

# HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## Report

<b>Committee/Panel:</b>	Children and Families Advisory Board
<b>Date:</b>	30 January 2018
<b>Title:</b>	The Care Leaver Service and Extended Duties in relation to the Children and Social Work Act 2017
<b>Report From:</b>	Director of Children's Services

**Contact name:** Juliette Blake, District Manager

**Tel:** 01252 796230

**Email:** Juliette.blake@hants.gov.uk

### 1 Recommendations

- 1.1 That the Children and Families Advisory Panel note the contents of this report.

### 2 Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Children and Social Work Bill was introduced to the House of Lords in May 2016; all parliamentary stages were concluded early April 2017 and the Bill received Royal Assent becoming law in April 2017.
- 2.2 The purpose of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 is to improve decision making and support for children in care and previously looked after children. It implements several changes and extension of duties for care leaver services across England and amends the Children Act 1989, section 23C, to offer former relevant (FR) care leavers a Personal Adviser up until their twenty fifth birthdays, if they wish to access this for advice and support.
- 2.3 The Children and Social Work Act 2017 is intended to: improve support for children in care and care leavers; promote the welfare and safeguarding of children and make provisions about the regulation of social workers.
- 2.4 The Act makes it a statutory duty for each local authority to form a Corporate Parenting Board, as well as to consult with partner agencies and relevant persons to develop and publish a 'local offer for care leavers' by 1 April 2018. The local authority must then, from time to time, revisit and update the offer.
- 2.5 The Act sets out seven corporate parenting principles [below] for local authorities to consider in order to ensure that they are the best corporate parents they can be to the children in care and care leavers they support

and to ensure that children remains the central focus [Children and Social Work Act 2017, s1 (1)]:

- to act in the best interests, and promote the physical and mental health and well-being, of those children and young people;
- to encourage those children and young people to express their views, wishes and feelings;
- to take into account the views, wishes and feelings of those children and young people;
- to help those children and young people gain access to, and make the best use of, services provided by the local authority and its relevant partners;
- to promote high aspirations, and seek to secure best outcomes, for those children and young people;
- for those children and young people to be safe, and for stability in their home lives, relationships and education or work; and,
- to prepare those children and young people for adulthood and independent living.

2.6 In addition, the Government sets five key outcomes that we need to ensure for our care leavers:

- Better preparation and support to live independently
- Improved access to education, employment and training
- Stability, and to feel safe and secure
- Improved access to health support
- Financial stability

2.7 The Government has stated that new burdens funding will be available to support the extension of duties under the Act, and in particular the extension of the support offered to care leavers by Personal Advisers until they reach 25 years of age. However, it is not yet clear how much funding will be available, or when.

2.8 This report will highlight the new extended responsibilities as a result of the implementation of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 and where, as a Council, we are in terms of implementing changes to meet these new responsibilities. It will explain what needs to happen going forward to ensure we are compliant with the Act.

### **3 The Hampshire Care Leaver Service - Current Responsibilities**

3.1 In Hampshire, the Care Leaver Service is provided by four Care Leavers Teams comprising Personal Advisers, administrative support and a Team Manager. The Personal Advisers in the Care Leavers Teams begin joint working with other teams when a child in care reaches the age of sixteen.

3.2 Local authorities currently have responsibility for care leavers up to the age of twenty one, or twenty five if they are in full time education or have a

disability. The care leaver must have been looked after by the local authority for at least 13 weeks in total since the age of 14. It includes young people who were detained (e.g. in a youth offending institution or hospital) when they turned 16, but who were looked after immediately before being detained. 'Care leaver' status applies to such children once they have left care; whether at 16, 17 or 18 years of age.

- 3.3 Those aged 16-17 are defined as either '**eligible**' (still looked after) or '**relevant**' (no longer looked after), whereas those aged 18-25 are defined as '**former relevant**' (FR). Young people in care aged 16 and 17 continue to have a qualified social worker who remains their key worker. However, they will also have a Personal Adviser who will also work with them from this point onwards. This Personal Adviser becomes the key worker and responsibility transfers to the Care Leavers Team once the young person turns 18 or if they are 16 or 17 and has already left care.
- 3.4 A '**qualifying**' care leaver is someone who was in care after the age of 16 but doesn't qualify as an eligible child or a relevant child because they do not fulfil the 13 week criteria. They must be under 21 (or 25 if they are in further education or training).
- 3.5 The Personal Adviser's role is to advise, assist and support a care leaver as they transition into adulthood and independence. The Personal Adviser becomes the key worker when the care leaver reaches their eighteenth birthday. For care leavers under the age of 21, the Personal Adviser undertakes statutory bi-monthly face-to-face visits, as well using other means to keep in touch, as agreed with the care leaver. The Personal Adviser needs to record and monitor a care leaver's progress, as well as offer practical, emotional and financial support to each care leaver they work with.
- 3.6 As of 11 December 2017, there were 535 care leavers (18 plus) open to the Hampshire Care Leaver's Teams as the key team. Of these care leavers aged 18-21, data taken on 30 November 2017 showed that eighty four were defined as Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC); 34.9% were Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET); and 72.8% were deemed to be in suitable accommodation. The number of UASC within Hampshire has increased and is expected to continue to do so, partly due to the 'Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children 2016-17' and other resettlement schemes.
- 3.7 Care leavers are currently entitled to an assessment of their needs, a Pathway plan, a Personal Adviser, accommodation and maintenance. The care leaver must have an assessment of their needs at 16 and again on leaving care at 21 years (or 25 if appropriate), to ascertain any needs they may have and how these can be met.
- 3.8 The Personal Adviser is responsible for ensuring the care leaver has a relevant Pathway Plan which considers their needs and what needs to

happen to aid their transition into adulthood and independence. The Pathway Plan must specify, in consultation with the young person, how they wish to stay in touch and the frequency of this. [This 'staying in touch' is in addition to the statutory bi-monthly face-to-face visits.] The Pathway Plan needs to be clear on the agreed goals and how these will be achieved, by whom and by when. A Pathway Plan should be agreed in co-production with the care leaver so it can properly articulate where the young person is currently at and where they wish to get to. The Pathway Plan should also set high aspirations and be SMART and specific about who is responsible for each action and when they should be achieved/reviewed. The Pathway Plan must be reviewed at least every six months and in between if there has been a significant event. If a care leaver moves home, for instance, a Pathway Plan Review should be held within 28 days of this move.

#### **4 Current Financial Assistance, including Accommodation**

- 4.1 The Care Leaver Service is responsible for providing financial assistance to care leavers. Care leavers currently receive financial assistance for: higher education (£2,000 bursary); staying in full-time education (£1,200); Setting Up Home Allowance [up to £2,200 to buy essential items, pay for a TV license and home insurance]; £200 towards driving lessons; accommodation costs; £25 for birthday/Eid/Christmas; and, travel costs to and from education establishments or to see family. All except the birthday/Eid/Christmas money is a statutory requirement for the service.
- 4.2 A Personal Allowance which is the equivalent of social benefits [£57.90 per week] is also paid for a four week period from the young person's eighteenth birthday, in order to assist them whilst their application for social benefits is made and granted. For Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), these payments continue whilst the young person is deemed to have No Recourse to Public Funding (NRPF) as they are unable to claim social benefits, or work.
- 4.3 Accommodation makes up the majority of spend for the Care Leavers Service. Care leavers have priority need status in relation to housing and housing should assess their needs jointly with the Care Leaver Service. However, due to the shortages in housing stock, it is often the Care Leaver Service which is left to find and source accommodation for care leavers.
- 4.4 For most care leavers, the Care Leaver Service covers the costs of accommodation, unless these costs are covered by housing benefits. Under current legislation, the local authority must provide suitable accommodation to the care leaver taking into account their needs and wishes and review this accommodation after 28 days through a Pathway Plan Review. The Personal Adviser must visit the accommodation within one week of the care leaver moving into the accommodation.
- 4.5 The local authority must also provide housing for all 16 and 17 year olds and ensure that care leavers have the option to remain in their foster care

placement, under 'Staying Put arrangements', until they reach 21 years of age. Since May 2014, care leavers in foster care have had the right to remain with their foster carer(s) until the age of 21 years old, if both the care leaver and foster carer(s) are in agreement. The care leaver is no longer 'fostered' and the relationship with the foster carer changes to that of a host. By facilitating and promoting these arrangements, the care leaver is able to choose when they feel ready to move into more independent arrangements, rather than this being dictated by their chronological age.

- 4.6 The local authority will pay for the services of the host, but the young person is also expected to obtain housing benefit and make a contribution, if working, towards the cost. In other situations, the local authority may be funding high cost placements, for care leavers who are 'difficult to place' due to their history or current issues [drugs, alcohol, criminal activity etc.].
- 4.7 Other accommodation accessed includes supported lodgings, or private rented accommodation, often in a shared house. Currently, care leavers are exempt from the shared accommodation rate restriction in housing benefit until their twenty second birthday. They can claim the higher-rate one-bedroom rate.
- 4.8 There is a national difficulty in sourcing suitable accommodation, especially for those care leavers whose history, or current issues, make them difficult to place and this can result in them having to be housed in expensive placements. Housing benefits do not cover the costs of such placements.

## **5 Outcomes for Care leavers**

- 5.1 What we know from research is that children in care and care leavers tend to have poorer outcomes in relation to health, education, and employment than other children who are not 'care experienced'. They are more likely to experience mental health issues, self-harm, drugs and alcohol misuse, and teenage pregnancy, which is likely as a result of trauma and/ or neglect. In addition, they may not have had the opportunities or experiences to enable them to learn, or gain, the skills needed to live independently as an adult. Care leavers may not only struggle with emotional resilience and maturity, but also with practical life skills such as wiring a plug, paying for electric and gas, or cooking a basic meal. They are statistically more likely to have Special Educational Needs and disabilities. In addition, there is a growing number of UASC for whom Hampshire is responsible and who will invariably become care leavers. Many of these young people have had traumatic experiences and may need specific services and support to make the transition to adulthood and independence.
- 5.2 Research shows that care leavers feel isolated once they leave care and this can impact on their mental health and wellbeing. They may not have a family member to call upon when they require emotional, financial or practical support. Any activities or social networking events, therefore, which strengthens and build relationships prior to leaving care are beneficial.

5.3 When we consider young people who entered the UK as Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), as soon as they turn 18, their right to support within the UK is removed and they must apply for extended leave to remain. This is extremely stressful and can be traumatic for the young person. These young people are not allowed to work whilst awaiting a decision on their claim and all of their financial needs are therefore met by the local authority. The impact of awaiting an outcome of such a claim cannot be underestimated and it may take several years for a decision to be made. Even once a decision has been made, the young person may then appeal this and again may have to wait for a considerable period of time to gain an outcome. The young person is therefore unaware of their fate until all rights have been exhausted and this can take its toll on their wellbeing and mental health. Unresolved legal status may prevent unaccompanied asylum seeking young people from accessing employment and/or education. In addition, it means they cannot claim any form of benefits, resulting in the local authority having to cover the full cost for accommodation.

## **6 The Children and Social Work Act 2017: extended duties**

- 6.1 The Children and Social Work Act 2017 stipulates that all local authorities should establish a Corporate Parenting Board and it also strengthens corporate parenting responsibilities. The Act also places a statutory duty on the local authority to publish a 'local offer for care leavers' by April 2018, setting out the services on offer from both the local authority and other agencies, as part of meeting the corporate parenting responsibilities. In addition, it extends support from a Personal Adviser to all former relevant care leavers until they reach the age of twenty five (instead of twenty one), if they choose to access a Personal Adviser. Previously, only care leavers accessing full-time education [or those with disabilities] continued to remain open to the Care Leaver Services between the ages of twenty one and twenty five.
- 6.2 The Act places a responsibility on the local authority to contact all former relevant care leavers aged twenty one and twenty four on an annual basis to remind them of their entitlement to advice and support from a Personal Adviser until they reach the age of twenty five. In effect, this enables an 'open door' approach to services and care leavers may choose to access support sporadically, or more regularly, depending on their need.
- 6.3 In cases where former relevant care leavers under the age of twenty five inform the local authority that they wish to receive support and advice, the local authority must provide a Personal Adviser until the care leaver reaches twenty five, or until s/he informs the local authority that s/he no longer wants a Personal Adviser. An assessment of need will be carried out and a Pathway Plan prepared. A full Pathway Plan may not be necessary, but it needs to state how the Personal Adviser will keep in touch. The assessment of needs is to determine 1) whether any services offered by the local authority may assist in meeting his or her needs, and 2) if so, what advice

and support would be appropriate for the local authority to provide for the purpose of helping the former relevant care leaver to obtain those services. The Pathway Plan produced must also include the advice and support that the local authority intend to provide.

- 6.4 The Act also applies to UASC, who may continue to have no recourse to public funds (NRPF) whilst awaiting the outcome of their claim from the Home Office as to whether they have leave to remain (LtR). In such cases, the local authority will need to continue to meet the care leavers' needs, including providing accommodation, emotional, practical and financial support. Whilst there is some scope to recuperate costs for UASC through the Home Office, this is only if the local authority has more than 25 UASC.
- 6.5 The Act sets out seven corporate parenting principles [Children and Social Work Act 2017, s1 (1)] to ensure local authorities remain child-focussed:
- to act in the best interests, and promote the physical and mental health and well-being, of those children and young people;
  - to encourage those children and young people to express their views, wishes and feelings;
  - to take into account the views, wishes and feelings of those children and young people;
  - to help those children and young people gain access to, and make the best use of, services provided by the local authority and its relevant partners;
  - to promote high aspirations, and seek to secure best outcomes, for those children and young people;
  - for those children and young people to be safe, and for stability in their home lives, relationships and education or work; and,
  - to prepare those children and young people for adulthood and independent living.
- 6.6 Section 2 of the Children and Family Act 2017 states that the local authority must publish information about:
- services which the local authority offers for care leavers as a result of its functions under the Children Act 1989; and,
  - other services which the local authority offers that may assist care leavers in, or in preparing for, adulthood and independent living and,
  - where considered appropriate, information about services offered by others which the local authority has power to offer as a result of its functions under the Children Act 1989/ 2004.
- 6.7 The 'local offer for care leavers' should relate to the following six areas, as well as ensuring that the corporate parenting principles apply:
- health and wellbeing;
  - relationships;

- education and training;
- employment;
- accommodation; and,
- participation in society.

Once published, the local authority must update the local offer 'from time to time, as appropriate' but before publishing the offer, or updating it, the 'local authority must consult relevant persons about which of the services offered by the local authority may assist care leavers in, or in preparing for, adulthood and independent living' [Children and Social Worker Act 2017].

- 6.8 The local offer needs to reflect what care leavers say they need, rather than the corporate view of what they need. This published offer will make it easier for care leavers to know what is available to them to help them transition into eventual independent living. In essence, the local offer needs to be based on what the care leavers say they need and it needs to be in a language that they will understand. It needs to consider what the Council can offer, but also statutory and non-statutory partners. The local offer should be co-created with young people so that it is relevant to them, and understood by them. However, the local offer will also need to be available in different formats to cater for different needs.
- 6.9 The legislation states that before publishing its local offer for care leavers (or any updated version) a local authority must consult relevant persons about which of the services offered by the local authority may assist care leavers in, or in preparing for, adulthood and independent living. Arguably, the most relevant persons are the care leavers themselves. The draft Statutory Guidance also suggests engaging with education settings (early years, schools, further and higher education, employers), health services (CAMHs, adult mental health), housing services, immigration services, and the police and criminal justice agencies.
- 6.10 For agencies not included under 'relevant partners'; the Act introduces a 'care leaver covenant' to enable charities and private sector businesses to make commitments to care leavers, similar to the local offer, and within the spirit of the seven corporate parenting principles.

## **7 Hampshire County Council's current position in relation to the extended duties of the Children and Social Work Act 2017.**

Local authorities will have to 'have regard' to seven corporate parenting principles, which frame how they deliver services to children in care and care leavers.

- 7.1 The Corporate Parenting Board (CPB) within Hampshire County Council has recently been established, with the first meeting being held 27 November 2017. Both elected members and co-opted care leavers attended the first Board, with support from a range of relevant officers. Whilst the CPB is still embedding, there is a clear understanding of the role the CPB will play in

scrutinising the provision of services on offer to children in care and care leavers and elected members well understand their corporate parenting statutory responsibilities.

- 7.2 The introduction of the seven 'corporate parenting principles' will provide a clear focus for future work and are contained within the terms of reference of the CPB. However Hampshire Children's Services has been working to similar principles for a number of years, as part of the 'pledge' to our care leavers.
- 7.3 There are many areas [below] where Hampshire County Council is already promoting good practice in line with the extended corporate parenting principles of the new Act:
- 7.4 In terms of employment, education and training, the national statistics (2016) show that 38% are classed as NEET. In Hampshire, as of 30 November 2017, 34.9% of care leavers aged 18-21 were deemed NEET, therefore Hampshire is performing better than the national average. However, we want all care leavers to attain educationally, as we know this impacts on job security, wages, well-being and self-esteem and identity.
- 7.5 In May 2017, the Virtual School expanded to create a Virtual College. Working closely with the Care Leavers Service and using care leaver data to identify care leavers, the College aims to improve care leavers' access to employment, education and training. Hampshire Children's Services is innovative in having a Virtual College and whilst this is currently considered good practice, it is not a statutory duty. Hampshire Futures also run various projects, some area specific, that care leavers can access.
- 7.6 This innovative work fits well into the corporate parenting principles.
- 7.7 The support available within Further Education provisions varies greatly, with some offering their own care leavers support and others not. Whilst we may not be able to promote offers out of area, there is scope to work with local universities and colleges to establish offers for care leavers, but also ensure appropriate support and information sharing, as the corporate parent. Many colleges are now expecting the care leaver's bursary to cover transport costs, which the local authority then refund, however there is scope for colleges to be challenged on this. The CPB could ensure that colleges and universities, collectively, offer services to care leavers, both to ease financial strain but also to ensure practical, emotional and financial support, and social networking is available to them.
- 7.8 Hampshire Children's Services also offer an AQA 'unite award scheme', teaching young people life skills in preparation for independence which focuses on five key areas - finance, health, cooking/food hygiene, household and personal development. The challenge is to encourage more of our care leavers to access such a scheme.

- 7.9 The Placement Commissioning Team (PCT) is working hard to commission and negotiate alternative accommodation for care leavers in Hampshire. However in light of the difficulties accessing sufficiency of accommodation for our care leavers, a current project is considering options for future provision, including a potential pilot, to start in 2018.
- 7.10 The Designated Nurse for Children in Care, Naomi Black, has been working with GPs and hospitals to develop a system which will alert medical staff if a person attending is care experienced. This, in turn, will alert medics to the possibilities of trauma from the person's past.
- 7.11 Hampshire Children's Services as a 'partner in practice' is looking at innovative ways to improve the support offered to our care leavers. We are aware of the limited access to mental health services, particularly for our most vulnerable young people and also the difficulties experienced when services transition from Children's Services to Adult Services. As such, Hampshire Children's Services, in conjunction with our health colleagues, is about to begin a pilot to employ eight 'Primary Mental Health Workers' who will work with care leaver's as a target group.
- 7.12 Hampshire County Council has linked up with Youth Options [a charity] to look at providing a bespoke programme for up to twenty five care leavers, to teach them life skills and build social networks which will aid their resilience and prepare them for independence. If this is successful, it is hoped that this can become available to all care leavers within Hampshire. Work has also been undertaken with the Hampton Trust to offer a bespoke course to care leavers called 'Safe Futures' which explores domestic abuse, healthy relationships and wellbeing. A pilot was trialled in the South East of Hampshire and feedback from the care leavers who attended was positive. It is now hoped that a second pilot can be held in the north east of Hampshire, and if successful, this could be this available to all care leavers.

There will be a duty on local authorities to consult on and then publish their 'local offer' to care leavers;

- 7.13 Work will begin in the new year to produce a published 'local offer' for our care leavers and this work will be overseen by the 'Sixteen Plus Board' and scrutinised and challenged by the CPB. This will be in co-production with our care leavers and other relevant partners, particularly the District Councils. There will be a consultation in this regard and details are yet to be worked out.
- 7.14 However, conversations have started with District Council's in relation to accommodation and Council Tax exemption for care leavers and with health regarding the Primary Mental Health Workers. In many local authorities, care leavers are already Council Tax exempt up until their twenty fifth birthday; something which was very much encouraged in the Government's Care Leavers' Strategy, 'Keep on Caring' (July 2016).

Local authorities will be required to offer support from a Personal Adviser to all care leavers to age 25. New burdens funding will be provided to support implementation of this change.

- 7.15 The Care Leaver's Teams are currently identifying all 'former relevant' care leaver's closed to the service and will send them a standard letter to their last known address informing them of the changes in legislation and asking them to make contact, if they wish to have the support from a Personal Adviser.
- 7.16 It is unclear as yet whether the additional funding that will be made available to local authorities will cover the increased burden and what that burden will look like in reality. However the service is currently undertaking some provisional forecasting work.

## **8 Conclusion**

- 8.1 Hampshire Children's Services is in a good position to meet the extended duties of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. The seven corporate parenting principles are already embedded into local practice as part of the 'pledge' and will be contained within the CPB terms of reference. A number of innovative services for care leavers have or are being implemented and fully adhere to the corporate parenting principles.
- 8.2 The Corporate Parenting Board will lead the way in scrutinising and challenging in order to ensure that children in care and care leavers are receiving the very best from local services and are improving their life outcomes as a result.
- 8.3 For two tier authorities, such as Hampshire, the corporate parenting principles should include arrangements for ensuring how the County and District Councils work together in order to meet the principles.
- 8.4 Hampshire County Council needs to fully consider what services can be offered through the wider Council, under the seven corporate parenting principles. This may include considering apprenticeships within local authority departments, ensuring all care leavers automatically get a job interview if they apply for a job within the Council, or agreeing to provide all care leavers with free bus passes, or free leisure centre access etc.
- 8.5 Care leavers need to be consulted as to what they would find beneficial. Whilst care ambassadors may provide their views, this may not reflect the voices of all care leavers. As such, the Participation Officer will consider how best to capture the voices of all care leavers in relation to any services required and their experiences of these services, to report back to the CPB to help shape the future of the Care Leaver Service.
- 8.6 Charities and other agencies also have a role to play in making offers under the Care Leavers' Covenant. The message needs to be clear that it is

everyone's collective responsibility to ensure the needs of the care leavers are met and to explain what they have on offer for them. Whilst the Care Leavers Service has linked in with two such charities, the CPB can promote and encourage other charities to offer services under the key areas identified within the Act and to help ensure on-going support and development of life skills for care leavers.

**Useful links:**

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/16/contents/enacted>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/working-together-to-safeguard-children-revisions-to-statutory-guidance>

**CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:**

## Links to the Strategic Plan

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

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

Document

Location

None

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:**

### **1. Equality Duty**

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

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

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

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

### **1.2. Equalities Impact Assessment:**

## **2 Impact on Crime and Disorder:**

2.1 There has been no identified impact on crime and disorder in the contents of this report.

## **3 Climate Change:**

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

There has been no identified impact on Hampshire's carbon footprint or energy consumption in the contents of this report.

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

There has been no identified impact on the need to adapt to climate change in the contents of this report.