021/22. The DSG conditions of grant have been updated to clarify that the DSG is a ring-fenced specific grant separate from the general funding of local authorities and that any deficit is expected to be carried forward and does not require local authorities to cover it with their general reserves. This is currently confirmed up to 2022/23.

49. The pressure experienced in Hampshire is reflected in many other authorities and relates predominantly to demand led budgets funding pupils with high levels of additional need, where there are increasing numbers of pupils with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans and the result of extending this support for young people up to the age of 25. Management actions are continually being developed and implemented to reduce this pressure and create efficiencies. As noted above, there is also a far reaching review of special educational needs being carried out by the DfE.
50. Financial challenges continue for many individual schools with Hampshire schools collectively one of the lowest funded in the country on a per pupil basis. Significant variation in the financial health of schools is now a feature with the distribution of funding through the national funding formula offering less support to some schools, in particular those with few pupils or those supporting a greater proportion of pupils with additional educational needs. Whilst schools are expected to receive increased funding in the coming years, significant cost pressures are also forecast. This coupled with the ongoing impact of the pandemic and changes to pupil demographics indicates a great deal of uncertainty which schools will need to continue to actively manage.

2021/22 Revenue Budget

51. Enhanced financial resilience reporting, which looks not only at the regular financial reporting but also at potential pressures in the system and the achievement of savings being delivered through transformation, has continued through periodic reports to the Corporate Management Team (CMT) and to Cabinet.
52. The anticipated non-school business as usual outturn forecast for 2021/22 is a balanced budget following the additional corporate support provided to Children's Services.
53. With regards to the pressure on staffing budgets in children's social care the service continues to develop social workers through the GETS, although there is still a significant reliance on agency staff. Funding arrangements have been agreed in order to make intensive workers permanent and to offer market supplements to social workers in order to recruit and retain quality staff.
54. Home to school transport reflects a pressure in this financial year, linked to activity growth, mainly within SEN including post 19 growth. There are also emerging operational pressures, based on fuel prices and other transport

sector inflation, that could further impact future forecasts.

55. Pressures have continued on the legal budget relating to costs for counsel and expert witnesses relating to care proceedings going to court. Corporate funding has been allocated to support this pressure.
56. Every new EHCP has to be informed by advice from an Educational Psychologist and the increase in EHCPs has resulted in a need to direct staff towards providing this statutory advice. Consequently, there has been a decline in income from sold services to schools and the use of agency staff in order to address the increased volumes has exacerbated this pressure.
57. Swanwick Lodge, our in-house secure unit, continues with its period of financial recovery following the refurbishment as planned, albeit with Covid-19 impacts. This remains under close review.
58. The budget for non-schools has been updated throughout the year and the revised budget, in Appendix 1, shows an increase of £24.2m from the original budget. This is primarily relating to grants to support with the impact of Covid-19 and corporate support for social care developments.

Schools Budget

59. The expected forecast for 2021/22 on the school's budget is an overspend of £22.4m, as reported to School's Forum in October, with the majority relating to the high needs pressure of £22.4m.
60. The pressure on the high needs block is a continuation of previous years due to the significant increased demand on services. There is a requirement for national policy change along with additional funding going forward.
61. The overspend will be added to the DSG deficit reserve at the end of the year, increasing the balance to £57.8m.
62. There has been a reduction in the number of schools in deficit this year as a result of schools management actions coupled with the impact of the pandemic changing previous patterns of income and expenditure. Where individual schools remain in or at risk of deficit, tailored support is being provided to along with appropriate challenge and intervention where required.
63. The budget for schools, has been updated throughout the year and the revised budget is shown in Appendix 1. The revised budget shows an increase of £5.4m from the original budget primarily relating to updated pupil data and one-off grants allocated to schools to support them with the impact of Covid-19.

2022/23 Revenue Budget Pressures and Initiatives

64. The areas of pressure within the Children's Services budget noted above will continue to be a risk for 2022/23 and will be closely monitored.

65. The cost of change within Children's Services will be exhausted before the end of 2022/23.

Revenue Savings Proposals

66. Savings targets for 2022/23 were approved as part of the MTFs by County Council in July 2020. Proposals to meet these targets have been developed through the SP2023 Programme and were approved by Executive Members, Cabinet and County Council in October and November 2021.

67. In line with the Council's financial strategy, SP2023 savings will be delivered over a two-year period with the business as usual deficit in 2022/23 being met from the Budget Bridging Reserve. Given the medium term deficit due to Covid-19 pressures and the resulting financial response package, which uses up all available financial flexibility, it remains critical that SP2023 is delivered by 1 April 2023.

68. Rigorous monitoring of the delivery of the programme will begin during 2022/23, to ensure that the Department is able to stay within its cash limited budget as set out in this report.

69. This early action in developing and implementing the savings programme for 2023/24 means that the County Council is in a strong position for setting a balanced budget in 2022/23 and that no new savings proposals will be considered as part of the budget setting process for the next financial year.

70. However, it is anticipated that £629,000 of Tt2019 savings and £459,000 of Tt2021 savings will remain to be achieved in 2022/23. The shortfall against the target in 2022/23 will be met from corporate cash flow support. The full savings will be secured by April 2023.

71. The main reasons for the delays to savings delivery relate to:

- Transforming social care savings slipped to allow the service to address Covid related operational impacts.
- Home to school transport savings have slipped into both 2022/23 and 2023/24 as a result of Covid, where resource has been diverted away from transformation to organise constantly changing business as usual transport requirements. Additionally, the market has seen a significant impact of Covid which has delayed savings planned around new contract tender arrangements.

Budget Summary 2022/23

72. The budget update report presented to Cabinet on 7 December 2021 included provisional cash limit guidelines for each department. The cash limit for

Children's Services in that report was £1,187.9m, a £30.5m increase on the previous year. The increase comprised:

- Corporate funding and support for growth pressures £22.1m.
- Corporate funding for inflationary pressures £7m.
- A reduction of £1.7m due to a budget transfer to other departments including Public Health and IT.
- An increase Schools grants of £502,000 mainly relating to increases in the Pupil Premium and Teachers pay and Pension grants partially off-set by a reduction in universal free school meals.
- Reduction in the DSG allocations predominantly relating to academy recoupment.

73. At that stage, the cash limit guidelines did not include the final DSG and schools grants allocations which were included within the December DSG announcement. These bring the cash limit to £1,253.9m.

74. Appendix 1 sets out a summary of the proposed budgets for the service activities provided by Children's Services for 2022/23 and show that these are within the cash limit set out above.

75. 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:

	2022/23	
	£'000	£'000
Cash Limited Expenditure	1,334,050	
Less Income (Other than Government Grants)	(80,114)	
Net Cash Limited Expenditure		1,253,936
Trading Units Net Deficit		399
Less Government Grants:		
• DSG	(909,976)	
• Schools Supplementary Grant	(32,000)	
• Pupil Premium and other Schools Grants	(63,562)	
• Music Grant	(1,723)	
• Phonics Grant	(46)	
• Extended Rights to Free Travel Grant	(833)	
• Step up to Social Worker Grant	(798)	
• Staying Put Grant	(688)	
• Personal Advisor support for Care Leavers to age 25	(227)	
• Remand Framework Funding	(73)	

• Supporting Families Programme	(2,002)
• Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children Grant	(5,161)
• School Improvement Grant	(805)
• Holiday Activity and Food programme Grant	(3,324)
• Sector-Led Improvement Programme Grant	(881)
• Secure Stair Grant	(73)
Total Government Grants	(1,022,102)
Total Net Expenditure	232,233

Schools Budget 2022/23

76. The Government committed to a three year school funding settlement, with the national school's budget due to rise by around £7.1 billion over three years to £52.2 billion from 2019/20. The £7.1 billion is being phased in over three years, with £2.6 billion in 2020/21, a further £2.2 billion in 2021/22 and the final £2.3 billion in 2022/23.

77. The DfE confirmed the details of the final year of three year settlement for the Schools, High Needs and Central School Services Block, which included a 9.6% increase to the national High Needs budget and an increase of 3.2% to school funding allocated through the national funding formula.

78. Further announcements were made by the government as part of the 2021 Autumn Budget and Spending Review. The core schools' budget will increase by £4.7 billion nationally by 2024/25 compared to the original plan for 2022/23. For the schools and high needs block, the additional funding of £32m will be allocated through a supplementary grant in 2022/23 and rolled into the DSG from 2023/24. The allocation includes funding for mainstream academies, which will be paid directly to the academies by the ESFA and won't form part of the schools' budget. The DfE will confirm the supplementary grant allocation in the spring, including the school level allocations for mainstream schools.

79. The additional funding will need to meet significant increased costs as a result of the implementation of the health and social care levy, the government's commitment to increase teachers' minimum pay to £30,000 and wider inflationary pressures such as support staff pay and energy.

80. A local funding formula is used to allocate funding to mainstream schools, this is based on the DfE's national funding formula, with a proportional adjustment applied to factor values to ensure the cost of the overall formula meets the available budget. The proportional adjustment reflects the difference between the DfE funded pupil characteristics and actual pupil characteristics used to allocate funding to schools. The difference in the coming year is primarily due

to an increase in free school meal eligibility.

81. The additional funding for the High Needs Block will be used to provide a 1.5% increase in funding for special schools, education centres and resourced provision units and reduce in-year pressures. All remaining increases to the High Needs Block will be set against current and anticipated pressures.
82. The DfE have confirmed that funding for Early Years will increase by £170m by 2024/25, which will provide an increase to the hourly rate paid to early years providers for the government's free entitlements. A local funding formula is used to calculate provider hourly rates. Following consultation with providers, the local funding formula for 2022/23 will be adjusted to reflect this increase in funding and support the early years market through an increase in the base rate funding received by all providers.

Consultation, Equalities and Climate Change Impact

83. Consultation on the budget is undertaken every two years when the County Council considers savings to help balance the budget. All savings proposals put forward by the County Council has an Equality Impact Assessment published as part of the formal decision making papers and for some proposals stage 2 consultations are undertaken before a final decision is made by the relevant Executive Member.
84. This report deals with the revenue budget preparation for 2022/23 for Children's Services Department. This is the interim year of the two year financial planning cycle when no new savings proposals are being considered. Therefore no consultation or Equality Impact Assessments are required.
85. Hampshire County Council utilises two decision-making tools to assess the carbon emissions and resilience of its projects and decisions. These tools provide a clear, robust, and transparent way of assessing how projects, policies and initiatives contribute towards the County Council's climate change targets of being carbon neutral and resilient to the impacts of a 2°C temperature rise by 2050. This process ensures that climate change considerations are built into everything the Authority does.
86. This report deals with the revenue budget preparation for 2022/23 for Children's Services Department. Climate change impact assessments for individual services and projects will be undertaken as part of the approval to spend process. There are no further climate change impacts as part of this report which is concerned with revenue budget preparation for 2022/23 for Children's Services Department.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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>Date</u>
Savings Programme to 2023 – Revenue Savings Proposals (Executive Member for Children’s Services) https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=162&MId=8256	17 September 2021
Medium Term Financial Strategy Update and Savings Programme to 2023 Savings Proposals https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=163&MId=7737	Cabinet – 12 October 2021 / County Council – 4 November 2021
Budget Setting and Provisional Cash Limits 2022/23 https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=134&MId=7745	Cabinet – 7 December 2021
Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives	
<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<p>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.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Equality Duty

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 by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) 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 protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are 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 in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

The budget setting process for 2022/23 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 Savings Programme to 2023 Programme were considered in detail as part of the approval process carried out in October and November 2021 and full details of the Equalities Impact Assessments relating to those changes can be found in Appendices 4 to 8 in the October Cabinet report linked below:

<https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=163&MId=7737>

For proposals where a Stage 2 consultation was required the EIAs were preliminary and were to be updated and developed following this further consultation when the impact of the proposals could be better understood

[Add link to any subsequent / updated EIAs](#)

Appendix 1 - Budget Summary 2022/23 – Children’s Services

Service Activity	Original Budget 2021/22 £'000	Revised Budget 2021/22 £'000	Forward Budget 2022/23 £'000
Early Years	84,112	84,112	83,516
Schools Block			
Schools Budget Shares	633,690	631,834	649,673
Schools De-delegated	2,178	2,171	2,171
Central Provision funded by Maintained Schools	2,905	2,896	4,000
Growth Fund	4,550	4,625	4,168
	643,323	641,526	660,012
High Needs			
High Needs Block Budget Shares	36,073	38,422	39,449
Central Provision funded by Maintained Schools	66	66	93
High Needs Top-Up Funding	97,027	94,668	112,673
SEN Support Services	5,245	5,245	7,436
High Needs Support for Inclusion	3,092	3,092	3,072
Hospital Education Service	1,681	1,681	1,645
	143,184	143,174	164,368
Central School Services	8,224	8,224	8,080
Other Schools Grants	63,705	70,873	91,285
Schools	942,548	947,909	1,007,261
Young People’s and Adult & Community Learning	442	419	482
Service Strategy & Other Education Functions			
Asset Management	90	90	90
Central Support Services	(77)	(81)	(57)
Educational Psychology Service	2,012	2,264	2,099
Home to School Transport	32,940	34,135	34,697
Insurance	33	33	34
Monitoring of National Curriculum Assess	46	46	46

Service Activity	Original Budget 2021/22 £'000	Revised Budget 2021/22 £'000	Forward Budget 2022/23 £'000
Parent Partnership, Guidance and Info	274	274	280
Pension Costs - (includes existing)	2,629	2,540	2,540
Prem Retirement / Redundancy Costs (new)	0	0	0
School Improvement	1,892	1,906	815
SEN Admin, Assessment, Co-ord & Monitoring	3,535	3,523	3,600
Statutory/Regulatory Duties	455	465	168
School Place Planning	58	58	58
	43,887	45,253	44,370
Management & Support Services			
	2,684	3,492	2,184
Centrally held and SP23 Early Achievement	(706)	5,804	5,259
Other Education & Community	46,307	54,968	52,295
Services for Young Children	1,481	1,480	1,415
Adoption services	4,127	4,321	4,227
Asylum seekers	3,346	2,634	2,634
Education of CLA	187	302	69
Fostering services	19,881	20,867	21,670
Independent Fostering	24,830	21,419	25,083
Leaving care support services	9,051	9,704	10,028
Other CLA services	9,906	11,395	13,013
Residential care	38,530	37,013	47,385
Special guardianship support	5,847	6,440	6,569
	115,705	114,095	130,678
Other Children & Families Services	1,105	983	1,081
Family Support Services			
Direct Payments	2,225	2,558	2,755
Other support for disabled children	255	271	277
Respite for disabled children	2,610	2,293	2,609

Service Activity	Original Budget 2021/22 £'000	Revised Budget 2021/22 £'000	Forward Budget 2022/23 £'000
Targeted family support	5,195	10,329 ¹	10,494 ²
Universal family support	44	44	44
Temporary Government Grants	0	10,648	0
	10,329	26,143	16,179
Youth Justice	877	1,446	1,173
Safeguarding & Young Peoples Services	27,949	26,794	29,964
Services for Young People	1,405	1,391	1,462
Management & Support Services	9,650	10,663	11,267
C&F Early Achievement of Savings	(69)	1,008	1,046
Non-Distributed Costs	117	115	115
Children's Social Care	168,549	184,118	194,380
Non-Schools	214,856	239,086	246,675
Children's Services	1,157,404	1,186,995	1,253,936
Trading Units	475	283	399
Childrens Services Total	1,157,879	1,187,278	1,254,335

¹ Includes Holiday Activities & Food Programme Grant - £3,005,000

² Includes Holiday Activities & Food Programme Grant - £3,324,000 (estimate)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Front Cover Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Children's Services Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25
Report From:	Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Operations

Contact name: Peter Colenutt, Assistant Director, Strategic Development and Capital Delivery, Children's Services and Adult's Services

Tel: 0370 779 1969

Email: peter.colenutt@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to set out proposals for the 2022/23 budget for Children's Services in accordance with the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).
2. The Executive Member for Children's Services is requested to approve the proposals for submission to Cabinet and County Council in February 2022.

Recommendations

That, in regard to the capital programme for Children's Services, the Select Committee either:

supports the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Member for Children's Services

Or:

agrees any alternative recommendations to the Executive Member for Children's Services, with regards to the proposals set out in the attached report.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

Decision Maker:	Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
Date of Decision:	14 January 2022
Decision Title:	Children's Services Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25
Report From:	Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources – Corporate Services

Contact name: Peter Colenutt, Assistant Director, Strategic Development and Capital Delivery, Children's Services and Adult Services

Tel: 0370 779 1969 **Email:** peter.colenutt@hants.gov.uk

Recommendation(s)

- 1 To approve submission to the Leader and Cabinet the capital programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25 as set out in Appendix 1 and the revised capital programme cash limit for 2021/22 as set out in Appendix 2 including the transfers between years and the carry forward of resources as set out in Table 3.
- 2 That the deferral of resources relating to schemes of £16.870m be approved for submission to Cabinet as shown in Table 11 of this report.
- 3 That the following variations to the 2021/22 capital programme be approved:
 - That it be recommended that resources of £0.554m be added to the 2021/22 capital programme to create a new 3G sports pitch at Brookfield Community School, Fareham.
 - That approval be given to grant agreements up to £2.7m to create SEND Post-16 Resourced Provisions at Brockenhurst, Basingstoke College of Technology, Farnborough College of Technology, Alton and Andover colleges.
 - That it be recommended that resources of £0.545m be added to the 2021/22 capital programme for improvements at Swanwick Lodge.
- 4 It is recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to determine those sites that require modular buildings for the

2022/23 academic year and that the sites listed in Appendix 3 be noted.

- 5 It is also recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to allocate £1.2m of identified revenue funding to support the short-term hire and relocation of existing modular buildings. It is also recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to allocate £2m to those sites that have been determined as requiring the purchase of new modular buildings.
- 6 That the projects listed at Appendix 4 for Access Improvements in Schools for 2022/23 be approved.
- 7 That the projects approved under delegated powers by the Director of Children's Services in Appendix 5 are noted.
- 8 That the School Places plan at Appendix 6 be noted.
- 9 That the School Suitability Programme projects identified in Appendix 7 be approved.

Executive Summary

- 10 This report seeks approval for submission to the Leader and Cabinet of the proposed Children's Services capital programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25 and the revised capital programme for 2021/22. The proposals contained within this report continue an exciting investment by the County Council for Hampshire children that will not only help raise educational standards, but also create many additional local employment opportunities within its delivery.
- 11 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 14 January 2022. It will be reported to the Leader and Cabinet on 8 February 2022 to make final recommendations to County Council on 17 February 2022.
- 12 The Children's Services capital programme maintains a balanced position between income and expenditure over the proposed three-year period of the programme. However, despite the ongoing primary, secondary and SEND pressures, indications are that a balanced position will be maintained over the five-year period beyond the scope of this report. 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 keep calls on the County Council's resources to a minimum.
- 13 The Secretary of State has yet to announce details of individual local authority basic need capital allocations for the years 2023/24 and 2024/25

and School Condition Allocation (SCA) for the year 2022/23. However, indications are that the 2022/23 SCA allocation will be equal to 2021/22. Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) has yet to be confirmed for 2022/23 but again, expectations are that it will be at a similar level to the 2021/22 allocation. In addition, the recent budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced an additional £2.6bn nationally for SEND Schools. Individual local authority allocations will announced at a later date.

- 14 The proposals contained within this report are derived from the departmental service plan(s) which have been developed to support the Serving Hampshire's Residents - Strategic Plan 2021- 2025.

Background

- 15 Executive Members have been asked to prepare proposals for:
- A locally resourced capital programme for the three-year period from 2022/23 to 2024/25 within the guidelines used for the current capital programme including an assumption for 2023/24 and 2024/25. The programme for 2023/24 onwards is indicative and subject to change.
 - A programme of capital schemes for 2022/23 is supported by Government grants as announced by the Government.
- 16 The capital guidelines are determined by the medium-term financial strategy which is closely linked to the Serving Hampshire's Residents – Strategic Plan 2021 – 2025. The strategic aims and departmental service plans ensure that priorities are affordable and provide value for money and that resources follow priorities.
- 17 The County Council's locally resourced capital programme has been maintained despite the challenging financial environment in which local government has been operating, up to and including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the County Council's financial position. These local resources, together with specific capital resources that come from central government and developers ensures that the County Council continue to invest wisely in maintaining and enhancing existing assets and delivering a programme of new ones.

Locally resourced capital programme

- 18 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

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m
Annual Allocation	0.100	0.100	0.100

Finance – Capital programme supported by Government allocations

- 19 The Government has allocated all its future support for the capital programme in the form of capital grants.
- 20 The Secretary of State has previously announced details of individual local authority Basic Need allocations for 2022/23. Allocations to date for the School Condition Allocation and the formula allocation for Devolved Formula Capital only cover 2021/22.
- 21 The 2022/23 Basic Need allocation did not allocate any capital funding to Hampshire. Whilst this is disappointing, it was expected. The 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 2023/24 as the DfE assesses 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 as soon as possible following capital announcements in 2022.
- 22 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.
- 23 Table 2 sets out the capital allocations for Basic Need and School Condition Allocation together with an assumed level of funding for 2023/24 and 2024/25. Although no announcements with regard to SCA allocations for 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 have been announced, further changes to the allocation formula are anticipated from 2022/23 and it is unclear what the net impact on the SCA grant for Hampshire County Council will be.

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

Grant	2022/23	2023/24 (assumed)	2024/25 (assumed)
	£m	£m	£m
Basic Need New pupil places	0	0	0
School Condition Allocation (assumed)	23.391	23.391	23.391
Total	23.391	23.391	23.391

- 24 As previously reported, the School Condition Allocation is targeted towards major capital repairs and is now received in full by Policy and Resources Committee. Officers from Children’s Services and Culture Community & Business Services (CCBS) 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.
- 25 The County Council was successful in securing £29.4m in grants from the Public Sector De-Carbonisation Scheme (PSDS). The decarbonisation works comprise window replacement, photo-voltaic panels, heating controls and replacement boilers. Progress has been good with 400 schools benefiting from the funding with half now complete. The remainder will complete before 31 March 2022. The programme of works is forecast to reduce carbon emissions from the school estate by 6% per annum.
- 26 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 2024/25 are set out in Table 3. To address the need to fund a number of major projects in 2025/26, the funding available for starts in 2023/24 and 2024/25 have been reduced, and resources carried forward to 2025/26.

Table 3 – Three-year capital resources summary

	2022/23 (assumed)	2023/24 (assumed)	2024/25 (assumed)	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Basic Need Carried Forward	17.890	19.250	49.000	86.140
Schools’ Devolved Capital	3.349	3.349	3.349	10.047
Developers’ contributions anticipated	3.848	15.110	58.446	77.404
Special High Needs grant	4.120			4.120
Capital Investment Priorities	1.250	6.750		8.000
Corporate capital resources	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.300
Capital Receipts	3.973			3.973
Carry Forward resources to 2024/25	-2.000	-1.000	3.000	0
Carry forward resources to 2025/26		-16.000	-24.000	-40.000
Totals	32.530	27.559	89.895	149.984

- 27 Resources totalling £16.87m are proposed to be carried forward to 2022/23. This relates to projects being started in 2022/23. The carry forward of £40m to 2025/26 will support the future programme which is forecast to rise significantly beyond the scope of this report.

Three-year capital allocations 2022/23 – 2024/25 – overview

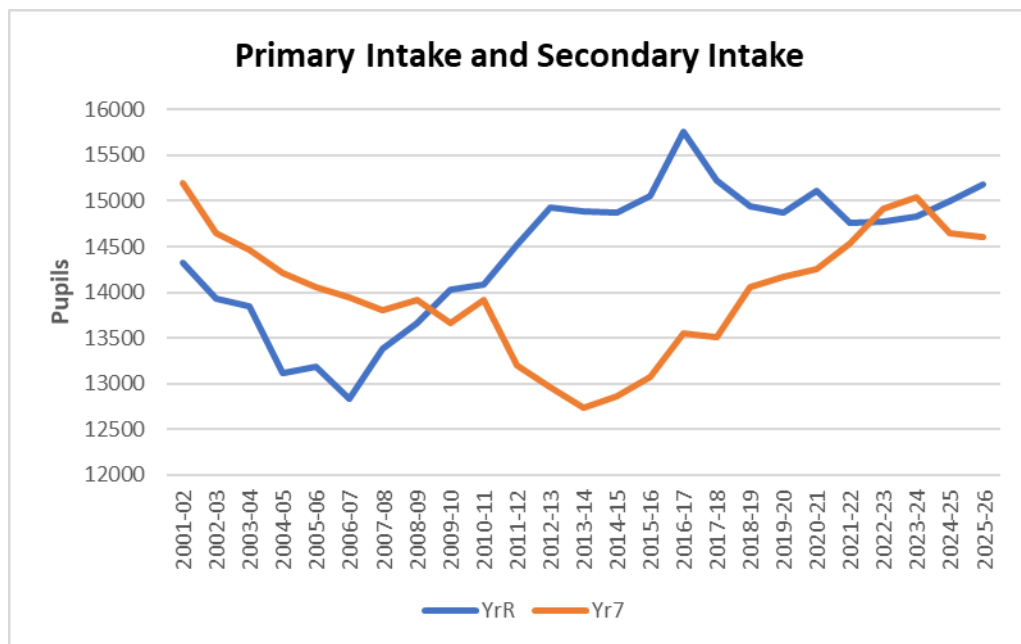
- 28 The planned investment programme continues with a focus on school places and school condition. The 2023/24 onwards programme is indicative and subject to change.

New School Places

- 29 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.
- 30 The proposals contained within this report continue an exciting investment by the County Council for Hampshire children that will not only help raise educational standards, but also create many additional local employment opportunities within its delivery. During the period 2013 to 2021 the County Council will have delivered 14,215 new school places with projects contained within the 2022/23 to 2024/25 programme totalling a further 8,066 places giving a total of 22,281 new school places by September 2025.
- 31 There are over 48,000 new dwellings planned for Hampshire between 2020 and 2027 for which most 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.
- 32 The County Council has a statutory duty to ensure a sufficiency of school places for Hampshire children. A revised Hampshire School Places Plan 2022- 2026 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 2026 with proposals shared with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC).
- 33 Hampshire continues to experience a significant pressure for school places across certain areas of the county as high birth years' work their way through the school system and new housing (over 48,000 dwellings planned 2020 to 2027) is built across the county. There are also areas where trends suggest that pupil numbers are starting to fall, these will need

to be monitored carefully. The new housing has been identified from existing local plan allocations and proposals emerging from District and Borough Council Local Plans currently in consultation.

- 34 The number of births in Hampshire reached a peak in 2012 of 15,400. Births in the County began to drop in 2012 and were at their lowest in 2019, reflecting national trends. This was a similar number to those in the early 2000's. However, births are predicted to grow again due to new housing and continue to grow during the next 5-year period.
- 35 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.
- 36 The following graph demonstrates primary numbers and movement into the secondary phase at Year 7.



- 37 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 new housing are based on current planned housing completion information. Experience suggests that these developments often take longer than first indicated to build out with the secondary pupil yield taking some time to have an impact on the school system.
- 38 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) makes the developer contribution funding source more uncertain than through the use of Section 106 agreements. Detailed discussions 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 alternative 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.

- 39 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 need for additional primary places. The secondary impact of these pupils is also starting to impact on the programme and is set out further in the School Places Plan.
- 40 This exciting investment in new school places for Hampshire children is costed at around £109m as part of a total investment programme of £150m over the next three years. The programme is forecast to rise significantly beyond the three year period of this report.

New Schools

- 41 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 site and buildings to the Academy on a Full Repairing and Insuring 125-year lease but still retains the freehold of the site.
- 42 There are currently two routes available to open a new school, but it should be noted that the size and scope of 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 all submissions. 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 using DfE building rates.
- 43 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 will 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.
- 44 The timing of the new provision to serve new developments will be dependent upon the build out of the housing. Master Place Planning and feasibility work is ongoing for the proposed new schools, particularly where

negotiations are taking place with developers and 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.

- 45 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 – New and Proposed Schools to September 2025

Area / School	Size & Type of School	Opened and Proposed Opening Date	Sponsor Status
Austen Academy, Basingstoke	125 place 4-16 SEND School	April 2021	Catch 22 Multi Academies Trust
Cornerstone CE (Aided) Primary, Whiteley	3fe Primary (relocation and expansion of 1fe Primary)	Sept 2021	Portsmouth & Winchester Diocesan Aided School
Deer Park School, Hedge End	7fe Secondary	Sept 2021	Wildern Academy Trust
Hounsome Fields Primary, Basingstoke	2fe Primary	Sept 2024	tbc
AUE 2 nd Primary, Aldershot	2fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc
Berewood 2 nd Primary, Waterlooville	1.5fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc
Hartland Village Primary, Fleet	2fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc
One Horton Heath Primary, Fair Oak	2/3fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc
Manydown Primary, Basingstoke	2fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc
Welborne Primary, Fareham	2fe Primary	Sept 2025	tbc

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Strategy

- 46 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 project details being brought to future Decision Days.
- 47 In October 2021 the government announced a new commitment of £2.6bn nationally to support children with special educational needs and disabilities with a target to create 30,000 new places for pupils across the country to support their learning in both mainstream and special educational needs schools. It will also be used to improve the suitability and accessibility of

existing buildings and go towards new special and alternative provision free schools to help drive up standards in special education. Hampshire's allocation from this funding will be brought to a future Decision Day with details of projects to help manage the pressure on school places.

- 48 There has been a significant increase in numbers of pupils requiring a SEND specialist school place. The increase in the SEND school population has put a significant pressure on existing special schools and resourced provision. Increased numbers alongside advances in medical technology are giving rise to some schools having very specific accommodation needs to meet the specialist and often complex requirements of individual pupils. For these reasons, there are some significant suitability issues within special schools across the county.
- 49 Forecasting for the future need and type of SEND School Places is complex and the cost per place of provision is significantly more expensive than in mainstream schools. The forward capital programme includes a number of special school projects. Table 5 details schemes currently in development.

Table 5 – Current SEND Schemes in Development

Area / School	Places/ Type of School	Proposed Opening Date
Osborne School, Winchester	20 SLD	March 2022
Riverside School, Waterlooville	20 MLD/SLD	March 2022
Henry Tyndale School, Farnborough	35 SLD/ASC	Sept 2022
Hollywater School, Bordon	8 SLD	Sept 2022
Norman Gate School, Andover	10 MLD/ASC	Sept 2022
Samuel Cody Specialist Sports College, Farnborough	90 SEMH	Sept 2022
Icknield School, Andover	10 SLD	Dec 2022
Mark Way School, Andover	20 MLD/ASC	Feb 2023
New SEND places	TBC	Sept 2025

Key

ASC – Austistic Spectrum Condition

MLD – Moderate Learning Difficulty

SEMH – Social, Emotional & Mental Health

SLD – Severe Learning Difficulty

Table 5 identifies investment projects costed at over £35m for special educational needs and disabilities provision in Hampshire.

Early Years

- 50 As part of the Early Years Sufficiency Strategy, it is proposed to allocate £3m of resources to create new places and improve the condition of existing provision. Part of this funding will support existing operators to operate more efficiently and therefore remain in the market. The funding will be spread over the financial years 2022/23 – 2023/24.
- 51 Proposals for consideration against this funding will be brought to a future Decision Day.

Schools Programme – delivery

- 52 The continuing size of the programme is significant and requires 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.
- 53 Table 12 lists the potential school expansions and new school projects through to 2024/25, although this table is not exhaustive. A large proportion of these schemes are planned to be funded with significant developers' contributions. Developer contributions are dependent 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 are not project allocations. There remains a target to reduce the costs of all schemes where possible.
- 54 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 12. More detailed cost appraisals will be brought to future Decision Days.

School Suitability Investment Programme

- 55 The focus of capital investment in recent years has been on Basic Need and Capital Maintenance. However, it is recognised that some buildings are now in need of significant suitability investment that is beyond individual school budgets. County Council resources of £5m (including fees) were allocated over a three-year programme of investment to ensure facilities

are fit for purpose and continue to provide good quality learning environments. This report proposes continuing this important investment programme with an allocation of £2m per annum from 2023/24 onwards.

- 56 Projects from the existing allocation have been identified in Primary, Secondary and Special schools within three key areas:
- Environmental improvements to the function of the space – light, ventilation, acoustics
 - Modernisation of teaching spaces to better meet current curriculum delivery – including specialist rooms
 - Related improvements to school facilities, such as refurbishment of toilets
- 57 The first tranche of projects in 2020/21 focused on improving lighting and toilets. The second tranche of projects in 2021/22 focused on improving special school environments. The third year of the programme focused on improvements to science laboratories, food technology spaces and toilets. Projects identified for 2021/22 and 2022/23 are detailed for approval at Appendix 7.
- 58 The remaining funding and future years allocations will be targeted towards improvements to general teaching spaces in primary and secondary schools, science laboratories and additional SEND projects and will be reported at a future Decision Day.

Other formulaic allocations

- 59 In addition to the funding for new pupil places, funding is also identified for other priorities as listed in Table 6.

Table 6 – Proposed allocations for three-year programme

	2022/23 (Assumed)	2023/24 (Assumed)	2024/25 (Assumed)	Totals
	£m	£m	£m	£m
New schools and extensions	18.318	15.340	75.046	108.704
Early years/childcare sufficiency	2.000	1.000	0.000	3.000
New modular classrooms	2.000	2.000	2.000	6.000
Other special school and SEN improvements	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.000
School Suitability Programme	2.000	2.000	2.000	6.000
Access improvements in schools	0.500	0.500	0.500	1.500

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	3.349	3.349	3.349	10.047
Furniture and equipment and ICT	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.750
Contingency	2.363	1.370	5.000	8.733
Totals	32.530	27.559	89.895	149.984

Note: Individual scheme allocations have been updated to the 4Q21 price base.

Other improvement and modernisation projects

Access improvements in schools

60 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.

61 Therefore, it is recommended that the projects listed at Appendix 4 are approved from the capital programme for 2022/23.

Foster Care

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

Adaptation Equipment

63 Funding has been identified within the programme from 2022/23 onwards 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.

64 Therefore, it is proposed to allocate £0.25m each year from the programme to support this essential work.

Schools' Devolved Formula Capital

65 Government grant allocations for schools' devolved formula allocations have yet to be announced. The assumption is that the allocation for 2022/23 will remain at the 2021/22 level and exclude Academies. The allocation per school will be according to the DfE formula set out in Table 7

and is intended to fund high priority projects identified through schools' Asset Management Plans.

Table 7 – Schools' Devolved Formula Capital allocation

School Phase	2022/23 Formula (assumed) £
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

66 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.

Developers' contributions

67 Developers' contributions are a vital source of resources to the Children's Services capital programme. Over the period 2013 - 2021 developer contributions totalling £165m have been secured towards the cost of new places. However, such funds only cover costs incurred and their availability depends on the rate of house building.

68 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced to ensure that all development contributes towards the provision of infrastructure and provides transparency to developers about planning obligations. In practice, Section 106 is still the primary mechanism for securing infrastructure funding for strategic development sites, and this includes new schools.

69 Prior to 1 September 2019, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) regulations restricted the use of Section 106 insofar as it was not possible to secure more than five planning obligations for any one infrastructure type or project. This prevented Section 106 from being used to deal with the cumulative impact of development on school places. This restriction was removed by the updated CIL Regulations which came into force on 1 September 2019. Subsequently Cabinet agreed on 29 September 2020 the principal of the County Council fully utilising existing provisions under Section 106 to secure the necessary infrastructure to mitigate the impact of development, including the cumulative impact of smaller developments.

70 The government launched the white paper on planning reforms on 6 August 2020 entitled 'Planning for the Future'. The paper proposes

significant changes to reform the planning system which are currently being reviewed.

- 71 The current policy for contributions was approved by the Executive Member for Children’s Services and updated in September 2019. 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.
- 72 There remains a risk that, where Districts/Boroughs propose to use CIL to fund education infrastructure, the levels of funding raised through Section 106 Agreements for the provision of additional school places will not be matched through CIL receipts. Discussions are regularly held with the local planning authorities to try and agree the best way forward to ensure the right number of school places are provided in the right location, at the right time.
- 73 The regular meetings held with local planning authorities 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. In those areas that do not have an adopted local plan, the opportunity arises for speculative development proposals.

Capital programme summary 2022/23 to 2024/25

- 74 The total amount available to fund starts in 2022/23 is £32.53m. Table 3 in paragraph 26 illustrates how this sum is arrived at.
- 75 On the basis of the position outlined above, the total value of the capital programmes submitted for consideration for the three years to 2024/25 is shown in Table 8 and attached at Appendix 1.

Table 8 – Capital programmes 2022/23 to 2024/25

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Schemes within locally resourced guidelines	4.323	1.850	1.100	7.273
Schemes funded with developers' contribution	3.848	15.110	58.446	77.404
Schemes supported by Government grants and borrowing	24.359	10.599	30.349	65.307
Totals	32.530	27.559	84.895	149.984

2023/24 to 2024/25 programmes

- 76 As indicated above, it is possible to fund those schemes where starts need to be made in 2022/23. The indicative resources available in 2023/24 total £27.559m and are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9 – Resources for 2023/24

	2023/24
	£m
Basic Need – New pupil places	7.250
Calls on developers' contributions	15.110
Schools' Devolved Capital grant	3.349
Corporate Resources	1.850
Totals	27.559

Pressures on the capital programme

- 77 The Children's Services capital programme has reached a balanced position between income and expenditure in recent years. However, despite the ongoing primary pressure and secondary impact, indications are that a balanced position will be maintained over the five-year period beyond the scope of this report.
- 78 Some of the forecast financial challenges have reduced as a result of extensive negotiations to secure developer contributions and the work undertaken to reduce the cost of school building design as set out in the following section. Alongside this, the strategy to pursue free schools has also helped reduce the forecast deficit and officers will keep abreast of any new funding initiatives that may help to reduce the deficit further.
- 79 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 design solutions will also carefully consider the impact

of climate change. Detailed project appraisals will cover this in more detail through individual reports for approval by the Executive Member for Children's Services.

- 80 It should also be noted that the construction industry is in a period of instability and inflationary pressures are currently volatile (Covid-19 etc.). This is covered in more detail in paragraph's 85-88. Allowance has been made for future inflation costs using national available data and local knowledge. However, inflation, the availability of resource and capacity to deliver in the industry will be kept under review. The three-year programme has been updated to the 4Q21 price base.

Successfully delivering better value school buildings

- 81 The County Council has a local and national reputation for the quality of its school buildings. Significant work continues to be undertaken to successfully the capital programme with a focus on:

- Appropriate and sufficient space to accommodate learning and provide flexibility.
- Climate Change.
- The use of good quality and robust materials to ensure longevity and low maintenance over the lifetime of the buildings.
- Ensuring that designs are efficient, compact and as economic as possible whilst ensuring that costs are within available funding.
- Adopting common design approaches and standards, replicating templated proposals across a number of sites where possible.
- Innovating the construction of the schools with contractors in response to climate change targets using modern methods of construction and engagement with supply chain and manufacturers.

- 82 Better value schools have been delivered over recent years despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Delivery has been achieved by forward planning, using existing contractor framework arrangements with common design principles projects batched into programmes of work delivered at cost with the least impact on quality or scope. Given the scale of the County Council's Capital Programmes (including Children's Services), early and good design judgements, together with innovation in modern methods of construction and robust cost controls, continue to be imperative.

- 83 The approach to the delivery of Free Schools has been refined through working with the DfE. The 'Local Delivery' route has been established with benefits to the County Council where sufficient funding is not available from other sources such as developer contributions, this route is pursued. The relationship with the DfE continues to develop positively and Deer Park Secondary School was successfully completed and opened in September 2021. This gives continued confidence for the future. In addition, the DfE 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 delivery partner.

- 84 The County Council is continuing to lead the national study to benchmark the cost of schools across the country. This study is endorsed by the DfE and provides invaluable information 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 additional pupil places across Hampshire.

Emerging construction inflation and resource capacity issues

- 85 Given the scale of the County Council's Capital Programmes (including Children's Services), early and good design judgements, together with innovation in modern methods of construction and robust cost controls, continue to be imperative.
- 86 The outlook for the UK economy is uncertain, given the uncertainties of material price increases and availability of labour. Site productivity has returned to around 94% following the Covid-19 pandemic. Material prices have increased by 6.4% in the 3Q21 (on a quarterly basis) which is a 16.9% increase year on year and is becoming evident in recent tender returns.
- 87 Tender price inflation is influenced by the level of risk accepted by the supply chain and how that is priced. The BCIS are indicating an increase of 6.4% on the year (4Q20-4Q21) which is evident in recent tender returns. A further increase of 4.4% is forecast for the year (3Q21-3Q22). This is considered a reasonable assessment. Consequently, individual projects within the Children's Services capital programme have been updated to the 4Q21 price base.
- 88 The general fiscal position for the UK economy remains uncertain although site productivity and construction activity are increasing again having reduced earlier in 2021. There is a risk of higher prices but until material and labour shortages are resolved they are difficult to predict. Continued use of local and regional construction frameworks and the early engagement of contractors will be vital in securing value for money and capacity from the industry for the successful delivery of projects within this programme.

Revenue Implications

- 89 The revenue implications of the proposed capital programme are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 - Revenue implications of capital programme

Schemes within the guidelines	Full Year Cost			Total £m
	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	
Current expenditure	0	0	0	0
Capital Charges	0.716	0.405	0.554	1.675
Totals	0.716	0.405	0.554	1.675

Amendments to the 2021/22 programme

Brookfield Community School, Sarisbury

- 90 Brookfield Secondary School has recently been successful in securing external funding from the Football Foundation to provide a new 3G artificial grass pitch for the school and local community.
- 91 Therefore, it is recommended that funding of £0.554m (including fees) be added to the 2021/22 capital programme. The project is expected to complete during the autumn term 2022.

Post-16 Resourced Provision at Hampshire Colleges

- 92 At the decision day on 13 January 2021 it was reported that significant revenue funding has been committed for Post-16 SEND pupils to attend independent and out of county education provision. The January report recommended that four new SEND specialist Post-16 facilities for up to 40 places be approved at Farnborough College of Technology, Brockenhurst College, Alton College and Queen Mary's College, Basingstoke.
- 93 Since the 13 January 2021 Decision Day, the provision in the Basingstoke area will now be at Basingstoke College of Technology and a fifth provision at Andover College has been agreed.
- 94 The Havant South Downs College (Alton Campus) specialist provision opened in September 2021. The provisions at Andover College, Basingstoke College of Technology, Brockenhurst College and Farnborough College of Technology are scheduled to open in September 2022.
- 95 The colleges are working closely with Hampshire Special School Head Teachers to support the transition of pupils after year 11. The colleges will undertake the remodelling of assigned areas of their sites to provide appropriate classroom, hygiene, independent working areas and therapy spaces. A memorandum of understanding will be agreed for the provision of up to 40 SEND places per year. The places will be available for September 2022. The cost of the works across the five college

sites is estimated at £2.7m for which the resources have been identified from the 2021/22 capital programme.

- 96 Therefore, it is recommended that further grant agreements with The Basingstoke College of Technology and Andover College be approved from a total allocation of £2.7m across the five Hampshire Sixth Form Colleges named above to provide SEND resourced provision for Hampshire SEND pupils.

Swanwick Lodge, Fareham

- 97 The DfE recently awarded Swanwick Lodge Secure Children's Home grants totalling £0.545m to support internal anti-climb improvements and an upgrade of the heating system. The grant has been awarded on the basis that works will be completed by March 2023.
- 98 Therefore, it is recommended that resources of £0.545m (including fees) are added to the 2021/22 capital programme.

Resources for the 2021/22 programme

- 99 The revised capital programme for 2021/22 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.
- 100 A number of decisions have been taken under delegated officer powers since the last meeting in July 2021. These are all under the officer delegated amount of £0.5m and have been funded from the block vote allocations reported on 7 July 2021 when the current programme was approved.
- 101 Details of decisions taken since the last report in July 2021 are recorded for information in Appendix 5.

Resources and projects proposed to be carried forward to 2022/23

- 102 It will not be possible to start the schemes listed in Table 11 during 2021/22. 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 2022/23.

Table 11 – Resources and projects to be carried forward from 2021/22 to 2022/23

Project	Cost of Projects & Resources carried forward
Named projects	£m
Early Years/Childcare Sufficiency	0.500
Henry Tyndale School, Farnborough	1.100
High Needs Grant	0.310
Hollywater School, Bordon	0.530
Icknield School, Andover	2.800
Little Deer’s Nursery, Burley	0.500
The Mark Way School, Andover	2.180
School Suitability Programme	2.000
South Farnborough Junior	0.450
Stanmore Primary, Winchester	0.500
Winton Academy, Andover	6.000
Total carry forward	16.870

103 It is proposed to carry forward resources of £16.870m as shown in Table 3 and Table 11.

104 Updates relating to individual projects proposed to be carried forward are set out in the following paragraphs.

2021/22 Carry Forward Schemes

Hollywater School, Bordon

105 This project was reported to ELMCS on 7 July 2021 to approve the public consultation process. A detailed scheme has now been developed to provide additional internal teaching accommodation along with the refurbishment of existing spaces and is due to start during 2022 and complete in late 2022. A detailed costed project appraisal for this scheme will be brought to a future Decision Day.

Icknield School, Andover

106 This project was reported to ELMCS on 13 January 2021 to approve the public consultation process. A detailed scheme has now been developed to provide a major refurbishment of the school along with additional teaching spaces and is due to start during 2022 and complete in late 2022.

Little Deer’s Nursery, Burley

- 107 This project was reported to ELMCS on 15 March 2021. It is proposed to provide either new nursery accommodation or refurbish the existing accommodation. Subject to planning, it is hoped that the project will complete in late 2022. A detailed costed project appraisal for this scheme will be brought to a future Decision Day.

The Mark Way School, Andover

- 108 This project was reported to ELMCS on 7 July 2021 to approve the public consultation process. A detailed scheme has now been developed to provide a three classroom expansion on the existing site and is due to start during 2022 and complete in late 2022. A detailed costed project appraisal will be brought to a future Decision Day.

Stanmore Primary, Winchester

- 109 This project was reported to ELMCS on 10 January 2020. The scheme provides a new reception area along with additional parking and is now due to start during 2022 and complete in late 2022. The project was pushed back to enable a joint scheme to be developed with the decarbonisation funding. The decarbonisation work needs to complete before the reception works can commence.

South Farnborough Junior, Farnborough

- 110 This project was reported to ELMCS on 10 January 2020. This complex scheme is an extension to the school hall and is due to start during 2022 and complete in late 2022.

Winton Academy, Andover

- 111 This project was reported to ELMCS on 13 January 2021. The scheme provides a permanent expansion on the existing school site and is due to start during 2022 and complete in 2023. A detailed costed project appraisal will be brought to a future Decision Day.

Potential Capital Projects 2022 – 2025

- 112 Table 12 lists the potential capital projects for the years 2022 – 2025.

Table 12 – Potential Capital Projects 2022 – 2025 with indicative costs

Projects Starting in 2022/23	Planned Expansion (additional places)	Estimated Cost £'000	Expected Date Places Available
Liphook Infant & Junior	School improvements	1,048	Sept 2023
Little Deer's Day Nursery, Burley	Nursery provision	500	Sept 2023
Sharps Copse Primary, Havant	School improvements	1,850	Sept 2023
South Farnborough Junior, Farnborough	Hall expansion	450	Sept 2023
Stanmore Primary, Winchester	Site improvements	500	Sept 2023
Berewood Primary, Havant	New SEMH Resourced Provision	750	Sept 2023
Henry Tyndale School, Farnborough	Major refurbishment	1,100	Sept 2023
Hollywater School, Bordon	Expansion	530	Sept 2023
Icknield School, Andover	Major refurbishment	2,800	Sept 2023
Pinewood Infant, Farnborough	New ASD Resourced Provision	200	Sept 2023
The Mark Way School, Andover	Expansion and refurbishment	2,180	Sept 2023
Winton Academy, Andover	1fe expansion	6,600	Sept 2023
Projects Starting in 2023/24	Planned Expansion (additional places)	Estimated Cost £'000	Expected Date Places Available
Bordon Infant & Junior, East Hants	Expansion to 3fe	4,000	Sept 2024
Guillemont Junior, Farnborough	New ASD Resourced Provision	780	Sept 2024
Hounsme Fields, Basingstoke	2fe New School	10,560	Sept 2024
Projects Starting in 2024/25	Planned Expansion (additional places)	Estimated Cost £'000	Expected Date Places Available
AUE 2 nd Primary, Aldershot	2fe New School	8,980	Sept 2025
Berewood Primary, Havant	1.5fe new School	8,546	Sept 2025
Hartland Village Primary, Hart	2fe new school	8,980	Sept 2025
Manydown Primary, Basingstoke	2fe New School	8,980	Sept 2025
One Horton Heath Primary, Fair Oak	2/3fe New School	8,980	Sept 2025
Welborne Primary, Fareham	2fe New School	8,980	Sept 2025
New SEND Places	New provision	12,000	Sept 2025
Alderwood School, Aldershot	1/2fe expansion	5,000	Sept 2025
Oakmoor Academy, Bordon	1fe Expansion	4,600	Sept 2025

Modular Classrooms

- 113 The use of high-quality modular buildings can be a solution for some accommodation pressures. Such buildings are relatively quick to install and provide for a good quality learning environment, meeting the most recent building regulations. For some schools, modular classrooms may be the only expansion solution, whilst others may find a mixture of both permanent and modular accommodation.
- 114 Details of the location of planned modular buildings required for September 2022 are listed for information 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. In both cases, the movement of existing owned modular buildings will also be considered. The sites currently listed in Appendix 3 may need to be updated following pupil data received later in the academic year. The actual needs of sites will be determined following receipt of updated information on pupil places required for the September 2022 intakes. It is recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to determine those sites that require modular buildings for the 2022/23 academic year.

- 115 The rental of new units and movement of existing owned modular buildings between sites to meet future pupil demand is expected to cost in the region of £1.2 million. The purchase of new units to meet longer term needs is expected to cost in the region of £2 million. It is recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to allocate £1.2m of identified revenue funding to support the short-term hire and relocation of existing modular buildings. It is also recommended that approval be given to the Director of Children's Services to allocate £2m to those sites that have been determined as requiring the purchase of new modular buildings.

Action taken by the Director of Children's Services

- 116 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.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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	
<p>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.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Equality Duty

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 by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) 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 protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are 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 in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

Equality and diversity objectives will be considered on an individual project basis by conducting Equality Impact Assessments and are not considered at this stage or within this report.

Children's Services

Ref	Project	Construct- ion Works	Fees	Furniture Equipment Vehicles	Total Cost (excluding sites)	Revenue Effect in Full Year	
						Running Costs	Capital Charges
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2022/23 Schemes							
Children's Social Care							
1	Foster Carers	86	14	-	100	-	-
2	Adaptation Equipment	-	-	250	250	-	25
3	Early Years/Childcare Sufficiency	1,288	212	-	1,500	-	30
4	Little Deer's Day Nursery, Burley	429	71	-	500	-	10
Primary School Improvements							
5	Liphook Infant & Junior, Liphook	900	148	-	1,048	-	21
6	Sharps Copse Primary, Havant	1,588	262	-	1,850	-	37
7	South Farnborough Junior, Farnborough	386	64	-	450	-	9
8	Stanmore Primary, Winchester	429	71	-	500	-	10
Secondary School Improvements							
9	Winton Academy, Andover	5,665	935	-	6,600	-	132
Special School Improvements							
10	Berewood Primary, Havant	644	106	-	750	-	15
11	Icknield School, Andover	2,403	397	-	2,800	-	56
12	Pinewood Infant, Farnborough	172	28	-	200	-	4
13	Special High Needs Grant	266	44	-	310	-	6
14	Henry Tyndale School satellite at Park Children's Centre, Farnborough	944	156	-	1,100	-	22
15	Hollywater School, Bordon	455	75	-	530	-	11
16	Mark Way School, Andover	1,871	309	-	2,180	-	44
17	School Suitability Programme	1,717	283	-	2,000	-	40
18	Purchase of modular classrooms	1,852	148	-	2,000	-	67
19	Health & Safety	343	57	-	400	-	8
20	Schools Devolved Capital	3,349	-	-	3,349	-	67
21	Access Improvements in Schools #	429	71	-	500	-	10
22	Furniture & Equipment #	-	-	250	250	-	25

Capital Programme - 2022/23

Site Position	Contract Start		Remarks	Ref
	Date	Duration		
	Qtr	Months		
N/A	Various	Various	Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary	1
N/A	Various	Various	Access improvement equipment for homes	2
N/A	Various	Various	Improvements to early years facilities	3
N/A	2	3	Improvements to early years facilities	4
Owned	4	4	School Improvements	5
Owned	4	4	School Improvements	6
Owned	2	4	School Improvements	7
Owned	2	4	School Improvements	8
Owned	2	9	Expansion to 7fe	9
Owned	Various	Various	Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools	10
Owned	4	6	New SEMH resourced provision	11
Owned	2	9	New cycle route	12
Owned	2	3	New ASC resourced provision	13
Owned	Various	Various	Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools	14
Owned	3	6	Major refurbishment	15
Owned	2	3	Additional places	16
Owned	3	9	Major refurbishment	17
Owned	Various	Various	Various projects to meet identified needs	18
N/A	Various	Various	Various projects to be identified	19
Owned	Various	Various	Improvements to address health and safety issues	20
N/A	Various	Various	Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital	21
N/A	Various	Various	Accessibility improvements to school buildings	22
N/A	Various	Various	Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes	23

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Children's Services

Ref	Project	Construct- ion Works	Fees	Furniture Equipment Vehicles	Total Cost (excluding sites)	Revenue Effect in Full Year	
						Running Costs	Capital Charges
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2022/23 Schemes (continued)							
24	Contingency	2,028	335	-	2,363	-	47
Total Programme Supported by the Government and other bodies		28,102	3,928	500	32,530	-	716
Total Programme					32,530	-	716

Capital Programme - 2022/23

Site Position	Contract Start		Remarks	Ref
	Date	Duration		
	Qtr	Months		
N/A	Various	Various		24
# Projects controlled on an accrued expenditure basis + Projects partly funded from external contributions * Projects externally funded				

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Children's Services

Ref	Project	Construct- ion Works	Fees	Furniture Equipment Vehicles	Total Cost (excluding sites)	Revenue Effect in Full Year	
						Running Costs	Capital Charges
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2023/24 Schemes							
Children's Social Care							
25	Foster Carers	86	14	-	100	-	-
26	Adaptation Equipment	-	-	250	250	-	25
27	Early Years/Childcare Sufficiency	858	142	-	1,000	-	20
Primary School Improvements							
28	Bordon Infant & Junior, Bordon	3,433	567	-	4,000	-	80
New Primary School Provision							
29	Hounsome Fields, Basingstoke	9,064	1,496	-	10,560	-	-
30	Special School Improvements	858	142	-	1,000	-	20
31	Guillemont Junior, Farnborough	670	110	-	780	-	16
32	School Suitability Programme	1,717	183	-	2,000	-	40
33	Purchase of modular classrooms	1,852	148	-	2,000	-	67
34	Health & Safety	343	57	-	400	-	8
35	Schools Devolved Capital	3,349	-	-	3,349	-	67
36	Access Improvements in Schools #	429	71	-	500	-	10
37	Furniture & Equipment #	-	-	250	250	-	25
38	Contingency	1,176	194	-	1,370	-	27
Total Programme Supported by the Government and other bodies		23,835	3,124	500	27,559	-	405
Total Programme					27,559	-	405

Capital Programme - 2023/24

Site Position	Contract Start		Remarks	Ref
	Date	Duration		
	Qtr	Months		
N/A	Various	Various	Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary	25
N/A	Various	Various	Access improvement equipment for homes	26
N/A	Various	Various	Improvements to early years facilities	27
Owned	2	9	Expansion to 3fe	
Owned	2	12	New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand	29
Owned	Various	Various	Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools	30
Owned	2	6	New ASD resourced provision	31
Owned	Various	Various	Various projects to meet identified needs	32
N/A	Various	Various	Various projects to be identified	33
Owned	Various	Various	Improvements to address health and safety issues	34
N/A	Various	Various	Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital	35
N/A	Various	Various	Accessibility improvements to school buildings	36
N/A	Various	Various	Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes	37
N/A	Various	Various		38

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Children's Services

Ref	Project	Construct- ion Works	Fees	Furniture Equipment Vehicles	Total Cost (excluding sites)	Revenue Effect in Full Year	
						Running Costs	Capital Charges
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	2024/25 Schemes						
	Children's Social Care						
39	Foster Carers	86	14	-	100	-	-
40	Adaptation Equipment	-	-	250	250	-	25
	New Primary School Provision						
41	New AUE 2nd School, Aldershot	7,708	1,272	-	8,980	-	-
42	Berewood Primary, Havant	7,336	1,210	-	8,546	-	-
43	Hartland Village, Fleet	7,708	1,272	-	8,980	-	-
44	Manydown Primary, Basingstoke	7,708	1,272	-	8,980	-	-
45	One Horton Heath, Fair Oak	7,708	1,272	-	8,980	-	-
46	Welborne Primary, Fareham	7,708	1,272	-	8,980	-	-
	Secondary School Improvements						
47	Alderwood School, Aldershot	4,292	708	-	5,000	-	100
48	Oakmoor Academy, Bordon	3,949	651	-	4,600	-	92
49	Special School Improvements	858	142	-	1,000	-	20
	New Special School Provision						
50	New Complex Needs/SEMH Places	10,300	1,700	-	12,000	-	-
51	School Suitability Programme	1,717	183	-	2,000	-	40
52	Purchase of modular classrooms	1,852	148	-	2,000	-	67
53	Health & Safety	343	57	-	400	-	8
54	Schools Devolved Capital	3,349	-	-	3,349	-	67
55	Access Improvements in Schools #	429	71	-	500	-	10
56	Furniture & Equipment #	-	-	250	250	-	25
57	Contingency	4,292	708	-	5,000	-	100

Capital Programme - 2024/25

Site Position	Contract Start		Remarks	Ref
	Date	Duration		
	Qtr	Months		
N/A	Various	Various	Improvements to foster carers' homes where necessary	39
N/A	Various	Various	Access improvement equipment for homes	40
Owned	2	12	New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand	41
Owned	2	12	New 1.5fe primary school to meet housing demand	42
Owned	2	12	New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand	43
Owned	2	12	New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand	44
Owned	2	12	New 2/3fe primary school to meet housing demand	45
Owned	2	12	New 2fe primary school to meet housing demand	46
Owned	2	6	Expansion to 7fe	47
Owned	2	6	Expansion to 7fe	48
Owned	Various	Various	Rebuild and refurbishment of special schools	49
Owned	2	15	New provisions for 125 places	50
Owned	Various	Various	Various projects to meet identified needs	51
N/A	Various	Various	Various projects to be identified	52
Owned	Various	Various	Improvements to address health and safety issues	53
N/A	Various	Various	Allocations to schools through devolved formula capital	54
N/A	Various	Various	Accessibility improvements to school buildings	55
N/A	Various	Various	Provision of furniture and equipment for capital schemes	56
N/A	Various	Various		57

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Children's Services

Ref	Project	Construct- ion Works	Fees
	2024/25 Schemes (continued)	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
	Total Programme Supported by the Government and other bodies	77,343	11,952

Total Programme

3

Furniture Equipment Vehicles	Total Cost (excluding sites)	Revenue Effect in Full Year	
		Running Costs	Capital Charges
<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
500	89,895	-	554

Site Position	Cont Sta
	Date
	<i>Qtr</i>

	89,895	-	554		

Capital Programme - 2024/25

tract art	Remarks	Ref
Duration		
<i>Months</i>		
		-

	# Projects controlled on an accrued expenditure basis + Projects partly funded from external contributions * Projects externally funded	
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Revised Children's Services Capital Programme 2021/22

Category	Project	Estimated Starts Value £'000
Primary School Projects	Ashley Junior, New Milton	425
	Poulner Infant, Ringwood	537
Secondary School Projects	Secondary School Improvements	194
	Brookfield Secondary, Fareham	554
	Deer Park Secondary, Hedge End	350
	Deer Park Secondary, Hedge End	2,448
	Swanmore College, Winchester	165
	Swanmore College, Winchester	151
	Winton Academy, Andover	760
Special Schools & Resourced Provision	Samuel Cody Specialist Sports College, Farnborough	13,500
	Special School Improvements	1,120
	Forest Park School, Totton	660
	Osborne School, Winchester	1,779
	Special High Needs Provision Grant	1,369
	Riverside School, Waterlooville	500
	Saxon Wood School, Basingstoke	800
	Post 16 Resourced Provisions	2,700
	SEND Grant Improvements	325
Other Improvement Projects	Other Improvement Projects	2,000
	School Suitability Programme	2,357
Block Votes	Access Improvements in Schools	1,010
	Furniture & Equipment	250
	Health & Safety	400
	Healthy Pupils Capital Fund	299
	Minor Works	622
	Modular Classroom Replacement	2,000
	Projects Funded by Developer Contributions	484
	Schools' Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	3,349
	Minstead Study Centre	103
	Contingency	6,067
Children's Social Care	Foster Carers	829
	Adaptation Equipment	397
	Swanwick Lodge	545
	Total	49,049

Children's Services Capital Resources 2021/22

	£'000	£'000
Cash Limit reported 7 July 2021		64,380
Ashley Junior capital receipt	315	
King's School capital receipt	20	
Football Foundation Grant – Brookfield Secondary School	554	
DfE Grant – Swanwick Lodge	545	
North Stoneham Park 1 (Crestwood School) developer contribution	15	
Transfer capital receipt to P&R	-40	
Eastleigh BC – Adjustment to agreed contribution	-59	
Corporate Resources – Capital Receipt in advance	59	
Dunsell's Lane (Ropley CE Primary) developer contribution reduction	-2	
Michens Lane (Bramley CE Primary) developer contribution	23	
Swanmore College – Balance of capital receipt	151	
Silent Gardens (Bohunt School) - removal of developer contribution	-108	
Bloswood Lane (Testbourne School) developer contribution	66	
Projects carried forward from 2021/22	-16,870	
Total Resources		49,049

Social Care	Project	Funding Source	Year	£'000
Basingstoke Area	Internal adaptations	Social Care	2021/22	40
Basingstoke Area	Ground Floor extension	Social Care	2021/22	20
Eastleigh Area	Ground floor extension	Social Care	2021/22	15
Eastleigh Area	Ground floor extension	Social Care	2021/22	12
Eastleigh Area	Loft conversion	Social Care	2021/22	100
Fareham Area	Ground floor adaptations	Social Care	2021/22	15
	Ground Floor extension	Social Care	2021/22	100
Rushmoor Area	2-storey extension	Social Care	2021/22	30
Winchester Area	Loft Conversion	Social Care	2021/22	125
	Total			457

New Modular Classrooms 2022/23

School	NCA October 2021	Actual NOR October 2021	Forecast NOR January 2025	Cost £'000	Requirement
Brighton Hill Community School, Basingstoke	1203	1093	1273	500	HCC Owned – Installation of 9 bay unit from King's Furlong Infant and Nursery School to replace existing units in very poor condition.
Cornerstone CE (VA) Primary, Whiteley	315	214	155	500	HCC Owned – Removal of two owned double units from Cornerstone CE (VA) Primary and reinstatement of grounds.
King's Furlong Infant & Nursery, Basingstoke	-	-	-	200	HCC Owned – Removal of 9 bay unit from King's Furlong Infant & Nursery and reinstatement of grounds.
St Francis Special School, Fareham	103	103	103	600	Purchase – New double unit to replace existing provision in poor condition..
Test Valley School, Stockbridge	780	418	311	200	HCC Owned – Removal and demolition of two owned units in poor condition and no longer required.
Total				2,000	

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Access Improvements in Schools – proposed works for 2022/23

Resources	£000's
Allocation 2022/23	500
Balance c/fwd 2021/22	0
Total	500

School	Project	Cost £'000
Calmore Junior, Totton	Hygiene room improvements	13
Calthorpe Park School, Fleet	Internal and external access improvements	40
Elson Junior, Gosport	New Hygiene room	80
Frogmore Community College, Yateley	Access improvements	30
Kempshott Infant, Basingstoke	New Hygiene room	100
Various small works	Replacement toilets, taps, handrails and small packages of works	15
Waterloo School, Waterlooville	External access improvements	70
Total		348

Note: Schemes controlled on an expenditure basis

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Actions by Director of Childrens Services

School	Project	Funding Source	Year	Cost £'000
Anstey Junior, Alton	New Hygiene Room	AIS	2021/22	124
Ashley Infant, New Milton	Expansion of SLD Resourced Provision	SEN	2021/22	60
Austen Academy, Basingstoke	Car park improvements	Health & Safety	2021/22	20
Bramley Primary, Tadley	New canopy and additional fencing	Developer Contribution	2021/22	23
Calmore Infant, Totton	Internal improvements	Health & Safety	2021/22	17
Crestwood School, Eastleigh	New play area	Developer Contribution	2021/22	15
Crestwood School, Eastleigh	New demonstration science laboratory	Developer Contribution	2022/23	40
Crookhorn College, Waterlooville	SEN provision/Classroom conversion	Minor Works	2021/22	110
Heatherside Junior, Hook	Toilets refurbishment	School Suitability Fund	2021/22	80
Kings' Furlong Infant & Nursery, Basingstoke	Hygiene Room Improvements	AIS	2021/22	7
Kings' School, Winchester	External access improvements	Minor Works	2021/22	20
Noadswood Academy, Dibden Purlieu	New SEMH Resourced Provision	SEND Grant	2021/22	130
North Baddesley Infant, Romsey	Hi classroom improvements	AIS	2021/22	20
Norman Gate School, Andover	Create new classroom	High Needs Provision Grant	2022/23	160
Pinewood Infant, Farnborough	New ASC Resourced Provision	Developer Contribution	2022/23	200
Portchester Community School, Fareham	Hygiene room improvements	AIS	2021/22	15
Poulner Infant, Ringwood	New nursery provision	Basic Need	2021/22	50
Prospect School, Havant	H&S Improvements	Health & Safety	2021/22	10
Redlands Primary, Fareham	HI Resourced Provision	High Needs Provision Grant	2022/23	150
Rookwood, Eastleigh	Internal improvements	Cash limit Adjustment	2021/22	40
Swanmore College	Internal improvements	Capital Receipt	2021/22	151
Testbourne School, Whitchurch	Internal improvements	Developer Contribution	2021/22	66
Wildground Infant, Dibden Purlieu	Resources for expansion of ASC resourced provision	SEN	2021/22	12
Total				1,520

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Hampshire School Places Plan 2022 - 2026

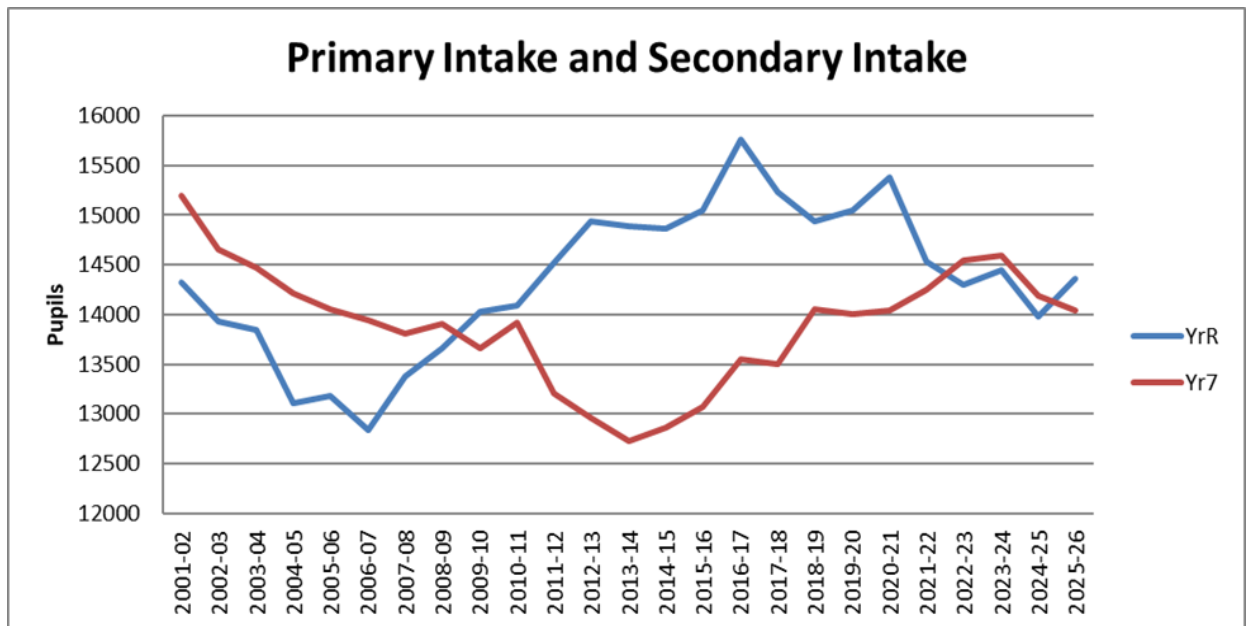
Executive Summary

1. 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 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.
2. Hampshire County Council has a statutory duty to ensure a sufficiency of school places for Hampshire children, this includes to:
 - Ensuring sufficient childcare options are available to meet the Early Years free entitlement as far as reasonably practicable.
 - Ensuring sufficient maintained school provision is available to meet the needs of all Hampshire children aged up to 16.
 - Ensuring sufficient post-16 provision is available for all Hampshire children.
 - Giving priority at all ages to meet the needs of children with special educational needs and disability (SEND), learning difficulties and/or disabilities up to 19 (in some cases 25).
 - Supporting 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.
 - Ensure fair access to educational opportunity and promote diversity and parental choice.
3. Hampshire delivers a high standard of education through its diverse and high-performing system of schools, colleges, and early years' settings. The Early Years provision is delivered through a wide market range of private, voluntary, independent, and maintained school settings.
4. The size and diversity of Hampshire creates a number of challenges in meeting the demand for additional school places. The main principle of current and future provision is that the County Council will look to provide local schools for local children. The Hampshire School Places Plan provides the basis for school capacity planning across the County.
5. The planning and provision of additional school places is an increasingly complex task with regard to 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.
6. The following factors are considered 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 estimated 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.
7. 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 educational infrastructure.
8. 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 changes in the curriculum. Future design solutions will also carefully consider the impact of climate change.

Hampshire's School Population

9. Hampshire continues to experience a significant pressure for places across certain areas of the county as high birth years' work their way through the schools and new housing (over 48,000 dwellings 2020 to 2027) is built across the county. There are also areas where trends suggest that pupil numbers are starting to fall, these will need to be watched carefully and effectively managed when required. The new housing has been identified from existing local plan allocations and proposals emerging from District and Borough Council Local Plans currently or in consultation. The demand for new housing puts significant pressure on all services and public infrastructure – particularly schools.
10. Births in the County began to drop in 2012 and were at their lowest in 2019, reflecting national trends. This was a similar number to those in the early 2000's. However, births are predicted to grow again due to new housing and continue to grow during the next 5-year period.
11. The graph shows the actual and forecast primary and secondary intakes across Hampshire in year R and year 7:



12. During the period 2013 to 2021 the County Council will have delivered over 18,000 new school places.

Housing and Major Development Areas

13. 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). The Strategic Development Team meet regularly with each of the LPAs to advise and influence on the impact potential housing developments could have on the local education offer.

14. Each LP contains a Core Strategy which sets out the planning authority’s policies and general location for new housing, each of these plans are at various stages of development. The number and rate of build of new dwellings on sites, and indeed the location of the sites themselves, are often subject to change which can create a challenge to the task of school place planning.

Hampshire: Total Number of planned dwellings in Each District, 2020 and 2027

District	2020	2027
Basingstoke and Deane	77541	83987
East Hampshire	54468	58918
Eastleigh	58900	64775
Fareham	50486	53826
Gosport	37885	39418
Hart	40745	43825
Havant	56096	60386
New Forest	82665	86827
Rushmoor	40695	45497
Test Valley	56252	60214
Winchester	53395	60420
TOTAL	609128	658093
Difference		+48,965

Developer Contributions

15. In line with central government guidance on developers' contributions the teams negotiate financial contributions from developers with the aim that they fully mitigate the impact of the development on public infrastructure. Developers' contributions are a vital source of resources to the Children's Services capital programme. £164m in developer contributions have been collected since 2013 with an additional £230m secured in signed Section 106 agreements towards new school places in Hampshire over the next 10-20 years. Such funds only cover costs incurred and their availability depends on the volume and rate of house building.
16. The extensive educational building programme over recent years has enabled a robust and comprehensive cost analysis for building new and extending schools to be produced. A national benchmarking exercise has also been undertaken with the Department for Education (DfE) that identifies the true cost of building new school places. The benchmarking report (updated annually and led by Hampshire County Council) shows that the full delivery cost of new primary phase school places exceeds the DfE Basic Need funding allocation. More data on completed schemes is required for secondary schools, but this is likely to show even more of a challenge as the financial gap widens.
17. The County Council expects financial contributions from developers to meet the cost of children's services facilities required as a direct result of any housing. The Developers' Contributions Guide (currently being updated) can be found here: [School places plan | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-places-plan)

Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND)

18. Hampshire's SEND provision is continually reviewed to assess the county wide need for SEND places against current specialist places available at special schools and resourced provisions and to plan new provision where needed. 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.

Making Changes to Schools in Hampshire

19. Hampshire has a diverse range of schools, meaning a varied and mixed approach to school organisation is needed. 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.

20. 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.
- For new schools, normally required to serve significant housing developments, the Council would seek to open the new provision with a minimum of 20 catchment area pupils which equates to approximately 400 occupations. Ideally the school would grow from year R, year on year, to reflect the build out rate of the development.
- Particularly in rural areas, the County Council will give 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 (Published Admissions Numbers) 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 into 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 keep smaller schools where the quality of provision is high, and the school offers value for money.

21. 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. As well as the supply and demand of school places; other 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 achievement 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.

22. 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 – 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>

Forecasting School Places – Methodology

23. 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.
24. 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 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
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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 smooths 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.
28. 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 mainstream schools within the county in spring 2020 was around 7,100. 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

29. 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.

Understanding the forecasts for school places in each area

30. 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.
31. 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.

Glossary of Terms:

32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. 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.
37. 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 developed on green field sites. The Borough Council agreed on 16 May 2019 to launch the preparation of an updated Local Plan to cover the period up to 2038. In September 2021 the Economic, Planning and Housing Committee held the first of a series of meetings to give views on where new homes should go in the borough. A further Local Plan update is planned for spring 2022, with final approval expected in 2024.

Basingstoke Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Basingstoke - Area A	5	240	241	-0.4%	240	206	14.2%
Basingstoke - Area B	9	390	399	-2.3%	390	338	13.4%
Basingstoke - Area C	6	180	180	0%	210	160	23.8%
Basingstoke - Area D	8	315	311	1.3%	315	285	9.5%
Basingstoke - Area E	8	390	344	11.8%	420	341	18.8%
Basingstoke Rural North	2	77	89	-15.6%	77	106	-37.8%
Basingstoke Rural South	4	100	91	9%	100	124	-24%
Tadley	6	189	179	5.3%	189	186	1.6%
Kingsclere /Burghclere	8	172	131	23.8%	167	144	13.8%
Whitchurch	5	172	175	-1.7%	202	186	7.8%
Basingstoke Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Basingstoke Town	7	1339	1286	4%	1339	1167	12.8%

Tadley	1	216	202	6.5%	216	200	7.6%
Whitchurch	1	190	187	1.6%	190	175	8%
Kingsclere	1	145	95	34.5%	145	75	48.3%

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 housing sites impact on more than one school place planning area.
- Basingstoke Areas A, B and C – the level of surplus places will be kept under review.
- Basingstoke Area C – the expansion in PAN relates to the proposed new Manydown Primary school, initially at 1fe.
- Basingstoke Area E – the additional places relate to the proposed new Hounsme Fields Primary School initially at 1fe. Discussions with local schools regarding surplus places will take place.
- Basingstoke rural south and north show a significant shortfall of places. This is due to large housing sites being currently located in catchment areas for the schools in these planning areas. As these sites come forward, consultations will take place about changes to school catchment areas to reflect the need for any additional school places through new or expanded schools.
- Kingsclere/Burghclere - the reduction in PAN relates to the reduction in PAN at Kingsclere CE Primary from 40 to 35 from 2023.
- Basingstoke Town Secondary – the level of surplus places will be kept under review.
- Kingsclere Secondary – pupil numbers continue to be monitored at The Clere School.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Area A:
 - Razors Farm (425 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Aurum (130 dwellings completed in 2021)
 - Redlands (150 dwellings granted)
 - Swing Swang Lane (100 dwellings granted)
 - Upper Cufaude Farm (350 dwellings granted)
 - East of Basingstoke (450 dwellings in the local plan)
- Area B:
 - North of Marnel Park (450 dwellings completed in 2021)
 - Chapel Hill (618 dwellings completed in 2021)

- Area C:
 - Land north of Park Prewett (585 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Priestley/Aldermaston Road (90 dwellings completed in 2020)
 - Spinney / Trumpet Junction (122 dwellings granted and on site)
- Area D:
 - Kennel Farm (310 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Worting Farm (70 dwellings completed in 2020)
- Area E:
 - Hounsome Fields (750 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Basingstoke Golf Course (1,000 dwellings granted)
- Basingstoke Rural North:
 - Minchens Lane (192 granted and on site)
 - The Street (65 dwellings completed in 2021)
 - Sherfield Road (50 dwellings completed in 2021)
- Basingstoke Rural South:
 - Beech Tree Close (85 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Land at Park Farm (48 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Manydown (3520 dwellings resolution to grant)
- Whitchurch:
 - Caesers Way (33 dwellings granted)
 - Hurstbourne Station (44 dwellings granted)
 - Winchester Road (100 dwellings completed in 2020)
 - Overton: Overton Hill (120 dwellings completed in 2020)
 - Sapley Lane (55 dwelling granted and on site)
 - Evingar Road (70 dwellings granted)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2024: Area E – New Primary School linked to Hounsome Fields development (2fe)
- 2025: Area C – New Primary School linked to Manydown development (2fe)
- 2026 or later: Whitchurch – Whitchurch Primary School – (0.5fe expansion to 2½fe)
- 2026 or later: Area A – Additional primary provision – Expansion of existing or new school (1fe)
- 2026 or later: Area D – Park View Primary School – (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2030 or later: Manydown - New Secondary School (7fe)

EAST HAMPSHIRE

East Hampshire's Local Plan is currently being updated. There is a major development at Whitehill/Bordon for 4,000 new homes and a proposal for this number to increase by 850 additional dwellings. The first part of the development is currently building out and will require the expansion of existing primary provision and one new primary school.

A new primary school is planned for the development of the Land East of Horndean (Hazelton Farm).

East Hampshire Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Bordon	7	270	223	17.4%	300	254	15.4%
Liss / Liphook	5	180	154	14.4%	180	153	14.8%
Alton	14	394	347	11.9%	394	367	6.9%
Petersfield	9	236	210	11%	236	198	16.3%
Horndean/Clanfield	8	240	205	14.6%	270	213	21%
East Hampshire Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Alton North	2	400	330	17.5%	400	306	22.6%
Alton South	2	486	494	4.3%	516	508	1.6%
Petersfield	1	260	280	-7.7%	260	258	0.6%
Horndean/Clanfield	1	275	226	17.8%	275	243	11.7%

Explanatory notes:

- The areas of Four Marks and Ropley fall into the Alresford Planning area for education and are in the Winchester part of this Plan.
- Bordon PAN rise is due to the expansion of Bordon Infant and Junior by 1fe. Forecast numbers will be monitored to ensure the expansion takes place at the correct time.

- The Horndean/Clanfield PAN rise is due to the proposed provision of a new primary school for Land East of Horndean. Forecast numbers will be monitored to ensure any new primary school places are provided at the appropriate time.
- The percentage of secondary places for Alton North is being monitored.
- The change in the Alton South secondary PAN is due to the expansion of Oakmoor by 1fe
- The forecast rise in the Horndean/Clanfield secondary numbers is on the back of a rise in pupils in the linked schools.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- 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 and on site)
 - Additional 850 dwellings as part of the Whitehill Bordon regeneration scheme
 - Longmoor Road, Liphook (11 dwellings granted and on site)
- Lowsley Farm (155 dwellings granted)
- 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)
- Horndean/Clanfield:
 - Down Farm (207 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Hazelton Farm (800 dwellings granted)
 - Former Brickworks, College Close (34 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Keyline Builders Merchants, Rowlands Castle (43 dwellings granted and on site)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2024: Bordon Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2025: Hazelton Farm - New primary school (1fe)
- 2025: Oakmoor School (1fe secondary expansion to 7fe)
- 2026: Four Marks CE Primary School (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2027 or later: New primary school to serve Whitehill Bordon (3fe)

EASTLEIGH

Eastleigh Borough Council's emerging Local Plan (2016 – 2036) was submitted for independent examination in October 2018. Following the hearings, the Inspector has now confirmed the proposed main modifications to the submission plan with final adoption of the Plan expected in early 2022. Currently 14,580 new homes are to be built in the borough, of which well over half have either been completed, granted planning permission or have a resolution to permit. The Local Plan also allocates urban redevelopments, small green field sites and small windfall sites.

Eastleigh Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Eastleigh Town	7	399	359	10%	399	312	21.8%
Chandler's Ford	11	420	403	4%	420	347	17.5%
Fair Oak	8	241	257	-6.6%	301	270	10.3%
Hedge End / West End	9	525	501	4.5%	540	530	1.8%
Hamble	5	225	227	-0.9%	225	219	2.7%
Eastleigh Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Eastleigh Town	1	240	295	-22.9%	270	218	19%
Chandlers Ford	2	500	518	-3.6%	500	475	4.9%
Southern Parishes	3	642	649	-1.1%	672	752	-11.9%
Hamble	1	240	244	1%	240	196	18%

Explanatory notes:

- The surplus primary places forecast in Eastleigh Town is currently under review but includes the additional 1.5fe school that will serve the Stoneham Park development of 1100 new homes.
- The surplus places in Eastleigh Town and Chandlers Ford will be subject to further review
- The Land west of Horton Heath Off Bubb Lane, Burnetts Lane, Allington Lane and Fir Tree Lane, Boorley Green & Gardens development yields are shown in the Fair Oak and Hedge End planning areas respectively. A new 2/3fe primary school is due to open in Sept 2025 to serve the development. 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.
- The forecast demand for secondary school places in the Southern Parishes will be managed by Deer Park Secondary which opened in September 2021 and will grow to 5fe from September 2022. A further increase in the PAN at Deer Park School to cater for catchment demand will be subject to agreement by the Wildren Academy Trust.
- Hedge End/West End- the increase in PAN relates Kings Copse Primary School returning to a PAN of 45
- The surplus secondary places forecast in Hamble reflects the Hamble Schools request to increase their PAN to 240 from 2021.
- Some of the larger strategic sites impact on more than one School Place Planning area.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Eastleigh Town:
 - North Stoneham Park (1183 dwellings) - on site
- Fair Oak / Bishopstoke:
 - St Swithun Lane Wells (107 dwellings) – on site
 - Hammerley Farm Phase 1 (67 dwellings) - on site
 - Pembers Hill Farm (242 dwellings) – on site
 - Land west of Horton Heath Off Bubb Lane, Burnetts Lane, Allington Lane and Fir Tree Lane – known locally as One Horton Heath (2500 dwellings) - pending approval
 - Hammerley Farm Phase 2 (38 dwellings) - on site
 - CWM Land Mortimers/Knowle (27 dwellings) - granted
 - Land East of Knowle Lane (34 dwellings) – on site
 - Land North of Mortimers Lane (111 dwellings) - on site
 - Fair Oak Lodge (50 dwellings) – on site
- Hedge End / West End:
 - Boorley Green (1400 dwellings) -on site
 - Botley Road – (100 dwellings) – on site.- Resolution to permit an additional 30 dwellings

- Boorley Gardens (680 dwellings) - Technical start
 - Crows Nest Lane (50 dwellings) – yet to start
 - Maddoxford Lane (50 dwellings) – yet to start
 - Waylands Place / Peewit Hill (106 dwellings) – yet to start
 - Woodhouse Lane (605 dwellings) yet to start
 - Winchester Street (375 dwellings) - pending completion of S106
- Hamble / Bursledon:
 - Land W of Hamble Lane / Jurd Way (150 dwellings) - on site
 - Berry Farm (166 dwellings) - on site
 - Abbey Fruit Farm (93 dwellings) - on site
 - Grange Road, land north of (89 dwellings) – on site
 - Land south of Bursledon Road (200 dwellings) – on site
 - Cranbury Gardens (45 dwellings) – on site
 - Providence Hill (92 dwellings) - yet to start
 - Serenity, Heath House Lane (122 dwellings) –on site

Potential School Expansions:

- 2025: New Primary School linked to One Horton Heath development (2/3fe)
- 2026: Botley Primary School (0.5fe expansion to 2fe)
- 2027 or later: Boorley Park Primary (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2027 or later: Hamble School (1fe secondary expansion)
- 2027 or later: Deer Park School (2fe expansion to 9fe)

FAREHAM

Fareham Borough Council have consulted on a new Local Plan which will set out the development strategy and policy framework up to 2037. The housing target during this period is 7,295 dwellings and the Local Plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in September 2021.

The Welborne development for up to 6000 new homes has now received resolution to grant planning permission. A housing development of this size will require 3 new primary schools and a new secondary school. The developer has indicated that they plan to start on site in 2022/23 although exact timing for the development is still to be confirmed.

Fareham Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Crofton	4	150	148	1.3%	150	139	7.6%
Fareham Central / East	12	390	373	4.4%	420	389	7.4%
Fareham West / North	9	450	391	13.1%	420	407	3.1%
Portchester	5	210	190	9.5%	210	197	6.4%
Whiteley	2	120	129	-7.5%	180	211	-11.7%
Fareham Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Fareham Central / East	4	774	797	-3%	774	716	7.5%
Fareham West / North / Whiteley	2	540	546	-1.1%	540	567	-5.3%

Explanatory notes:

- Fareham Central/East - the expansion in PAN relates to proposed Welborne Primary School, initially at 1FE.
- Fareham West/North - the reduction in PAN relates to the drop of Locks Heath Infant PAN from 120 to 90 from 2023.

- Whiteley - PAN change is the expansion of Cornerstone Primary School to its full capacity of 3fe and the forecast numbers will be monitored to ensure a sufficiency of school places in the area.
- The Portchester schools attract applications from out of county, Portsmouth.
- Fareham Secondary West/North/Whiteley – forecast numbers will be monitored alongside new housing.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Fareham West:
 - Fareham: Welborne (6000 dwellings granted)
 - East of Brook Lane (TW) (85 dwellings granted)
 - East of Brook Lane (FH) (180 dwellings application withdrawn on appeal)
 - East of Brook Lane (BH) (140 dwellings granted)
 - Brook Lane/Lockwood Road (157 dwellings granted)
 - 79 Greenaway Lane (30 dwellings granted)
 - Heath Road (70 dwellings granted)
- Fareham Central/East:
 - Funtley Road North (27 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Funtley Road South (55 dwellings granted)
- Portchester:
 - Seafield Road (48 dwellings granted)
 - Downend Road (350 dwellings granted)
- Crofton:
 - South of Longfield Avenue (1,200 dwellings application pending)
 - Land at Newgate Lane (99 dwellings granted)
- Whiteley:
 - North Whiteley: (3500 dwellings granted and on site)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2025: New Primary School linked to Welborne development (2fe)
- 2027: New Secondary School linked to North Whiteley development (8fe)
- 2027 or later: New Primary School linked to Longfield Avenue development (1.5fe)
- 2027 or later: New Primary School linked to North Whiteley development (2fe)
- 2030 or later: Proposed new secondary school to serve the Welborne development (7fe)

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. The Borough Council consulted on an updated Local Plan covering the period to 2038 with comments submitted by 3 December 2021.

Gosport Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Gosport South East	8	320	278	13.1%	290	279	3.8%
Gosport South West	4	150	131	12.7%	150	143	4.7%
Gosport Central	11	390	336	13.8%	390	290	25.6%
Gosport North	3	90	92	-2.2%	90	68	24.4%
Gosport Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Gosport	3	830	758	8.7%	830	726	12.5%

Explanatory notes:

- Gosport South-East – the reduction in PAN relates to the drop in Leesland CE Infant School PAN from 90 to 60 from 2023.
- Gosport Central/North - Due to the level of surplus places forecast in two of the primary planning areas, discussions will take with schools on how this can be managed going forward. Some reductions in PAN's have been undertaken with further reviews planned.
- Gosport Secondary – the level of surplus places will be monitored.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

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

Potential School Expansions:

- None

HART

The Hart Local Plan (Strategy and Sites) 2032 was adopted on 30 April 2020.

Around 1,600 new dwellings are planned to be delivered by 2023, and a further 2,300 by 2032. The larger sites are listed below, of which Hartland Village is the largest and will be a new community for 1,500 homes with a village centre and new 2fe primary school.

The local plan must be reviewed within five years to see if it is still up to date. This review is expected to take place in 2022 following the Planning Bill and associated guidance. A new local plan, or a partial update is likely to follow.

In the meantime, the Council has concluded the Shapley Heath Garden Community project, but it remains likely to form a strategic growth option in the next local plan.

Hart Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Fleet / Crookham	14	590	542	8%	650	541	17%
Yateley / Frogmore	8	270	231	14.6%	270	231	14.6%
Hook / Odiham	8	320	291	9.1%	320	288	10.1%
Hart Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Fleet	2	573	574	-0.2%	573	564	1.6%
Odiham	1	270	271	-0.4%	270	266	1.6%
Yateley	2	385	374	2.9%	385	323	16.1%

Explanatory notes:

- Contained within the Fleet/Crookham primary school area is a new 2fe primary school planned to open in 2025 and serve the Hartland Village development (up to 1500 dwellings) which is now underway.

- The impact of new housing on the secondary sector is kept under constant review but any additional demand can currently be met by the existing schools
- The surplus places at primary and secondary forecast in Yateley/Frogmore is currently under review.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Fleet/ Church Crookham:
 - Edenbrook Village, Hitches Lane (193 dwellings) on site
 - Albany Park, Watery Lane (300 dwellings) – yet to start
 - Netherhouse Copse (426 dwellings) – on site
 - Hartland Park (up to 1500 dwellings) – on site
 - Hawley Park Farm (126 dwellings) – on site
 - Sun/Guillemont Park (313 dwellings) – on site
- Yateley / Frogmore:
 - Moulsham Lane (150 dwellings) – on site
- Hook:
 - North East of Hook, London Road (550 dwellings) - on site
 - Odiham Road (83 dwellings) – on site

Potential School Expansions:

- 2025: New Primary School linked to Hartland Park development (2fe)

HAVANT

Havant Borough Council's Local Plan is currently in draft. It is anticipated that around 10,200 homes will be built by 2036. Of this number, 1,327 are planned within new urban sites and up to 2,100 are currently being planned to be delivered at strategic site.

Havant Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Waterlooville	8	330	315	4.5%	345	292	15.4%
Cowplain	10	390	362	7.2%	435	385	11.5%
Havant	13	525	500	4.8%	525	485	7.6%
Hayling Island	4	150	128	14.7%	180	158	12.4%
Emsworth	2	90	91	-1.1%	90	91	-1.6%
Havant Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Waterlooville / Cowplain	4	771	793	-2.9%	771	758	1.7%
Havant	3	510	435	14.7%	510	418	18.1%
Hayling Island	1	150	109	27.3%	150	98	34.9%

Explanatory notes:

- The rise in the PAN for Waterlooville is due to the potential expansion of Morelands Primary School from 1.5fe to 2fe. Forecast numbers will be kept under review to ensure the additional accommodation is provided if required.
- Cowplain shows as an area of growth as the Berewood development builds out with Berewood Primary changing their PAN from 45 to 60. The need for an additional primary school has been established and it is anticipated that this will open in September 2025 with a PAN of 30.
- The rise in the Hayling Island PAN is due to the proposed expansion of Mengham Infant and Junior Schools. When the proposed new housing on Hayling Island is built the surplus places shown will reduce in the primary schools. Forecast numbers will be kept under review to ensure the additional accommodation is provided if required.

- Berewood Primary School falls into the Havant Planning area for education but sits in Winchester City Council boundary.
- Emsworth Schools recruit from Havant Town so can accommodate the need for Emsworth places within the existing accommodation.
- When the proposed new housing on Hayling Island is built the surplus places shown at the secondary school will reduce.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Waterloo:
 - East of College Road (500 dwellings granted)
- Cowplain:
 - West of Waterloo / Berewood (3,200 dwellings granted and on site)
- Havant:
 - Kingsclere Avenue (25 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Blendworth Crescent (48 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Land south of Bartons Road (175 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Forty Acres (320 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Campdown (620 dwellings pending)
 - Fort Purbrook (currently in the local plan)
 - Golf Course (currently in the local plan)
 - Strategic Development Area between Denvilles and Emsworth (at least 2,100 dwellings)
- Hayling:
 - Station Road (76 dwellings granted)
 - Sinah Road (195 dwellings granted)
- Emsworth:
 - Coldharbour Farm Phase 2 (45 dwellings lapsed)
 - Horndean Road (125 dwelling granted)
 - Havant Road (161 dwellings granted)
 - Long Copse Lane (210 dwellings pending)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2024: Sharps Copse Primary - internal changes
- 2025: Proposed new Berewood Primary School (1.5fe)
- 2026 or later: Morelands Primary School (0.5 expansion to 2fe)

- 2026 or later: Mengham Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)
- 2027 or later: new 3fe Primary school to serve the strategic development area between Denvilles and Emsworth

NEW FOREST

New Forest District Council's Local Plan 2016-2036 part 1: Planning strategy for New Forest District (outside of the New Forest National Park) was formally adopted at a virtual public meeting of the full council in July 2020. The outcome of this suggests it will be possible to make provision for around 10,400 homes to be built in the area over the next 20 years. This level of planned housing will require new primary school provision.

The New Forest National Park (NFNP) Plan was adopted in August 2019. NFNP have highlighted sites for 800 dwellings proposed between 2016 and 2036.

New Forest Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Ringwood	7	226	238	-5.3%	241	227	5.7%
Lymington	11	266	238	10.5%	266	258	2.9%
Totton	13	425	358	15.8%	425	362	14.9%
Dibden / Waterside	12	485	404	16.7%	485	361	25.5%
Fordingbridge	6	131	95	27.5%	131	109	16.5%
New Milton	6	212	188	11.3%	212	223	-5.1%
New Forest Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Forest	4	833	865	-3.8%	833	805	3.3%
Totton / Waterside	5	1079	870	19.4%	1079	802	25.7%

Explanatory notes:

- PAN increase in Ringwood is due to Bransgore CE Primary (Academy) increasing from 45 to 60.
- Discussions to take place with local primary headteachers about surplus places in Dibden/Waterside and Totton. Discussions also to take place with schools in the Fordingbridge area, whilst acknowledging that some are in particularly rural locations.
- The Published Admission Numbers for Pennington Infant and Junior Schools are to be reduced with effect from September 2022. The accommodation is not being

removed and if there is a need to bring back into use this accommodation then a higher PAN can be agreed in the future.

- Expansions are likely to be required at Fordingbridge Infant and Junior School, and Calmore Infant and Junior School. Despite some surplus places in those planning areas, expansions are required owing to local housing development and distance to reasonable alternative schools.
- The 5 secondary schools within the Totton and Waterside planning area are either academies or Foundation schools who therefore set their own admission numbers.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Ringwood:

- Crow Arch Lane (175 dwellings granted and on site)
- Snails Lane, Poulner (143 dwellings pending)
- Hightown Road - (400 dwellings pending)
- Moortown Road - (450-500 dwellings in local plan)

- Lymington

- Pinetops Nurseries (45 dwellings completed)

- Totton:

- Loperwood Farm (21 dwellings granted)
- Loperwood Lane (100 dwellings granted)
- Land north of Salisbury Road, Totton (300 dwellings pending)
- Land North of Cooks Lane Totton (200 dwellings in local plan)

- Dibden and South Waterside:

- Forest Lodge Farm, Hythe (45 dwellings granted)
- Fawley Power Station (up to 1,300 dwellings, outline planning approved)
- 860 homes proposed within Marchwood area in the Local Plan

- Fordingbridge:

- Whitsbury Road (145 dwellings granted)
- North of Station Road (240 dwellings pending)
- West of Whitsbury Road (403 dwellings pending)
- St John's Farm (78 dwellings pending)

- New Milton

- Up to 650 dwellings outlined in the New Forest Local Plan across three main development areas together with some infill for which expansion is being planned.

Potential School Expansions:

- 2026: Expansion of Poulner Infant and Junior Schools (1fe)
- 2026: Expansion of Calmore Infant and Junior Schools (1fe)
- 2026 or later: New Primary School linked to Waterside/Fawley development (2fe)
- 2027 or later – expansion to schools in the New Milton (1fe)
- 2027 or later: expansion of Fordingbridge Infant and Fordingbridge Junior (1fe)

RUSHMOOR

Rushmoor Borough Council's Local Plan was adopted in February 2019. This includes the re-development of military land known as Aldershot Urban Extension (Wellesley) to provide up to 3,850 dwellings. Around 970 completions were achieved to October 2021.

Rushmoor Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Aldershot	10	520	486	6.5%	550	595	-9.18%
Farnborough North	15	545	454	16.7%	545	415	23.8%
Farnborough South	6	195	186	4.6%	195	189	2.9%
Rushmoor Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Aldershot	2	370	376	-1.6%	430	421	2.9%
Farnborough / Cove	2	390	325	16.7%	390	352	9.8%

Explanatory notes:

- Aldershot - this is a complex area for school place planning due to cross border pupil movement and turbulence from army movements. The area is under pressure both at primary and secondary, with additional primary and secondary school places planned.

Planned significant housing developments in area:

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

- Meudon House – (205 dwellings granted)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2025: New Primary School linked to AUE development (2fe, to open as 1fe but will remain under review)
- 2026 or later: Proposed Alderwood secondary expansion (1fe or 2fe expansion)
- 2027 or later: Cambridge Primary (1fe expansion)

TEST VALLEY

Test Valley Borough Council is currently consulting on an update to the 2016 Local Plan. The 2016 Plan identifies 10,584 dwellings to be built between 2011 and 2029 with a significant proportion of sites having already received planning permission.

Test Valley Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Andover Town	15	645	615	4.7%	675	613	9.1%
Andover Rural	9	182	152	16.5%	182	175	3.6%
Romsey Town & North Baddesley	7	330	315	4.5%	330	337	-2.2%
Romsey Rural	6	154	134	13%	154	166	-10.4%
Stockbridge	7	130	106	18.5%	130	103	21.1%
Test Valley Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Andover	3	556	599	-7.7%	586	595	-1.5%
Test Valley	1	156	77	50.6%	156	75	51.8%
Romsey / Stockbridge	2	508	528	-3.9%	508	503	1.1%

Explanatory notes:

- The rise in the Andover Town PAN is due to Endeavour Primary School changing its PAN from 90 to 120 as additional places are required to serve the Augusta Park development.
- Romsey Rural forecast –10.4% is due to the forecast including children from outside of the area (predominantly Southampton). The schools can accommodate their catchment pupils.
- The Romsey Town and North Baddesley forecast shows a shortfall in places, but this will be mitigated by the provision of a new 2fe primary school associated with the Whitenap housing development

- Stockbridge forecast – includes a low forecast for the primary school serving the Middle Wallop flying school.
- Andover – the shortfall in secondary places against PAN for 2021 relates to each of the schools agreeing to take over PAN. The change to PAN for Andover is the expansion of Winton by 1fe for 2026. If there is a need for the schools to offer over their PAN it has been agreed that they will make the necessary places available.
- Test Valley School – discussions are taking place with the school about low 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) - completed
 - Walworth Road, Picket Piece (53 dwellings granted)
 - Former Secondary School Site (350 dwellings granted)
 - 10 Walworth Road, Picket Piece (82 dwellings granted and on site)- completed
 - Picket Twenty Extension (520 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Landfall, Walworth Road (27 dwellings granted and on site) - completed
 - North of Walworth Road (30 dwellings granted)
 - Harewood Farm (180 dwellings pending)
- Romsey Town/ North Baddesley
 - Oxlease Farm (64 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Ganger Farm (275 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Baroona (39 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Luzborough Public House (40 dwellings granted and on site) - completed
 - Abbotsford, Braishfield (46 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Land West of Cupernham Lane (73 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Roundabouts Copse (33 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Hoe Lane (300 dwellings granted)
 - Whitenap (1,200 dwellings in local plan)
- Romsey Rural
 - Parkers Farm (320 dwellings)
 - and other smaller developments totalling c180
- Stockbridge
 - School Lane, Broughton (32 dwellings granted)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2022: Winton School expansion by 1fe to 6fe
- 2023: Winton School expansion by 1fe to 7fe
- 2027 or later: New Primary School linked to Whitenap development (2fe)

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 process is now underway to draft a new Local Plan.

Winchester Primary Schools							
Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Year R: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year R: Number on Roll Oct 2021	Year R: % surplus Oct 2021	Year R: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year R: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Winchester Town	12	545	455	16.5%	545	477	12.4%
Winchester Rural North	5	168	130	22.6%	155	151	2.3%
Winchester Rural South	5	139	107	23%	142	112	21.2%
Bishops Waltham	9	264	235	11%	294	257	12.6%
Alresford	6	165	131	20.6%	165	160	3%
Whiteley	2	120	129	-7.5%	180	211	-11.7%
Winchester Secondary Schools							
Secondary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7: Total PANs Oct 2021	Year 7: Number on roll Oct 2021	Year 7: % surplus Oct 2021	Year 7: Proposed PANs Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast No. on Roll Oct 2026	Year 7: Forecast % surplus Oct 2026
Winchester	3	743	803	-8.1%	743	736	1%
Bishops Waltham	1	270	265	1.9%	270	258	4.3%
Alresford	1	230	240	-4.3%	230	218	5.4%

Explanatory notes:

- Winchester Town area - The new Barton Farm Primary opened in September 2020 with a PAN of 30. It is predicted that they will have a PAN of 60 by 2024.
- Discussions to take place with local primary headteachers about surplus places in Winchester Town and Winchester Rural south.
- Owslebury Primary increasing PAN from 12 to 15 from 2023/24.

- Bishops Waltham Infant School will increase their PAN to 90 in 2024/25 owing to local housing development.
- Whiteley - PAN change is the expansion of Cornerstone Primary School to its full capacity of 3fe and the forecast numbers will be monitored to ensure a sufficiency of school places in the area

Planned significant housing developments in area:

- Winchester Town:
 - Police HQ (208 dwellings completed)
 - Barton Farm (2000 dwellings granted and on site)
- Winchester Rural South/North:
 - Top Field, Kings Worthy (32 dwellings completed)
 - Sandyfields Nurseries (165 dwellings completed)
- Bishops Waltham:
 - Hillpound, Swanmore (155 dwellings granted and on site).
 - 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 and on site)
 - Martin Street (61 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Tangier Lane West (66 dwellings granted)
 - Tangier Lane East (66 dwellings granted and on site)
 - Coppice Hill (31 dwellings completed)
 - Coppice Hill Phase 2 (45 dwellings completed)
- Alresford:
 - Lymington Bottom (38 + 75 dwellings completed)
 - Boyneswood Lane, Medstead (51 dwellings completed)
 - Friars Oak Farm, Medstead (80 dwellings completed)
 - The Dean, Alresford (45 dwellings granted)
 - Sun Lane, Alresford (320 dwellings granted)
- Whiteley:
 - North Whiteley: (3500 dwellings granted and on site)

Potential School Expansions:

- 2026: Henry Beaufort Secondary School (1fe expansion)
- 2026: Sun Hill Infant & Junior Schools (1fe expansion to 3fe)

- 2027: New Secondary School linked to North Whiteley development (8fe)
- 2027 or later: New Primary School linked to North Whiteley development (2fe)

School Suitability Programme 2021/22 & 2022/23

School	Project	Year	Cost £'000
Crestwood Community School, Eastleigh	Science Laboratory (2)	2021/22	292
Henry Cort Community College, Fareham	Science Laboratory	2021/22	146
Bishops Waltham Infant, Bishops Waltham	Toilet Refurbishment	2021/22	192
Hamble Primary, Hamble	Toilet Refurbishment	2021/22	110
Heatherside Junior, Fleet	Toilet Refurbishment	2021/22	80
Whitewater CE Primary, Hook	Toilet Refurbishment	2021/22	138
Yateley School, Yateley	Toilet Refurbishment	2021/22	72
Wolverdene School, Andover	New external fencing and doors	2021/22	45
Brookfield Community School, Fareham	Science Laboratory (2)	2022/23	300
Crestwood Community School, Eastleigh	Science Laboratory (2)	2022/23	300
Henry Cort Community College, Fareham	Science laboratory (2)	2022/23	300
Swanmore College, Swanmore	Science Laboratory (2)	2022/23	300
Horndean Technology College	Teaching space improvements	2022/23	45
Roman Way Primary, Andover	Teaching space improvements	2022/23	235
Western CE Primary, Winchester	Teaching space improvements	2022/23	65
Sopley Primary, Christchurch	Toilet Refurbishment	2022/23	70
Wildground Infant, Dibden Purlieu	Toilet Refurbishment	2022/23	140
Henry Tyndale School, Farnborough	Internal improvements	2022/23	71
Osborne School, Winchester	Internal remodelling of intervention spaces	2022/23	40
Prospect School, Havant	New internal doors	2022/23	75
Samuel Cody School, Farnborough	Learning resource centre	2022/23	40
Total			3,056

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Committee	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Attainment of Children and Young People in Hampshire Schools during the 2020/21 Academic Year
Report From:	Director of Children's Services

Contact name: Eric Halton, County Education Manager, Primary and Early Years,
Natalie Smith, County Education Manager, Secondary and Post-16

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Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to inform members about the alternative assessment arrangements that were made in 2021 in lieu of statutory assessments and examinations in 2021, that were again cancelled by the Secretary of State for Education due to the impact of COVID-19.
2. Consequently, it is not possible to report on the attainment of pupils in the primary age range for the second year running. Attainment in Key Stage 4 is within the context of the revised arrangements for 2021.

Recommendation

3. The Children and Young People Select Committee is asked to note the contents of this report.

Executive Summary

4. This report seeks to explain the changes to expectations of statutory assessment in 2021 in Early Years, Primary and Secondary education.
5. Attainment in Early Years and in Primary education was not subject to external assessment in 2021, for the second year in succession. In normal times, primary aged pupils undertake Standard Assessment Tests (SATs). There were no moderated teacher assessments or externally marked assessments that were required by statute, or collected locally, although settings and schools continued to provide transition information to support pupils in Years 2 and 6. There is anecdotal evidence of the impact of the pandemic on attainment and progress of young children, partially supported

by some early small-scale studies nationally. This suggests that there has been a general slowing of progress that might have been expected overall but that this is very individualised and in a very wide range when comparing pupils with one another. This also impacts differently in education settings that are now faced with uneven consequential challenges in supporting progress of pupils and the regaining of lost curriculum experiences.

6. The same is generally true in secondary education with the exception that there have been more regularised assessment and qualification systems for students in Key Stage 4 in the past two years, with significant changes in 2021. The information gleaned from these suggests that students perform differently, and in some cases better, when not in the examination conditions of previous years, particularly more disadvantaged and vulnerable students.
7. The proposed and expected return to statutory assessment in all Key Stages presents a number of challenges. Statutory examinations and assessments test pupils on their understanding of the whole curriculum and ensuring this coverage is a challenge, due to pupils' very different experiences during the pandemic. The individual performance of pupils and schools will be subject to a greater number of variables in experiences. Finally, the use of comparative performance information about individual schools and geographical areas for accountability purposes will be challenging. This will be the case for governing bodies and school leaders and for agencies such as the Local Authority, the Department for Education and Ofsted.

Contextual information

8. In the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stage 1 (KS1) and Key Stage 2 (KS2) there was no requirement placed upon schools and settings to undertake statutory assessment in 2021. In the absence of national statutory guidance, local guidance was produced by the Hampshire school improvement teams to support with end of Key Stage assessments. The purpose of these was to enable effective transition between Key Stages and settings.
9. Although there has been no collection of assessment information at each of these primary age Key Stages, there is a general professional consensus forming about the impact of the pandemic on overall attainment and progress. Overall, the pandemic would appear to have resulted in a slowing of progress when measured across a whole cohort of children whether in a school, Hampshire or nationally. Whilst this is impossible to quantify precisely, this would naturally result from periods of home learning, absence from school and disruption to the planned curriculum experienced in last two years.
10. Nonetheless, as is the case in other Key Stages to a lesser or greater effect, the impact of the disruption caused by the pandemic is unique to each child, family and setting. The range of complex and interwoven factors such as attendance of children and staffing, lengths of time at home and available attention and skills of parents and carers has had a highly differential impact.

It is also the case that some children have made better progress in some areas of the curriculum particularly suited to lower-level rote learning or repetitive practice such as handwriting skills, but this is not seen consistently.

11. In Early Years, overall, children starting school have shown signs of delayed development. Available evidence suggests that changes in access to Early Child Education and Care has had an impact on pre-school children in a number of ways, including social, emotional and behavioural development and mental health, physical development and school readiness. However, evidence also suggests that children and families have experienced the pandemic in very different ways, which has shaped any impacts on development, both positive and negative.
12. Sadly, it is inevitable that the negative impacts on children's development and mental health are most likely to have been felt more by disadvantaged children and children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), as well as other children experiencing vulnerability, such as those open to social care. Again, though, there is variation here. Schools remained open for children with a social worker, and many attended regularly – more so in Hampshire than nationally. For some of these children, work in smaller groups tailored to their needs meant that they lost less learning time and opportunity than their peers. Variations were inevitably seen which were affected also by the family situation and the COVID impact on the home environment.
13. School settings in Hampshire are reporting that our youngest children were not as “school ready” as in pre-COVID years but that steady strides were already being made in accelerating progress over the Autumn Term 2021. This is supported in an Education Endowment Foundation interim report of the School Starters Study in April 2021, <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-childrens-socioemotional-well-being-and-attainment-during-the-reception-year>
14. The survey of 58 schools in England found that 76% of schools reported children needed more support when entering school in the Autumn Term 2020 than previously. Communication and language development; personal, social and emotional development; and literacy were all cited as particular areas of concern by schools. However, once the school year had started most parents reported that children had settled well and that they were not concerned about their child's ability to cope. This was anecdotally also being reported in the Autumn term 2021.
15. Attainment at the end of EYFS is, historically, a strength of the Hampshire Early Years Sector. It seems likely that, given the higher levels of attendance than recorded nationally, Hampshire's children will have made the most of their access to education during this important first year in school settings in 2020/21. Research again suggests that better attendance in educational settings has a strong correlation with the development of receptive language

and gains in vocabulary size. This is also true of children at home who spent more time with caregivers, had less passive screen time and when caregivers read to them during lockdown.

16. In KS1, there has been an emphasis on maintaining an effective transition for children in Year 1, following the EYFS. Aspects of child development, delayed through a lack of sufficient exposure to educational experiences, cannot simply be added in through “catch up” without the supporting environment of the right physical resources and activities. This has challenged Year 1 professionals who are also mindful of the end of year standards that provide a firm foundation for Year 2 and the statutory assessments.
17. At the moment, the DfE is planning the re-instatement of statutory assessments at the end of KS1 and KS2 in the summer of 2022. This is a significant challenge for the current Year 2 (Y2) and Year 6 (Y6) cohorts, children and professionals. In part, the challenge is the same as for other age groups; to assessing the impact on individual children and make appropriate and ongoing provision in relation to curriculum strengths and gaps; drawing upon or working on important academic and personal skills and resilience and building back (over time) if there are deficits/gaps.
18. However, the additional pressure is that, in Y2 and Y6, the curriculum road has a finite end and is followed by a series of assessments and tests that will seek to measure performance against a determined national standard. The temptation to speed up coverage of the curriculum to make sure everything has been covered will be difficult to resist but ultimately counterproductive to ensuring sustainable progress that lasts across transition to the next Key Stage.
19. There is some disquiet in the profession that the reinstatement will lead to undue pressure on children, teachers and leaders in the year ahead. It is unclear how this will translate into school standards when these are revealed in late summer 2022. There will be no published national standards, but the assessment information will be made available to Local Authorities, the DfE and Ofsted for use in their statutory roles. Some schools have been harder hit by the pandemic than others and so any comparisons may well be flawed and misleading in relation to the quality of provision implied by standards achieved.
20. The Services for Young Children and Hampshire Inspection and Advisory Service teams are providing high quality guidance to all settings and primary schools in relation to the challenges of curriculum re-design and assessment of children’s needs. This includes specific support materials for end of Key Stage assessments and tests that make clear how best use can be made of the remaining curriculum time.
21. However, schools’ capacity to make full use of this resource and the timetabled curriculum is already under pressure as a result of the current resurgence of the COVID-19 virus. This throws more doubt onto the likely

readiness of current cohorts for end of Key Stage assessments in 2022.

22. It is helpful to review the experience for students and schools over the last two years 2020 and 2021 in Key Stage 4 (KS4). The Department for Education (DfE) announced that there would be no national reporting of finalised Key Stage 4 (KS4) results at a school or local authority level in 2020 and in 2021. Ofqual was tasked with developing a process that would enable individual pupils to receive grades for the subjects that they had studied. The 2020 process was reviewed and revised in 2021 and will be again changed in 2022 and 2023. This makes year on year comparisons of school or system performance very challenging.
23. In 2020 schools were required to produce Centre Assessed Grades (CAGs) for pupils at the end of Year 11. The purpose of these was to gain entry into the next stage of education or training for pupils and to provide them with a record of their end of Key Stage attainment. These were not collected or published nationally. As schools had been closed to pupils since March 2020, and there was no time or provision for pupils to sit tests or complete extra work, these were based on the work that pupils had completed up to that point in time.
24. As was seen in primary schools, the experience of children in secondary schools varied widely over the pandemic. They too were influenced by the attention that parents and carers were able to give them, and their access to and engagement with high quality resources. It has also been widely reported that, perhaps inevitably, the negative impact on progress and mental health has been felt more by disadvantaged children and children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), as well as other children experiencing vulnerability, such as those open to social care or those in receipt of pupil premium. Schools remained open to these children through the lockdowns and encouraged attendance, in the main, with rigour. For those children that did attend, the benefits to their learning were reported to be significant. Some reported that children thrived in the smaller groups and calmer environment of lock down schools, and, in a few cases, this has led to challenges for these children when dealing with the return of their peers and the bustle of usual school life.
25. The decision was made to ask Hampshire schools to report their Attainment 8 (A8) data to the Local Authority so that the impact of the CAGs on the performance of students experiencing vulnerability could be evaluated. A8 was the performance indicator of choice because it averages the performance of individual children in a range of 8 subjects, that must include the core subjects of English, maths and science, so provides the most holistic view of attainment at the end of secondary school.
26. This aggregated data needs to be used with extreme caution as there could be no checking or moderation applied to what was collected. This data showed that, overall, the aggregated A8 data had improved significantly from the published 2019 standards for all pupils. This was in line with what was

seen nationally. However, it was of note that the gap between the A8 data of children in receipt of disadvantaged Pupil Premium (PP) and the whole cohort had narrowed from 14 points in 2019 to 11 points in 2020, where 10 points is equivalent to one grade.

27. The reason that schools gave for this relative improvement of A8 scores for PP children was that it is this group of students can be disproportionately affected by the pressure of final exams. They report that, often, they are less likely to perform to their typical classroom achievement under exam conditions than their peers. These children are sadly more likely to have experienced trauma, and we now know that this impacts on the ability of the body to deal with stress. So, this improvement in reported attainment may be linked to the removal of this anxiety.
28. The impact of improved attainment in this more vulnerable cohort meant that that more PP children accessed level 3 courses than in previous years.
29. For the 2021 results at KS4, the DfE announced that there would again be no national reporting of finalised KS4 results at a school or local authority level. Ofqual was asked to develop a different process that would enable individual pupils to receive grades for the subjects that they had studied, and this resulted in Teacher Assessed Grades (TAGs).
30. TAGs were produced for each child in each subject through a rigorous process of assessment over time. Ofqual asked exam boards to ask schools to generate, for each subject, TAGs for each student based on a range of evidence completed as part of the course, which demonstrated the student's performance on the subject content they had been taught.
31. Every school was asked to provide evidence of student work to exam boards, and schools were also asked to provide the evidence that they had used to determine the grades for a specified range of students in a range of subjects.
32. The decision was once again made to ask Hampshire schools to report their attainment 8 (A8) data to the Local Authority so that the impact of the TAGs on the performance of students experiencing vulnerability could be assessed. This aggregated data once again needs to be used with extreme caution as there could be no checking or moderation applied to what was collected. As was widely reported this data showed that once again the overall aggregated A8 data had improved significantly from 2020 for all pupils, which reflected the national picture once again. What was pleasing to see was that against the backdrop of rising attainment the gap between the A8 data of children in receipt of disadvantaged pupil premium (PP) and the whole cohort remained at 11 in 2021 and had not reverted to 2019 levels.
33. This meant that once again more PP children accessed Level 3 courses.
34. Schools were vocal about how much the continuous assessment system had advantaged a number of their PP children and how hard these children had

worked over an extended period of time to secure the good outcomes that they were aiming for.

35. The DfE has stated that the 2022 outcomes will be reported at school and national level and published in performance tables as they were in 2019. This remains a challenge for the current Year 11 cohort and there is concern within the profession regarding the significant additional pressures that this is placing on children, their teachers and school leaders. In particular, as some schools have been, and will continue to be, harder hit by the pandemic than others, there is concern that published data will be misleading in relation to the quality of provision and outcomes for the young people and schools involved.
36. Some concessions to the circumstances have been made by Ofqual. A choice of topics or content on which students will be assessed in GCSE English literature, history, ancient history and geography has been shared with schools, and Ofqual have agreed to providing advance information on the focus of exams to support students' revision in subjects where there is not a choice of topics. Students will be given formulae sheets in GCSE maths and revised equation sheets in GCSE combined science and physics. Requirements for practical science work and practical art and design assessments will also be adapted.
37. Ofqual also confirmed in November that, in the unlikely event that exams cannot go ahead, students will receive teacher-assessed grades instead. These grades would be based on a range of work, similar to 2021. It is important to note that Ofqual have shared that they are determined that the rises in grades seen in the last two years of TAGs and CAGs, driven by the difference in approach to assessment, will be manipulated to return attainment to 2019 levels over the next two years. This means that 2022 will be a transition year in which grading is moved to a point closer to midway between 2021 and 2019. Ofqual aims to return to results that are in line with pre-pandemic years in 2023.
38. So, in 2022, it seems likely that results will be controlled so that they are higher than in 2019, but not as high as reported in 2021.
39. Hampshire Inspection and Advisory Service teams are providing high quality guidance, including the provision of seminars for all schools particularly in relation to the challenges of curriculum re-design, assessment of children's needs and exam preparation.
40. However, schools' capacity to make full use of these resources is under increasing pressure as a result of the current resurgence of the COVID-19 virus. As with primary schools, this throws more doubt onto the likely readiness of the Year 11 cohort for end of KS4 assessment in 2022.

Finance

41. None

Performance

42. There is no national data that can be used to judge GCSE performance this year. The process used to derive grades means that comparisons with previous years are not valid.

Consultation and Equalities

43. None

Climate Change Impact Assessment

44. None

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

45. None

Carbon Mitigation

46. None

Other Key Issues

47. None

Conclusions

48. In conclusion, the variable experiences of children, teachers, schools in the context of the challenges of COVID are likely to be reflected in the achievements and progress of pupils since 2019. This is not to say that we shouldn't be ambitious for what our children and young people can achieve with excellent provision. Nor is it the case that we need be pessimistic about the long term impact on children's lives as there is evidence of significant resilience and positive responses to the challenges faced.

49. Nonetheless, there is significant doubt over the reliability and fairness of using performance information to compare the relative achievement of individuals and education settings subject to such variable factors. Also, comparisons with previous performance, for example pre-COVID 19 may be unhelpful moving forward.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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	
<p>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.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Decision Committee	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Elective Home Education
Report From:	Director of Children's Services

Contact name: Jonathan Willcocks

Tel: 01962 876263

Email: Jonathan.willcocks@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to give an overview of Elective Home Education (EHE) in Hampshire and consider potential changes in national guidance.

Recommendation(s)

2. That the Children and Young People Select Committee consider the report and note the actions being taken by the department.

Executive Summary

3. This report summarises the work undertaken by the Elective Home Education (EHE) team in relation to the increased numbers of families requesting their children to be Electively Home Educated. Whilst the number of children electively home educated continues to rise there is also a considerable turnover of children being electively home educated with many choosing to return to school after a limited period. The highest ever number of children and young people were recorded as being EHE in Hampshire during the academic year 2020/21, mainly linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. This mirrors data provided by other Local Authorities.
4. Following the 2019 Government consultation 'Children not in school: proposed legislation' it is anticipated that the DfE will accept that there should be a requirement for parents who chose to electively home educate their children to register them with the Local Authority. It is anticipated that this will require new legislation which is likely to be brought forward during 2022.
5. Whilst the national guidance around EHE was updated in April 2019, the recent Judicial Review judgement in Portsmouth, which was published at the

end of November, is likely to influence future legislative changes in relation to the EHE guidance -see below:

<https://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2021/3057.html>

National Framework for EHE

6. The law is clear, namely that education is compulsory, but school is not. EHE is a legal option where parents take responsibility for their child's education. The DfE defines EHE as "the term to describe a choice by parents to provide education for their children at home or in some other way they desire, instead of sending them to school full time". Section 7 of the Education Act 1996 provides that:
 7. The parent of every child of compulsory school age shall cause him/her to receive efficient full-time education suitable –
 - To his/her age, ability, and aptitude, and
 - To any special educational needs, he/she may have, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise.
 8. EHE is a form of 'education otherwise at school' although the DfE, in its EHE Guidance for LAs states in section 9.5 'The department does not believe that it is in the interests of home educated children, parents or local authorities for there to be detailed centralised guidance on what constitutes suitability'. New DfE guidance was issued in April 2019 replacing the 2007 guidance that was widely accepted as being not fit for purpose. HCC welcomed the new guidance; however, it is anticipated that the 2019 guidance will be reviewed again following the findings of the Goodred V Portsmouth City Council Judicial Review in November 2021. The current guidance is split into two parts – guidance for parents and guidance for the LA.
 9. The guidance helps LA's to understand their existing powers, duties and how these relate to the obligations of parents. It aims to enable the LA to identify those children not receiving a suitable education and to act where necessary. Where education is considered by the LA to be suitable then oversight should be annual. The onus is on the LA to determine if the education is suitable or not, which means that the LA must make arrangements to find out as far as possible whether EHE children are receiving suitable full-time education. The guidance confirms that this is a legitimate part of the LA's overarching responsibilities.
 10. All arrangements are to be proportionate, sensible and allow LA's to focus on families who are most at risk or need most support to provide a suitable education. However, for those families that do not cooperate, the guidance provides options, one of which includes that the LA is entitled to conclude that education is not suitable if parents refuse to provide evidence of education. Para 7.5 of the guidance makes it clear that not receiving an education can meet thresholds that the child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm. These are major changes to the 2007 guidance.

11. The recent outcome from the Goodred V Portsmouth City Council Judicial Review decision is helpful as it is the first detailed consideration of the statutory regime around EHE for around 30 years and the first under Education Act 1996. In effect, as a consequence of the judgement, LAs are entitled not to be satisfied by a report from the parent and are entitled to ask for more evidence, which may result in serving a school attendance order if nothing more is provided. The Judicial Review found that *'The fact that a parent may, for example, not teach the National Curriculum, does not absolve the parent from the practical requirement to show that the requisite education is, in fact, being received by the child and that it is suitable to his or her needs. Nor does it mean that the local authority is necessarily compelled to accept merely assertive statements by the parent. ... what may be needed in such cases could well involve a meeting with the child and/or an examination of the child's work...'* (Goodred, [98-99]).
12. Following the 2019 Government consultation 'Children not in school: proposed legislation' the DfE appears to have accepted that there should be a requirement for parents who chose to electively home educate their children to register them with the Local Authority. It is anticipated that this will require new legislation which is likely to be brought forward during 2022. This change in legislation would be welcomed by Local Authorities although it is understood that it will be controversial with some parents who choose to EHE their children.

EHE in Hampshire

13. HCC registers all EHE young people (where known) on a database. At the point of registration Children's Services Social Care and Early Help Hub records are checked. Where there is an open case, the relevant Key Worker is contacted. The EHE team performs regular checks to cross-reference EHE children with social care involvement and actively seeks contact with allocated workers.
14. An introductory letter, information pack and request for information is shared with parents. This makes the offer of a single EHE visitor appointment or multiple visits where appropriate. Subsequently a written report is shared with parents. Where information is submitted and is not sufficient, extensive efforts for follow-up contact with parents is made.
15. Prior to 2019, in line with the DfE guidance in place at the time, Children's Services did not press parents if they did not reply or chose not to engage. Consequently, in our view, we were not able to have effective oversight and were not able to judge if the education was either efficient or suitable for the vast majority of children that were EHE. By 2018 the team had started to grow and were focussing on finding out about education provision for more vulnerable EHE children and offering support to them. The 2019 guidance is clearer around the expectations of LA's, and we are now more proactive around assessing the suitability of education for the whole cohort.

16. A growing number of referrals are being made to the Attendance Legal Panel for s437 Education Act legal notices in order to satisfy the LA about the child's education. Universal website guidance for is available for parents and schools and bespoke telephone or email guidance is also available for parents and schools.

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/educationinclusion/service/electivehomeeducation>

17. The service also offers to pay up to £287 for Year 10 and 11 examination fees of GCSE or equivalent qualifications subject to published conditions.
18. The EHE service also maintains good links with EHE parent groups, NHS, Social Care and other services responding to the child's needs.
19. The number of children registered as EHE has continued to rise, reaching 2107 (including Year 11 children) in June 2021 (see Chart 1). This equated to 1.2% of the school aged population. There is considerable turnover of children being electively home educated and over the course of the 2020/21 academic year over 2700 children and young people were EHE at some point.
20. Generally, there has been increased turbulence in the EHE population as more children and young people come on and off a school roll, often for short periods. At the end of the academic year 2020/2, 27.8% of the cohort returned to school or other LA provision.
21. Most children being electively home educated are in the secondary sector, 1.9% of the Hampshire school population compared to 0.7% in primary. For children and young people new to EHE in 2020/21 the balance moved to more primary aged children (54%) than secondary aged children and young people for the first time. 51% of EHE children and young people are boys and 49% girls. The largest single year group in EHE remains Year 11.
22. Some districts have more children and young people registered as EHE, namely East Hants (1.6%) and New Forest (1.5%) whilst other districts have considerably less such as Hart (0.8%).
23. At the end of the academic year 2020/21 the proportion of children and young people being electively home educated who were known to social care in the past 12 months was 9% of the cohort. 4.9% of children being electively home educated were open to Social Care on Child in Need, Child Protection plans or receiving support from Early Help. This includes new and more longstanding cases.
24. Children and young people with some level of special educational needs represented 18.7% of the cohort in the summer term 2021 and 4.5% of the cohort had an EHCP. Children with SEN are listed at the time of removal from school but if a child has an EHCP issued whilst EHE this data is subsequently

included.

25. The Covid-19 pandemic in 2020/21 has seemed to cause the highest ever rate of children and young people becoming EHE in Hampshire with 1355 new entries being made on our register (see Chart 2). This mirrors data provided by other Local Authorities which also indicate large rises. The LA saw a surge in children and young people being registered for EHE when return school became compulsory in September 2020 and March 2021 (see Chart 3).
26. In the 2020-21 academic year, there was a large increase in the number of Year R registrations, some of them may have been due to parents delaying their child's start at school due to the pandemic. Covid-19 fears and emotional/physical health reasons are the major reasons listed for children and young people new to EHE. The reasons provided by parents may not reflect the full impact of the pandemic.
27. The 2021 EHE survey by the Association of Directors of Children's Services has published a report which provides useful information about the national picture.

<https://adcs.org.uk/education/article/elective-home-education-survey-report-2021>

Staffing

28. Due to the increase of children and young people becoming EHE, which was linked to Covid-19, additional temporary EHE visitors and an administrator were recruited in the Spring Term 2021.
29. The increased staffing helped the department to keep abreast of the increasing requests for EHE, but still provided the team with a challenge to ensure every child was receiving a suitable education. During the Autumn Term 2021 there were 381 additional children and young people recorded. All these have required a detailed review of information from the parents about the provision they are making. Support and guidance for those who engage with the offer also needed to continue. Whilst some parents have welcomed the support, others are wary of LA contact and are resistant to engage. Any contact with parents, either by telephone, email or post is time consuming especially if the parent does not wish to engage. The service is finding that a significant minority of parents claim not to want to EHE but believe they have no other option.
30. The service has three permanent EHE Visitors and one casual amounting to the equivalent of three FTE, term-time only staff. A temporary full-time EHE Visitor left in September and recruitment is underway to fill the role which will now become permanent. The temporary Administrator's post was due to end 31 March 22, but the post-holder has left. A recruitment process to replace

this role with a permanent one is also underway.

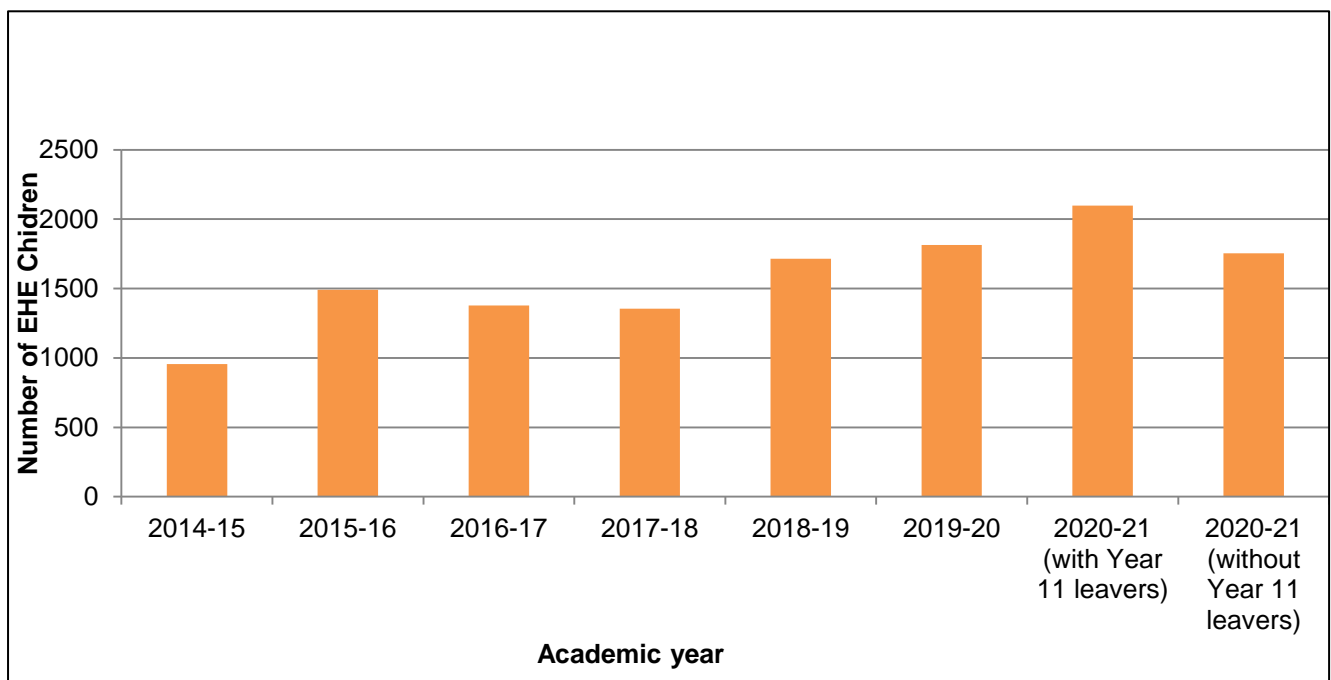
31. It should be noted that the additional expectations on Local Authorities are a creeping 'new burden' in financial terms. When a child is EHE the funding for the school (the Age Weighted Pupil Unit – or AWPU) is clawed back in due course by the DfE. Officers have made representation to the DfE that this funding should be passported to the local authority to enable us to fulfil our duties.

Data and Tracking

32. Data quality is much improved because the temporary extra staffing allowed some capacity to investigate and challenge provision by parents that had been providing EHE for a longer period. The service was also able to track and close cases where families are no longer living in Hampshire. The team is linking closely with the Children Missing Education and Attendance Officer and have access to a national database to assist tracking children who may have moved away and have appeared on school registers.
33. Close multi-agency working continues. The team regularly attend Child Protection meetings, core group and Child in Need meetings, many are for multiple children. A Short Guide on EHE for HCC professionals has been distributed to social workers and other professionals to raise awareness with LA colleagues.

Guidance for Hampshire schools

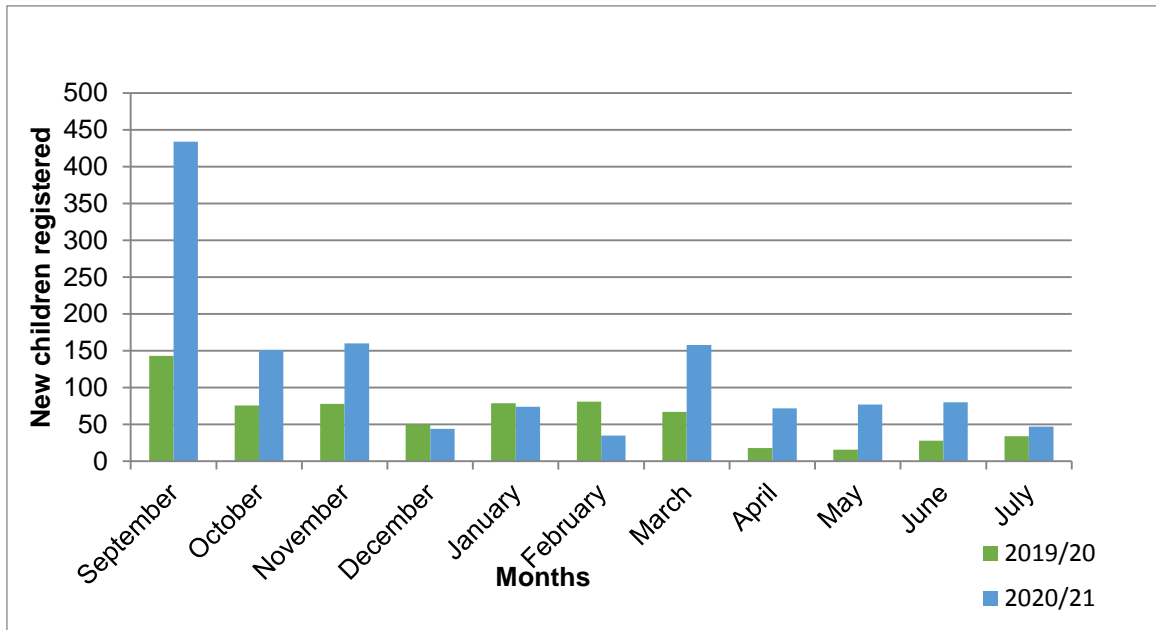
34. Guidance for Hampshire schools was revised in the Autumn term, and a significant addition to this guidance was a new policy around phase transitions. Schools are not required by law to notify the LA of a child who does not take up a school place at standard transition phases, for example primary to secondary school, but the revised Hampshire guidance follows the DfE recommendation to make local arrangements for schools to notify the LA if a child does not turn up.
35. A suite of documents for schools including guidance on conversations with parents considering EHE and transition planning for a return to school have been published.
36. As we identify more EHE children who are not receiving a suitable education it is anticipated there will be an increase in the need for School Attendance Orders (SAO), with liaison between Inclusion Support Service, Legal Intervention Court Officers and School Admissions who become involved identifying schools to be named on legal warning notices and SAOs.
37. **Chart 1** - Number of children and young people registered as EHE – end of academic year numbers



38. **Chart 2** - Total new children and young people registered as EHE during Academic Years

Date	Hampshire*
Academic Year 2017/18	639
Academic Year 2018/19	839
Academic Year 2019/20	670
Academic Year 2020/21	1355
Autumn Term 2021 only	381

39. **Chart 3** - Number of children becoming EHE by month during the last two academic years



Contextual

- 40. The service has discovered that the more they seek information, the more information is required to act upon and do further work. A sizeable minority of parents do not wish to engage with the EHE service and as the work with families is progressing, the service is finding more children and young people are not receiving suitable education.
- 41. Half of all children and young people registered as EHE, where a reason has been identified, are reactions to a problem, not an active lifestyle choice. For example, emotional/physical health needs and Covid-19 fears, or 'preferred school not available'.

Performance

- 42. Since 2018 the EHE team has significantly improved parental engagement. In the academic year 2020-21 there were 2160 engagements via conversations, home visits, video calls and parent reply forms representing contacts of 1559 children who were listed as EHE. This represented 73% of the cohort total at the end of the summer term. During the academic year 2018-19 there were just 199 home visits with no other contacts.

Consultation and Equalities

- 43. None

Climate Change Impact Assessment

- 44. Hampshire County Council utilises two decision-making tools to assess the carbon emissions and resilience impacts of its projects and decisions. These tools provide a clear, robust, and transparent way of assessing how projects, policies and initiatives contribute towards the County Council's climate

change targets of being carbon neutral and resilient to the impacts of a 2°C temperature rise by 2050. This process ensures that climate change considerations are built into everything the Authority does.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

45. The Inclusion Support Service team is sensitive to climate change and all journeys to schools and other provisions are factored in with reducing the length and time of the journey where possible. School visits are carefully planned so that schools geographically located close together are selected to be visited on the same day, to reduce travel, mileage, and carbon emissions. Where possible we reduce printing and do not waste paper printing. The team is sensitive and mindful of the issues surrounding climate change and are active in their promotion of good housekeeping with the use of energy both at work and in their homes. Unnecessary journeys are avoided, and car sharing is discussed where possible.

Carbon Mitigation

46. The team is mindful of the County Councils commitment and carbon emissions. Microsoft TEAMS meetings are held, however the need for face-to-face meetings is high on the agenda, especially around vulnerable children, and families. The current regulations around COVID 19 are factored into the decisions around the way in which meetings are arranged and organised.

Conclusions

47. The number of children and young people becoming EHE has increased significantly in Hampshire and across England with large rises during the 2020/21 academic year and a correlation in additional numbers linked to returns to compulsory school attendance during the Covid pandemic.
48. The report demonstrates progress since the last report to this committee regarding statutory duties and the impact on the service during 2021/22, of which much can be linked to Covid-19. The increased staffing helped the department to keep abreast of the inflow of children and young people becoming EHE. Over the next twelve months work will need to be undertaken to ensure that the team is able to meet the expected changes in legislation/guidance and the work arising from the Goodred v Portsmouth CC Judicial Review.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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
OR	
This proposal does not link to the Strategic Plan but, nevertheless, requires a decision because:	

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<p>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.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Equality Duty

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 by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) 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 protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are 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 in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

See guidance at <https://hants.sharepoint.com/sites/ID/SitePages/Equality-Impact-Assessments.aspx?web=1>

Insert in full your **Equality Statement** which will either state:

- (a) *why you consider that the project/proposal will have a low or no impact on groups with protected characteristics or*
- (b) *will give details of the identified impacts and potential mitigating actions*

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 th January 2022
Title:	Update on Autism Services Commissioning for Children and Young People in Hampshire
Report From:	Maternity and Children's Commissioning Team Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight CCG

Contact name: Matthew Powell, Associate Director for SEND/Designated Clinical Officer

Tel: 02380 627599

Email: hsiccg.hiowpartnershipdco@nhs.net

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a regular update as requested by the committee in September 2020, regarding progress made towards improving Autism services for children and young people in Hampshire, in order to provide assurance to the committee and the communities it represents that access to ASC (Autism Spectrum Condition) assessments and supporting services is improving.

Recommendation(s)

2. For the Children and Young People Select Committee to note the following update.

Executive Summary

3. This report seeks to provide assurance to the committee on the progress being made on Autism services for children and young people in Hampshire, outstanding issues to solve and the next steps for the project to ensure further success.
4. The CCG team was requested to provide a regular update to the select committee following the September 2020 committee.
5. Since then, significant fiscal investment was identified and secured which enabled a full procurement of a new assessment service to take place and additional support offers for children, young people and their families. Performance of Autism services since September 2020 has been positive,

most notably a significant reduction in the waiting lists for Autism assessments.

Further work to monitor the performance and effectiveness of the services commissioned is ongoing, as well as working to ensure long-term supporting services.

Contextual information

6. In 2018 a decision was made by the then 5 Hampshire CCGs to transfer a large cohort of children and young people waiting for an ASC (Autism Spectrum Condition) assessment from Hampshire CAMHS to an interim service, in order to clear the backlog.
7. Since then, commissioning arrangements for ASC assessments have been characterised by short term blocks of activity, defined, and limited by available funding. This approach has not been able to successfully respond to growing demand and has resulted in increased waiting lists.
8. In November 2020, recurrent funding was identified for Hampshire CCG's areas to implement a new pathway, including the procurement of an assessment service and supporting pre and post diagnostic services. This funding was added to existing recurrent funding in place for children and young people living on the Isle of Wight to enable the procurement of a joint and equitable service.

Agreed funding

Part Year Spend 2020/2021	£1.36m
Full Year Spend 2021/2022	£2.1m
Full Year Spend 2022/2023	£2.1m
Full Year Spend 2023/2024	£2.1m
Ongoing (from 2024/2025 onwards)	£1.5m

In early 2021, a revised and improved service specification for a new assessment service was **jointly with families, clinical experts and relevant professionals across multiple agencies and disciplines. The service specification was then used to commence a formal and competitive procurement process to identify a provider for a long- term contract.**

The provider of this new assessment service is Psicon Ltd who have been commissioned via interim contracts since 2018. The new service went live in October 2021 and the contract expires on the 31st March 2024.

Psicon Ltd. was established in 1998 and has been commissioned to deliver neurodevelopmental services for children, young people and adults across Hampshire and Isle of Wight since 2016. The provider offers a flexible service for families which includes weekend and evening appointments through face-to-face venues (Hampshire libraries) and online formats, depending on the needs and preference of patients. The provider has a very successful and

proven track record of providing good quality, accessible services for families.

9. The service is predicted to meet national waiting time standards by the end of the new contract. Commissioners acknowledge that this pace of assessment delivery is slower than ideal. However, by investing into the improvement of pre-diagnostic support services, we anticipate that referrals will reduce/be staggered over time and subsequently further reduce the number of assessments required which will ensure that waiting times do not increase.
10. Key improvements and changes for the new service:
 - Expanded age range of 3 years old (originally 5 years) to 18 years (19 years with a learning disability)
 - Ability to offer follow-up session post assessment
 - Provide an accessible and flexible NICE Compliant service which supports patient choice, family life and offers a range of assessment formats including face to face, online and hybrid models.
 - Offer a follow up session with families post assessment, to go through the report and signpost onto helpful local services, both internal and external to the NHS. If a diagnosis is not reached, findings will still be shared with the family via a follow up session offer.
 - Provide a local service, with established local links which ensures joint working with other agencies and services, including clear specific and meaningful signposting to the child and family
 - Ensure that children and their parent/carers are involved in each step of the pathway.
 - Continue to work with Hampshire and Isle of Wight commissioners to develop services for Autism and other neurodevelopmental conditions.
 - A streamlined referral pathway which allows professionals to refer directly onto the Autism Pathway without first being received by Hampshire CAMHS.

Referrals can also now be received from education and social care professionals, who often are able to submit more robust referrals due to their potentially more frequent contact with the child or young person.

11. The DCO team has been working in partnership with Hampshire County Council, specifically the Primary Behaviour Service and agreed a joint commissioning arrangement with the service which created the Children's Wellbeing Support Service since late 2020.

The service is designed to offer early intervention and support service for parents of children with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs as well as Autism, Attention Deficit Disorder, Attachment Disorder, anxiety and poor emotional wellbeing.

Families identified as having difficulties such as the above can be referred to the Wellbeing Support Service who will work with parents to identify needs and recommend onward support where appropriate. By providing early, targeted support through a child-centred approach, the service aims to:

- Support parent(s) to enable children to self-manage and maintain good emotional wellbeing
- Reduce inappropriate diagnosis
- Support parent(s) to enable children to get the most from their education
- Promote a healthy home environment and improve family dynamics
- Promote inclusion in schools

The service is freely available for families with children from Year R to Year 7 through a referral from a health professional. It acts as the first point of the ASC pathway to help reduce unnecessary referrals for assessment by first trying early intervention strategies as mentioned above.

Feedback received from families has been extremely positive, examples below:

- *“Thank you so much for your quick response, you could not have been any better. It has really made such a positive difference for this family. Thank you.”*
- *“Thank you so much. I feel like we are finally getting somewhere now, I have tried to get help for her since she was about 5 and didn’t really get anywhere”.*
- *“thank you for listening and understanding – you are the first person to listen to my needs”.*
- *“We will see if these changes make a big enough impact, as well as using strategies that you have suggested, before making a CAMHS referral”*
- *“Because of the support I had, I have been able to deal with my child calmer and this has reflected in his actions being more positive”*
- *“X is increasingly better able to understand his emotions. We are seeing fewer tantrums and longer periods of calm. This reduces stress on the whole family”*
- *“We seem to be on an even keel and managing well now as a result of the support!”*

12. Commissioners are working in partnership with Hampshire County Council to confirm the long-term future of the wellbeing support service. This includes potential for expanding the number of weeks per year the service is running.
13. Autism Hampshire has been commissioned up until 31st March 2022 as a pilot to deliver parent support workshops, and school (primary or secondary) staff training focusing on supporting children and young people with traits of autism. Commissioners are now working to consider long term arrangements and review the effectiveness of this service.

Feedback for Autism Hampshire is also overwhelmingly positive:

- *“I have learnt so much and taken away lots of the approaches and implemented them in class, I would love for other teaching staff to have*

the opportunity to come to a course, I have learnt more from this training than any other.”

- *“I’ve been telling everyone at school about the course. I need to go through all of my notes as there was so much information and it’s all relevant. Thankyou”*
- *“The content of this course was really engaging and helped me to realise and develop the skills I will need to be able to be fully equipped and efficient at my role. The course was really informative and had given me life-long skills and continuous development strategies to aid me in any future progression in roles supporting children and adults with autism”*
- *“Thank you X you have brought this difficult subject to life and changed so much in the way we think about our son and those who are around him. We have been able to use this knowledge to support him at school and at home already, and this only the beginning. I wish all schools would have this level of understanding when working with any child. The information in this workshop is so helpful and relevant for those with and without Autism. It has honestly changed our lives.”*

14. A routine suite of advice and support for children, young people and their families across the age range is available including: Hampshire Educational Psychology; Autism Hampshire Workshops; The Hampshire CAMHS website (for information and resources); HPCN “Futures in Mind” Programme & Barnardo’s Family Support.
15. A re-procurement of Hampshire Therapy (Speech and Language, Physiotherapy, Occupational Health etc.) services is currently underway. Feedback from Hampshire families with children presenting with traits of Autism, has indicated a perceived gap in the current therapies service regarding sensory support. The Therapies Project team has included this feedback into the service specification and quality workstream to ensure sensory support is included and funded appropriately within the new service.

Finance

16. In November 2020, the following recurrent funding was identified for Hampshire CCG’s areas to implement a new pathway, including the procurement of an assessment service and supporting pre and post diagnostic services.
17. This funding was added to existing funding in place for children and young people living on the Isle of Wight to enable the procurement of a joint and equitable service.

Agreed funding

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Ongoing (from 2024/2025 onwards)	£1.5m
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Performance

18. As of 30th November, 2021, 1,031 children and young people are waiting to be booked for an Autism assessment across Hampshire. This is down from 1,113 reported on the last select committee report. One year ago, 1,576 children and young people were waiting to be booked for an Autism assessment in Hampshire.

If a child or young person is referred into the current service today, the approximate waiting time will be between 10 months to a year from referral to assessment. This is a significant improvement compared with a 35 month waiting time in September 2020. The service reports an overall diagnostic rate of 82.8%, this is a reduction from the last report (85.2%), this is due to more robust triaging processes.

19. Since the new contract started, the first two months of service has resulted in 196 first appointments attended and Psicon continue to work at pace.
20. Providers have ensured that children coming towards their 18th birthdays are prioritised for assessment in order to ensure that they do not have to be transferred to another waiting list through the adult Autism pathway. Looked after children and children from military families are also prioritised for assessment as well as those admitted to hospital due to crisis or distress.
21. The service reports that 64% of referrals are for children and young people who identify as male, and 36% of referrals identify as female. Less than 1% identify as not male or female.
22. Work is ongoing to implement the NHSE Autism in schools project on the Isle of Wight, Southampton and Portsmouth for both primary and secondary mainstream/special schools. The three elements of the project are:
- Building relationships and networks of support
 - Learning opportunities for schools and parent carer forums
 - Autism self-awareness and skills development, hearing the voice of young people

Commissioners will apply learning from the project in these areas for Hampshire with the intention of extending this to Hampshire when possible.

23. Hampshire was successful in an NHS England bid for funding to enhance peer support networks. This funding will be allocated to Parent/Carer Forums to enhance their current offer, to include place-based peer support, system advice, navigation of the SEND Local Offer, pathway guidance and information regarding Autism; to families living in Hampshire.

Networks will expand their reach to include seldom heard groups, sharing learning and best practice with each other. Analysis of the impact from the project will begin early 2022.

A draft joint proposal has been received from Parent/Carer forums in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

24. Commissioners have recognised the significant increased pressure on the Barnardo's parenting service and have provided additional one off funding to respond to a peak in demand (which were partly caused by the increased investment into assessments) and reduce waiting times, allowing the service to continue to help parents of children with ASC promptly.

Consultation and Equalities

25. *An equality/quality impact assessment has been developed and is under review by the CCG Quality team.*

Other Key Issues

26. Commissioners have been made aware from the assessment provider that referrals have been increasing in the past months, which has pushed the average referral rate of approximately 100 per month up to approaching 120 per month.

It is hoped that the new streamlined pathway that means referrals will be more staggered and will reduce the risk of batches of referrals coming in at once. This will continue to be monitored and reviewed.

27. There are still ongoing issues around the perception of diagnosis being the 'golden ticket' to access services and support. For example, many parents still have the misconception that a diagnosis of Autism is required for an Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP).
The DCO team's participation in engagement events such as Hampshire Parent Carer Networks "Meet the SEN Team" meetings are being utilised to dispel myths surrounding access to services.
28. There are still reports of a wide variance in the inclusiveness of education settings within Hampshire. Ongoing work to ensure all education settings are providing an inclusive environment within the school environment for children with neurodiverse traits. Learning from the Isle of Wight Autism in schools project and also the Autism Hampshire school training are expected to help reduce the number of settings with issues around inclusivity.

Next Steps

29. Commissioners have begun robust monitoring of the assessment service, with the key focus on waiting times delivered by the provider. Monthly meetings will be conducted going forward regarding activity and performance,

with quarterly quality focused meetings.

30. Commissioners will be working to secure the long term future of early intervention support services on the autism pathway.
31. Multi-disciplinary/Agency 'Filtering' Panels will be established to review all referrals requesting autism Assessments and agree on the most appropriate intervention to ensure support is offered at the earliest point possible. This is hoped to stagger and/or reduce referral rates for Autism assessment but still provide appropriate support and interventions.

The Isle of Wight referral panel started in December 2021. The panel which is attended by a range of specialists runs every 2 weeks. To date 3 panels have taken place which have resulted in a significant reduction in referrals for Autism Assessments with the majority of referrals being referred onto intervention services such as occupational therapy or the wellbeing service. This reduction in assessment referrals will allow the provider to catch up with the waiting list whilst children and young people access the support they need according to clinical evidence. Commissioners are considering expanding the panel model into the north of the County in the new year and then across the rest of the County later in the year once the process is embedded and the model proven to reduce immediate numbers being referred for assessments.

32. Commissioners will continue to explore opportunities to embed further multi-disciplinary, pre and post assessment support for children and young people presenting with traits of Autism. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight ASC Transformation Group, attended by system wide partners and families will monitor the effectiveness of the current services as well as assessment waiting times and report progress to the Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight CCG Complex Care and Autism Board.

Conclusions

33. Although significant progress has been made to date, commissioners will continue to provide regular updates at Select Committee meetings until committee members are fully reassured.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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

Other Significant Links

Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives	
<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
Children and Families Act [Part 3 SEND] 2014 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted	September 2014
Statutory Guidance: SEND Code of Practice 0-25 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/398815/SEND Code of Practice January 2015.pdf	January 2015
Local area SEND inspection framework (Ofsted and CQC) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-area-sendinspection-framework	April 2016

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<p>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.)</p>	
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- (b) *will give details of the identified impacts and potential mitigating actions*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date of meeting:	14 January 2022
Report Title:	Work Programme
Report From:	Chief Executive

Contact name: Members Services

Tel: 0370 7791243

Email: members.services@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. To consider the Committee's forthcoming work programme.

Recommendation

2. That the Children and Young People Select Committee consider and approve the work programme.

WORK PROGRAMME – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE – Changes since last meeting

Topic	Issue	Reason for inclusion	14 January 2022	17 May 2022	12 July 2022	22 November 2022
Pre-scrutiny	Consideration of revenue and capital budgets	To pre-scrutinise prior to consideration by the Executive Lead Member for Children’s Services	X			
Pre-scrutiny	Safeguarding Report – Children’s Services	To pre-scrutinise the annual safeguarding report prior to consideration by Cabinet				X
Overview	Autism Assessment Services	Following on from update received at 28 September 2020 Committee, further written updates were requested by the Committee for future meetings on progress made towards improving Autism services for children and young people in Hampshire	X	X	X	X Presentation
Overview	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)	To provide a regular update on CAMHS in Hampshire, to include progress made to reduce waiting times for access to CAMHS treatment. <i>Last update – September 2021 A further update to be presented in Autumn 2022. At their September 2021 meeting, the Committee requested a further written update when the 103 whole time equivalent additional posts have been filled, if before a year’s time.</i>				X

Topic	Issue	Reason for inclusion	14 January 2022	17 May 2022	12 July 2022	22 November 2022
Overview	Elective Home Education	To provide an update on elective home education. <i>Last update - November 2019 A further update was requested by the Committee.</i>	X			
Overview	Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service (EMTAS)	To receive a biennial update on the Hampshire EMTAS <i>Last update – January 2021 Next update 2023</i>				
Overview	SEND	To receive a regular update on SEND				X
Overview	School attainment	To provide an annual update on attainment of children and young people in Hampshire schools.	X			
Overview	Youth Services across the County	To provide an overview of challenges to Youth Services across the County. Requested by Cllr Porter		X		

Topic	Issue	Reason for inclusion	14 January 2022	17 May 2022	12 July 2022	22 November 2022
Overview	Youth Offending Service	To provide an overview of the youth offending service in Hampshire. Requested by Cllr James		X		
Overview	Corporate Parenting	To provide an overview of Corporate Parenting within the County, with a focus on the progress made against Ofsted findings and Personal Education Plans. Requested by Cllr Wade & Cllr Porter		X		

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND 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.)

Document

Location

None

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Equality Duty

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 by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) 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 protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are 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 in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

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.