

Public Document Pack



EXECUTIVE DECISION DAY NOTICE

Executive Lead Member for Children's Services Decision Day

Date and Time Friday 14th January 2022 at 2.00pm

Place Remote Decision Day

Enquiries to members.services@hants.gov.uk

Carolyn Williamson FCPFA
Chief Executive
The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UJ

FILMING AND BROADCAST NOTIFICATION

This decision day is being held remotely and will be recorded and broadcast live via the County Council's website.

AGENDA

DEPUTATIONS

To receive any deputations notified under Standing Order 12.

KEY DECISIONS (NON-EXEMPT/NON-CONFIDENTIAL)

- 1. PERMISSION TO CONSULT ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT POLICY FOR HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT TRAVEL PROVISION (2022)** (Pages 3 - 38)

To consider a report seeking permission to consult on proposed changes to Home to School Transport Policy for Home to School Transport Travel Provision (2022).

- 2. PERMISSION TO CONSULT ON PROPOSALS FOR SOCIAL CARE CAPACITY AT FIRVALE RESIDENTIAL RESPITE CHILDRENS UNIT TO REMAIN CLOSED** (Pages 39 - 54)

To consider a report seeking permission to consult on proposals for social care capacity at Firvale Residential Respite Childrens Unit to remain closed.

- 3. CHILDREN'S SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23 TO 2024/25** (Pages 55 - 142)

To consider a report concerning the Children's Services Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25.

KEY DECISIONS (EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL)

Not Applicable.

NON KEY DECISIONS (NON-EXEMPT/NON-CONFIDENTIAL)

- 4. 2022/23 REVENUE REPORT FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES** (Pages 143 - 164)

To consider a report in relation to the 2022/23 Revenue Report for Children's Services.

- 5. HOLLYWATER SCHOOL – CLASSROOM EXTENSION** (Pages 165 - 182)

To consider a report in relation to a classroom extension at Hollywater School.

NON KEY DECISIONS (EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL)

Not Applicable.

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 observe the public sessions of the decision day via the webcast.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

Decision Maker:	Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Proposed changes to Home to School Transport Policy for Home to School Transport Travel provision (2022)
Report From:	Director of Children's Services

Contact name: Martin Goff

Tel: 0370 779 8176 **Email:** martin.goff@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this report

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services on proposed changes to the delivery of Home to School Transport and Post-16 Transport services for children and young people, including those with special educational needs. The paper seeks permission to consult on the changes to the service and Hampshire County Council's Home to School Transport Policy.

Recommendations

2. That the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services:
 - Gives approval to go out to public consultation on the proposals to make changes to the organisation and delivery of Home to School Transport services with a further report setting out the findings of the consultation to be brought by 12th July 2022.

Executive Summary

3. This paper seeks permission from the Executive Lead Member to consult on proposed changes to the delivery of Home to School and Post-16 Transport services for children and young people, including those with special educational needs.
4. The proposed changes in service form part of a Hampshire County Council wide savings programme (SP23) whereby £80 million savings are required; £21 million from budgets within the Children's Services Department.
5. Current expenditure on the Home to School Transport (HtST) service is approximately £34 million per annum in the 2020-21 financial year. Savings from the Home to School Transport budget are targeted to

deliver £2.5 million of Children's Services savings for SP23.

6. There are no proposals to change the County Council's approach to eligibility for children in its Home to School transport policy. The service provides for children who are eligible for local authority funded transport as specified in legislation. These services are used by children living beyond the statutory distance from their nearest suitable provision or requiring transport because of their special educational needs. The existing policy was last updated following a public consultation in 2020 with first effect in September 2021.
7. It is proposed that the Council improves the efficiency in the provision of its home to school transport services and specifically consults on proposed changes in the delivery of home to school transport services that would provide opportunities for increasing the number of contracts on which there is mixing of pupils across primary, secondary and post 16 age groups, as well as increasing the use of safe, co-ordinated pick up and drop off points for SEND pupils.
8. If the proposals set out in the consultation are implemented following the consultation, any changes may be in effect from September 2022.
9. The County Council will continue to meet its statutory duties in respect of home to school transport.

Contextual and background information

10. The County Council provides transport assistance for some children to attend school. This statutory service is largely provided to children attending their catchment school but living over two or three miles (depending on age) away from school, as well as specialist Home to School Transport (HtST) for Hampshire children with Special Education Needs and/or disabilities. In both circumstances, transport assistance is provided where children meet national eligibility criteria.
11. The County Council has recently sought residents' views on ways in which it could balance its budget. £34 million (2021-22) is currently spent per financial year on providing HtST assistance to around 12,000 students. Of these, approximately 9,000 attend mainstream schools (at a cost of £9.5 million per annum) and 3,000 attend schools and colleges that provide for their Specialist Education Needs and/or disabilities (at a cost of £24 million per annum). The overall spend is under increasing pressure.
12. A key factor associated with the increase in the cost of delivering HtST services is the national growth of EHCPs following a change in legislation in 2014. In Hampshire, EHCPs are currently increasing at a rate of 10% per annum. Transport eligibility rules mean that the growing numbers of children with EHCPs results in increased demand for transport and, on occasions, more complex travel services. EHCP

growth, combined with a limited number of local specialist school places are often cited as key factors leading to additional costs.

13. At the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services Decision Day, on Friday 17th September 2021, it was agreed that a proposal to achieve cost savings from the current Home to School Transport budget could be developed.

Regulation/Statutory Duties

14. It is the responsibility of the Local Authority under the Education Act 1996 to provide home to school transport, free of charge to the user, for children of compulsory school age in certain circumstances as prescribed by the legislation.
15. Since the start of national austerity measures in 2010, central Government has significantly reduced its funding to the County Council. In response, the County Council has worked diligently to maximise efficiencies and cost savings, delivering sustainable services with less money. Through the Council's Transformation strategy, £560 million in recurring savings has been achieved over the past 10 years, whilst protecting the quality of services as far as possible and keeping Council Tax low. The savings programme (SP23) requires the Council to save a further £80 million; with the Children's Services Department required to make savings of £21 million.

Financial Context

16. Since 2008, the County Council has been changing the way it works to respond to continuing pressures on local government funding. In total, this has resulted in savings of over £560 million being removed from the budget in the last 13 years. The County Council predicts it will need to find a further £80 million in the next two years, bringing the cumulative recurring saving to £640 million.
17. Each successive transformation programme has become more difficult to deliver, as the potential to achieve further permanent cost reductions through early intervention, demand management and prevention approaches is reduced. Given the level of savings already achieved and the shortened timescales for delivery, the Saving Programme to 2023 (SP23) will focus primarily on services that may be reduced or stopped across the council.
18. Prior to the Coronavirus pandemic, the County Council was already under financial pressure following a decade of national funding restrictions. Over the upcoming two financial years (2022/23) and (2023/24) the County Council faces a further budget shortfall totalling at least £80 million. However, demand for local services, particularly social care, is increasing.

19. Local authorities are required to deliver a balanced budget and it is necessary for the authority to decide what services the County Council provides, and how these services are provided, whilst meeting assessed needs and statutory obligations. It is now more challenging to maintain the full range of services that residents have previously accessed at a reduced cost.
20. This proposal seeks to save £986,000 by re-organising the way transport provision is provided to SEND children as outlined in section 4 below. The proposals form part of a wider SP23 Home to School Transport programme aiming to achieve £2.5 million savings.

Permission to consult on the following proposals

Permission is sought to consult on the following two proposals:

21. Proposal One: Consolidation of Pick Up and Drop Off Points
- Children attending mainstream schools are collected at pick up points and returned to drop off points. Some children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities do access their school transport from a designated pick up and drop off point but most arrangements for children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities are arranged door to door, i.e. to and from their home address.
 - Approximately 3,000 children with SEN have a local authority funded transport arrangement which in turn requires the use of thousands of individual pick-up points every day.
 - It is proposed to increase the number of children with SEND who are collected and returned to a shared designated safe place in situations where there are multiple children who commence their journey in a local area.
 - This type of travel arrangement is more closely aligned to mainstream transport and may support a strength-based approach enabling more independent travel amongst young people.
 - This would require most children using this service to join their transport at a designated safe pick-up point. They may need to be accompanied, as necessary, by parents/carers. The pick-up point could be up to a maximum of 1 mile from the home address.
 - The Home to School Transport Policy would be amended to reflect that the HtST service offered will be either from a designated pick up and drop off point or a child's home. [The draft policy is provided annexed as appendix 1 of this report]
22. Proposal Two: increased number of journeys serving multiple schools (and age groups), including routes that serve both mainstream & special schools and colleges
- At present the majority of journeys (approximately 1,540 out of 1,600) service a single designated school/college. There are instances where primary, secondary and post 16 schools/colleges are co-located, or are located a short distance from one another.
 - There are instances where primary, secondary and Post 16

schools/colleges are either on a shared campus or are located just a short distance from one another.

- The proposal is that future transport is to be arranged based on the geographical origin and destination of a number of children. This could mean that a single vehicle would pick up children who live in one area but are travelling to multiple schools and colleges. Those schools and colleges may be a mix of mainstream and specialist settings.
- The children on these journeys may be at different stages in their education, and the revised journeys could service primary, secondary and post 16 schools/colleges.
- For some service users this may mean the duration of the journey or distance to and from school may change. All journeys would be planned applying the maximum recommended journey times of 45 mins for a primary age pupil and 75 minutes for a secondary phase pupil.
- The re-organisation of transport, with a greater emphasis on geography, could/would increase the value for money that is achieved by the County Council in its contracting arrangements. This is because there would be fewer vehicles needed and maximising the use of purchased capacity of vehicles.

23. The two proposals outlined above would assist the County Council to reduce the cost per child to provide school transport. A focus on unit cost is necessary because:

- The County Council provides transport to school for approximately 12,000 eligible children in Hampshire. Although overall numbers using the service have not increased, the unit costs of HtST have increased.
- The County Council currently spends £34 million on HtST, of which 70% relates to transport for SEN children. In order to make the £986,000 savings required in HtST, the County Council must look at ways to deliver mainstream and SEN transport more efficiently.
- The Association of Transport Co-ordinating Officers (ATCO) passenger transport survey 2020 identifies that whilst mainstream travel (compulsory school age) spend across all English counties has increased on average 0.2% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, SEN travel has seen the average cost per child increase by 12% during the same period.
- A key factor associated with the increase in cost is the national growth of EHCP's, which are currently increasing at a rate of 10% per annum and is anticipated to continue until 2025.
- Demand for HtST in Hampshire arises from a combination of demand for mainstream transport in the general population and the rise in children with EHCPs. The current forecast contained within HCC's Medium Term Financial Strategy predicts that requests for HtST will increase by 194 children with an EHCP (a growth rate of 7%) in 2021/22.
- Growth of 194 children would add further costs of approximately £1.5 million per annum.
- The findings based on unit cost analysis (based on ATCO report

2019/20) place Hampshire 10th out of 17 Local Authorities with a unit cost of £7,501 per SEN child against an average of £7,349.

- Authorities such as Kent and Essex County Council are achieving significantly lower unit costs of £5,568 and £4,590 respectively.
- Essex County Council is a comparable Local Authority to Hampshire, with a similar number of mainstream and children with SEN in receipt of HtST provision, a similar rural and urban demographic and similar number of districts.

24. An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) will be carried out with the consultation findings report. The initial EIA is available online at: www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/about-cs/cs-equality-diversity.htm. Link to SP23 EIA.

Other Efficiency Savings

25. The HtST service has been developing SP23 proposals to secure savings of £2.5M following learning and insight gained from other lower cost local authorities. The proposed changes may include:
- A shift to a commissioning model that would include customer contact from families, schools and children being handled by the operator rather than the HtST service.
 - Reduction in directly contracted suppliers (potential reduction from 1,300 to 300).
 - Greater use of supply chain to provide school escorts rather than escorts employed by the County Council.

Engagement and process for consultation

26. The consultation would seek views on the proposals to make changes to the way that the transport needs of eligible children are met by the County Council. These changes would affect eligible children and young people, including those attending mainstream schools, and those attending special schools.
27. It is proposed that an eight-week consultation be undertaken, commencing from 31st January 2022 to 27th March 2022. During this time, views would be sought, including those of service users, their parents or carers, staff, providers, schools and other stakeholders.
28. The consultation would gather views through both online and paper questionnaires. The consultation would be published on the County Council's website at: www.hants.gov.uk/consultations. An Easy-Read version of the consultation document would also be made available.
29. Children and young people, their parents or carers, and other stakeholders would also have the opportunity to attend consultation events. These events would be advertised on the County Council's consultation webpage, in press releases and using the County Council's social media channels.

30. Providers of school transport and other stakeholders would be contacted by the County Council about the consultation to make them aware of the proposals.
31. If it is agreed to undertake a public consultation on the proposed changes to Home to School Transport, findings would be published in a report to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, for a decision by 12th July 2022. Outcomes from the consultation would also be used to update the Equality Impact Assessment, presented to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services.
32. Further details of the proposals and public consultation information pack can be found in Integral Appendix Two.

Legal implications

33. The Home to School Transport statutory guidance published by the Department for Education states that Local Authorities should consult on changes to policy. A consultation is proposed that will meet that requirement and would introduce changes from September 2022.
34. The Post 16 Home to School Transport Policy Statement includes the use of pick-up and drop-off points when organising transport for students with Special Educational Needs. That must be consulted upon and determined each year; that consultation will be carried out to meet the statutory timetable to establish the 2022/23 Post 16 Policy.

Recommendation(s)

35. That the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services:
 - Gives approval to go out to public consultation on the proposals to make changes to the organisation and delivery of Home to School Transport services with a further report setting out the findings of the consultation to be brought by 12th July 2022.

Climate Change Impact Assessment

36. 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. The tools would be applied following the outcome of the consultation.

**CORPORATE OR LEGAL
INFORMATION:**

Links to the Corporate Strategy

Hampshire safer and more secure for all:	Yes
Maximising well-being	Yes
Enhancing our quality of place:	No

Other Significant Links

Links to previous Member decisions:		
<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>
Executive Member for Children's Services		
Proposed changes to the Home to School Transport Policy (2021)	https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=1415	18/03/2020
Cabinet		
Children and Young People's Select Committee		
Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives		
<u>Title</u>		<u>Date</u>

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

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

Document

Location

None

**EQUALITY IMPACT
ASSESSMENT**

1. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

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

2. Climate Change:

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

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

PROPOSED HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT ENTITLEMENT POLICY

EFFECTIVE FROM SEPTEMBER 2022

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1. BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE POLICY

- 1.1. The policy sets out the legal responsibilities that Hampshire County Council (HCC) has in order to provide assistance with transport to school or other education setting for children living in the HCC local authority administrative area. It also supports HCC's sustainable school travel strategy ¹.
- 1.2. This policy reflects the requirements of the Education Act 1996 and the Education and Inspections Act 2006. It also complies with the Department for Education's statutory guidance issued in July 2014².
- 1.3. The changes to the previous policy (September 2014 (Updated)), effective from September 2018, are:
 - Withdrawal of free transport for nursery children with SEN attending nursery placements; and
 - Implementation of charges where transport is provided as an exception to the policy.

Further changes that are effective from September 2019 are:

 - *Removal of free transport for Reception age children until they are of compulsory school age (term after fifth birthday); and*
 - *Removal of free transport where this applies to the increased walking distance from two to three miles with effect from a child's eighth birthday.*
- 1.4. Charges for transport arrangements are set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.5. The process for appeals is set out in Appendix 2.
- 1.6. Arrangements for post-16 age (sixth form) student transport are set out in a separate annual transport policy statement that is published by 31 May each year.

2. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR TRANSPORTING CHILDREN TO/FROM SCHOOL

¹ <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/school-travel-strategy>

² Home to school travel and transport guidance

- 2.1. Most parents/carers take their children to and from school. Where their child has a school place parents have a legal duty and a responsibility to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that their child of compulsory school age attends school regularly.
- 2.2. Hampshire County Council (HCC) has a statutory duty to make arrangements to provide **free** home to school transport for '**eligible children**' (**defined in para 3.1) only.**

3. DEFINITION OF 'ELIGIBLE CHILDREN'.

3.1. Eligible children are defined³ as children of compulsory school age (defined in para 4.3):

- who attend their nearest or catchment school which is beyond the statutory walking distance.
- who, because of their special educational needs, disability or mobility problems cannot reasonably be expected to walk to their school.
- whose route to the nearest suitable school is unsafe.
- children entitled to free school meals or whose parents receive the maximum level of Working Families Tax Credit (subject to a distance requirement).

3.2. All eligible children are entitled to free transport to/from school at the beginning and end of the normal school day.

4. 'ELIGIBLE CHILDREN' - EXPLANATION OF RELEVANT FACTORS.

4.1. As a general rule, HCC will only make provision for **free** transport for the children referenced set out above.

4.2. The following paragraphs explain the eligibility for free transport for **eligible children only** in more detail.

Compulsory school age

4.3. Children are of compulsory school age from the beginning of the term following their fifth birthday (*or from their fifth birthday if it falls on 31 August, 31 December or 31 March*) until the last Friday in June of the academic year in which they reach 16 years of age.

³ Schedule 35b of the Education Act 1996

(N.B. Transport will continue to be provided (throughout academic year 2019/20) for children in Year R who aren't yet of compulsory school age but, with effect from September 2019, transport will only be provided for children in year R who are of compulsory school age.)

Statutory walking distances⁴

4.4. For pupils of compulsory school age, transport is provided if their nearest suitable or catchment school, measured from the child's home to the nearest available entrance to the school grounds', is:

- Beyond two miles (if below the age of eight); or
- Beyond three miles (if aged between eight and 16).

4.5. An eight-year old living between two and three miles from their school ceases to be an eligible child on their 8th birthday. Transport will continue to be provided for such children to the end of the 2019/20 academic year but with effect from September 2019 transport will be withdrawn on their 8th birthday.

4.6. These are the statutory walking distances prescribed by legislation. However, different walking distances apply in respect of children who are entitled to free school meals or whose parents receive the maximum level of working tax credit (see paragraph 4.8).

4.7. When determining whether a non-catchment school qualifies as a nearer school distances greater than the statutory walking distances will be measured on 'road routes', passable for a suitable motorised vehicle.

Extended rights eligibility

4.7 Children entitled to free school meals or whose parents receive the maximum level of Working Families Tax Credit

The following distance criteria will apply:

- The nearest suitable school is beyond two miles, by the nearest walking route (for children over the age of eight and under 11); or
- The school is between two miles (nearest walking route) and six miles (by road) (if aged 11 to 16 and there are not three or more suitable nearer schools); or
- The school is between two miles (nearest walking route) and 15 miles (by road) and is the nearest school preferred on the grounds of religion or belief (aged 11 to 16).

Unsafe routes

⁴ Statutory walking distance defined in Section 444(5) of the Education Act 1996

4.8. Transport arrangements will be made for children of compulsory school age who cannot reasonably be expected to walk to the nearest suitable school because the nature of the route is deemed unsafe to walk.

4.9. National Road Safety Guidelines are in place for the assessment of routes. Officers apply the guidelines to determine the nature – safe or otherwise - of any walking routes.

Special educational needs (SEN), a disability or mobility problems

4.10. A child of compulsory school age with special educational needs, a disability or mobility problems **who cannot reasonably be expected to walk to school**, will receive free school transport, regardless of distance.

4.11. Eligibility is assessed on an individual basis, which includes the following:

- The child must be attending the nearest designated catchment area school, a nearer school, or the nearest school with a place or is attending the nearest appropriate school as determined by the Special Educational Needs (SEN) service.
- By reason of their SEN, a disability or mobility problem (including temporary medical conditions) the child cannot reasonably be expected to walk to school
- Eligibility will be assessed on an individual basis and any evidence submitted e.g. from a medical practitioner will be taken into consideration.

Primary Age Siblings

4.12. In the case of children with SEN, a disability or mobility problems (see paragraph 4.10), transport will be provided where there is a need for primary age sibling(s) to be taken to other school(s), provided that the school(s) is/are the catchment area school(s), or a nearer school or next nearest school. Also, it would need to be shown that the timing of the school day or the direction of the other school(s) would prevent the parent or carer from accompanying the child(ren).

Accompaniment

4.13. In determining whether a child cannot reasonably be expected to walk for the purposes of 'special educational needs, a disability or mobility problems eligibility', 'unsafe route eligibility', **or to utilise a specified pick up and drop off point**, HCC will consider whether the child could reasonably be expected to walk if accompanied and, if so, whether the child's parent/carers can reasonably be expected to accompany the child. This will take into account the age of the child and whether one would ordinarily expect a child of that age to be accompanied on that journey.

4.14. The general expectation is that a child will be accompanied by a parent or carer where necessary, unless there is good reason why it is not reasonable to expect the parent or carer to do so.

4.15. If a parent or carer submits evidence that they are unable to accompany their child to school this will be assessed on an individual basis and any evidence submitted e.g. from a medical practitioner will be taken into consideration.

4.16. Any transport provision made will be reviewed to take into account the age of the child and the parent/carer's medical condition.

Definition of Home address

4.17. The home address will be that at which the child resides and spends the majority of his/her time. Occasionally a child will have more than one address, for example, because they live with parents who have different addresses. In this situation the address used for determining transport will be the one at which the child spends most of their time including weekends and school holidays as well as during the week. When the child lives at the other address they will not qualify for any transport arrangements other than the one provided from the primary home address.

Qualifying schools

4.18. The schools covered by this policy statement are: -

- community, foundation and voluntary schools including special schools;
- non-maintained special schools;
- pupil referral units (education centres)⁵;
- city technology colleges (CTC), city college for the technology of the Arts (CCTA), or academies, including free schools and University Technical Colleges (UTC); or
- for children with SEN, an independent school if it is the only school named in the child's Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), or if it is the nearest of two or more schools named in the EHCP as is not named on the basis of parental preference.

School choice

4.19. Where parents/carers apply for the designated catchment or a nearer school and the school is unable to offer a place, free transport will be offered to the next nearest school with a place available providing the distance criteria are met.

4.20. The pupil will remain entitled to transport to the next nearest school with a place until they leave the school or they move address.

Permanent exclusion

⁵ Where they are receiving education by virtue of arrangements made under section 19(1) of the Education Act 1996

4.21. Transport is provided for pupils who have been permanently excluded from school who attend a new school or Education Centre, subject to the statutory walking distance criteria being applied.

Suitability of arrangements

4.22. Transport arrangements will allow the child to reach school without undue stress, strain or difficulty. Shorter journey times are desirable in achieving this. As a guide, maximum journey times should be 45 minutes for primary school age children and 75 minutes for secondary school age children. An escort will be provided on SEN transport when required, based on the needs of the students travelling.

4.23. The most economic form of transport available will be provided, having due regard to the availability of the transport as determined by the Passenger Transport Group (PTG) of HCC and the maturity, health or special needs of the pupil, as determined by the Head of Transport in Children's Services Department.

4.24. In certain circumstances, the most suitable arrangement with parents' consent might be for the parents/carers to provide the transport, for which an allowance, currently 35p per mile, will be paid.

4.25 **Transport will either be provided from designated pick-up and drop-off points or from a child's home address, a decision as to which will be made using the criteria in 4.22 and 4.23. Designated pick-up or drop-off points will be no further than 1 mile walking distance from a child's home address.**

5. DISCRETIONARY TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS – CHARGEABLE

5.1. This section sets out the limited circumstances in which HCC will use its discretionary powers (under Section 508C of the Act) for children who are not entitled to free transport (as set out under Section 4 of this policy above).

5.2. Where this discretion is used there will usually be a charge for the transport provided, as shown in Appendix 1

5.3. All arrangements within this section will be time-limited. At the end of the specified period, parents will need to re-apply.

Concessionary travel (privilege place scheme)

5.4. A spare place on a contract vehicle may be offered to a child who is not entitled to transport assistance. It will be withdrawn if it becomes clear that it is needed by an entitled child or if re-tendering or re-planning changes the route or reduces the number of concessionary seats. A flat rate charge will be made, (set annually by HCC), except where the child being transported is entitled to free school meals or the family is in receipt of the maximum level of working tax

credit. Parents must make their own arrangements for the pupil to travel to the nearest existing pick-up point on the route.

Part-time attendance

5.5 This will not normally be supported with a transport arrangement. Transport may be provided to facilitate part-time attendance where a child is convalescing following medical treatment or illness. The child's progress will be reviewed at least on a termly basis. This is a discretionary arrangement and may be subject to the charge in Appendix 1.

Journey times of more than 75 minutes

5.6 Unusually there may be situations where a journey time of more than 75 minutes is required, These may occur in transport:

- to church secondary schools;
- to special schools;
- to pupil referral units (Education Centres);
- for pupils attending their next nearest school with an available place because no place available at designated catchment area school or nearest school; and
- for pupils attending out of county residential schools.

Religion or belief

5.7 Under the extended rights eligibility (para 4.7), there is entitlement to free transport for children aged 11 to 16 attending the nearest school preferred on the grounds of religion or belief. Where this criterion does not apply, other arrangements, in line with policy or as an exception may be made.

6 CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE TRANSPORT WILL NOT BE PROVIDED

6.1 Transport will not be provided in circumstances other than those set out above for eligible children and where discretionary arrangements are made.

6.2 Specific examples of where transport will not be provided are:

- Temporary address. Transport will not be provided from a temporary address to a school that is not the designated catchment area or nearest school for that address.
- Journeys to and from other destinations. Transport is not offered to or from points other than the school/ education centre and home or pick up/drop off points.
- Victims of bullying. Dealing with bullying should be fully explored with the current school. If parents decide to move their child's school due to

dissatisfaction with their current school then there is no entitlement to free school transport

- To or from pick-up and drop-off points. Except as outlined in paragraph 4.25.
- Unacceptable behaviour of a pupil, as determined by the transport provider/operator and/or escort (where applicable).
- To take account of work/business commitments or domestic difficulties of parents/carers.
- To accommodate attendance at after school activities or for arrival at start times other than the usual start time for the school.

7. OTHER ISSUES

Withdrawal of Assistance

7.1. Where the home to school transport policy is changed and the level of discretionary provision reduced, transport may be withdrawn from children who are currently receiving assistance. In these cases, a reasonable notice period will be given, i.e. in optimum time to enable parents to make informed decisions about their children's education. Any change of policy will be subject to a period of consultation with those affected.

Delays

7.2. Where a delay occurs in providing transport which is over and above the normal operational timescale for doing so and the application for transport has been submitted in good time (with full information), reimbursement may be made to cover expenses incurred (upon production of evidence of expenditure) from the date from which transport would otherwise have been provided. Such reimbursement will be for use of the most cost effective type of transport.

7.3. In the case of entitlement being granted upon appeal, reimbursement may be made of expenses incurred upon production of evidence of expenditure from the date upon which the appeal was lodged or, if this falls within a school holiday period, from the start of the following term or half-term.

Errors

7.4 Where assistance is found to have been granted in error, notice of one full term will normally be given that assistance will be withdrawn to allow families to make other arrangements.

7.5 Where entitlement has been denied in error, transport will be arranged as soon as possible and consideration will be given to reimbursing parents retrospectively, with a time limit of the start of the academic year in which the error was discovered.

Complaints/Appeals

- 7.6 The County Council takes all complaints seriously and has a complaints procedure to ensure they are investigated and, where possible, resolved. A copy of the procedure is available upon request.
- 7.7 People are encouraged to raise their concerns using the appropriate contacts. Where necessary, complaints will be considered at a more senior level to ensure every effort is made to resolve the issue.
- 7.8 Parents wishing to make an appeal regarding a transport entitlement decision or subsequent transport arrangements should write to the Head of Information Transport and Admissions, Children's Services Department, Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8UG. The appeals process is provided in Appendix 3

Contacts

- 7.9 Please visit the Home to School Transport page on the County Council's website (Hantsweb) for up to date contact information.
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/education/schools/school-transport.htm>

Schedule of Charges for Exceptional Arrangements

Concessionary travel (privilege place scheme)

To be reviewed annually:

Distance to travel	Annual charge
Up to 5 miles	£600
5.01 miles to 7.5 miles	£831
7.51 miles to 10 miles	£1,164
Over 10 miles	£1,330

Waived for families when the travelling child is in receipt of FSM on the grounds of low income.

Exceptions to Policy

To be reviewed annually:

The following charges apply based on the price of the arrangement. The arrangement will be time limited and so the charge for exceptional arrangements can be related to the offer. The annual charges presented below can be pro-rata based on the length (in weeks) of the actual arrangement. The charge will be waived for families when the travelling child is in receipt of FSM on the grounds of low income

Distance to travel	Annual charge
Up to 5 miles	£600
5.01 miles to 7.5 miles	£831
7.51 miles to 10 miles	£1,164
Over 10 miles	£1,330

Appendix 2

Home to School Transport - Review/Appeals Process

Parents who wish to challenge a decision about:

- the transport arrangements offered;
- their child's eligibility;
- the distance measurement in relation to statutory walking distances; and
- the safety of the route

may do so by writing to The Transport Team, Elizabeth II Court North (2nd Floor), Children's Services Department, Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8UG.

In the first instance a case will be reviewed by a Senior Officer.

In cases against refusal of a transport service there may be a further appeal to an Independent Appeal Panel.

For concerns about the transport arrangement offered a senior officer outside of the School Transport Team and holding a comprehensive understanding of the transport policy and legislative framework will make decisions on appeals against offers of transport.

Stage one: Review by a Senior Officer

- A parent has 20 working days from receipt of the local authority's home to school transport decision to make a written request asking for a review of the decision.
- The written request should detail why the parent believes the decision should be reviewed and give details of any personal and/or family circumstances the parent believes should be considered when the decision is reviewed.
- Within 20 working days of receipt of the parent's written request a senior officer reviews the original decision and sends the parent a detailed written notification of the outcome of their review, setting out:
 - the nature of the decision reached;
 - how the review was conducted (including the standard followed e.g. Road Safety GB);

Stage two: Review by an independent appeal panel, where it applies.

A parent has 20 working days from receipt of the local authority's stage one written decision notification to make a written request to escalate the matter to stage two.

Within 40 working days of receipt of the parents request an independent appeal panel will consider written and verbal representations from both the parent and officers involved in the case and give a detailed written notification of the outcome (within 5 working days), setting out:

- the nature of the decision reached;
- how the review was conducted (including the standard followed e.g. Road Safety GB);
- information about other departments and/or agencies that were consulted as part of the process;
- what factors were considered;
- the rationale for the decision reached; and
- information about the parent's right to put the matter to the Local Government Ombudsman (see below).

The independent appeal panel members will be independent of the original decision making process (but are not required to be independent of the local authority) and suitably experienced (at the discretion of the local authority), to ensure a balance is achieved between meeting the needs of the parents and the local authority, and that road safety requirements are complied with and no child is placed at unnecessary risk.

Local Government Ombudsman There is a right of complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman, but only if complainants consider that there was a failure to comply with the procedural rules or if there are any other irregularities in the way the appeal has been handled. If the complainant considers the decision of the independent panel to be flawed on public law grounds, the complainant may also apply for judicial review.

Consultation on proposed changes to Home to School Transport, including a change to policy

Public Consultation

31 January 2022 – 27 March 2022

Version 6

This information, the questionnaire and report can be requested in alternative languages and formats such as easy-read, large print and Braille, by e-mailing: school.transport@hants.gov.uk or by calling: Tel: 0300 555 1384
03 calls are usually included in most landline and mobile call packages and if not, are charged at no more than calls to normal home or business landlines

When you have finished with this document, please share it with someone else so that they too can respond

Introduction

Hampshire County Council is seeking residents' and stakeholders' views on proposed changes to the delivery of Home to School Transport Services for children and young people, including those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

These changes may affect pupils of all ages, attending both mainstream and specialist schools. The proposed changes reflect best practice by other local authorities and would provide opportunities for mixing of pupils across different age groups, and those in mainstream and specialist settings, as well increasing the use of safe, co-ordinated pick-up and drop-off points for pupils with SEND.

While the Council is not proposing changing the eligibility criteria for receiving Home to School Transport, or removing the service from existing service users, it is proposing changes that would affect new applications for transport from September 2022 and affect existing arrangements in the future.

The Council is required by law to consult on any changes to its Home to School Transport policies. Post-16 Transport policy is consulted on annually through a separate process and is not covered by this consultation.

The consultation is open from Monday 31 January 2022 and closes at 11:59pm on

Sunday 27 March 2022.

Background and Context

In Summer 2021 the Council consulted the public on how it could balance its budget (www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/consultations/balancing-the-budget). Subsequently, the savings programme to 2023 (SP23) was agreed by the Council's Cabinet in October 2021. It requires the Council to save at least £80 million by April 2023, including £21 million in savings from the Children's Services Budget. The proposed changes in the organisation and delivery of the Home to School Transport Service aims to contribute £2.5 million towards this target.

Some suggestions were made in the Budget Consultation around the School Transport Service, including improving service efficiency by increasing capacity of vehicles, making greater use of public transport, the voluntary sector, and private operators, and increasing charges and means testing for service users. It was also suggested that eligibility criteria for the service could be changed. The Council has considered these suggestions, some of which would not be permissible under legislation, when developing the proposals in this consultation.

In the 2021 financial year £34 million was spent on providing Home to School and Post-16 Transport to around 12,000 children and young people. Of these, 9,000 attended mainstream schools (at a cost of around £10 million per year) and 3,000 attended schools and colleges that provide for their SEND (at a cost of around £24 million per year). Service demand, and costs, are increasing and the County Council wishes to use this budget more efficiently.

Cost comparisons in the table below⁶ show that other local authorities, including Kent and Essex County Council, arrange transport for children and young people with SEND at a lower cost. This is achieved through more cost-effective models of transport delivery including:

- increasing the number of co-ordinated pick-up points where it is safe to do so;
- arranging transport that serves pupils of different age groups together (mixing primary, secondary, and post-16 pupils); and
- arranging transport that serves both mainstream pupils, and pupils with SEND, together.

Comparative costs are shown below:

Authority	Annual transport cost per pupil with SEND 2019/20
Hampshire County Council	£7,501
National Average	£7,286
Kent County Council	£5,568
Essex County Council	£4,590

Essex County Council and Kent County Council are comparable local authorities to Hampshire County Council, as they are similar in terms of supporting significant numbers of children with and without SEND, with Home to School Transport provision. They also have a similar rural and urban population mix, and a similar number of districts.

⁶ Association of Transport Coordinating Officer (ATCO) benchmarking unit cost analysis 2019/20.

Nationally, the number of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children with SEND are currently increasing at a rate of 10% per annum. This is leading to higher demand for Home to School Transport and, on many occasions, for more complex support being necessary. This, combined with higher demand for specialist school places, is leading to additional costs.

Hampshire County Council's consultation policy

The County Council is committed to five principles of consultation, which are:

- to consult on key issues and proposals;
- to consult in good time;
- to be inclusive but with clear and appropriate limits;
- to consult using clear, simple information; and
- to ensure that responses are taken into account when decisions are made.

Why your views are important

It is important to the County Council that the views of parents, carers, and children and young people who may be affected by the proposals are carefully considered to ensure that the service continues to meet the needs of its users. Feedback is also sought from Hampshire residents and other interested stakeholders.

The findings of the consultation will be published and presented to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services and Young People later in 2022. Feedback will help to inform any decision by the County Council on the proposed changes to the Home to School Transport policy and how transport assistance is delivered.

How to have your say

Open Public Consultation

You are invited to give your views on the proposals to changes to the way in which transport assistance is arranged and delivered. You can do this by using the online Response Form at www.hants.gov.uk/school-transport-consultation. The Information Pack and Response Form, along with Easy Read versions of both documents, are available to download and print from the consultation webpage.

If you require a paper copy of the Information Pack or the Response Form, a copy in another language or format (such as audio, large print or Braille), or if you have any queries about the consultation, please email school.transport@hants.gov.uk, or call: 0300 555 1384*.

You can also email your response directly to Hampshire County Council using the email address school.transport@hants.gov.uk. You can also use the pre-paid envelope if you have been provided one to respond; if you do not have a pre-paid envelope then you can send your response by post to Freepost HAMPSHIRE. (Please also write IEU FM09 School Transport Consultation on the back of the envelope).

You can view the Privacy Notice for this consultation, which explains how we will use your information, how this will be stored, and for how long we will keep it, on the consultation web page at www.hants.gov.uk/school-transport-consultation.

The consultation is open from 31 January 2022 and closes at 11:59pm on 27 March 2022. Please note that responses received after this date will not be included in the findings report.

*03 calls are usually included in most landline and mobile call packages and if not, are charged at no more than calls to normal home or business landlines.

Consultation information events

Children and young people, their parents and carers, and other stakeholders will also have the opportunity to attend consultation events to get more information on the proposals. These events will be advertised on the County Council's consultation webpage (www.hants.gov.uk/school-transport-consultation), in press releases and using the County Council's social media channels.

About the School Transport Service

Home to School Transport Service

The County Council currently arranges daily Home to School Transport for about 12,000 children and young people. Of these, 9,000 attend mainstream school places and 3,000 attend places that provide for their SEND.

Information on the Home to School Transport Service, eligibility criteria, and the application process is available at:

www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/schooltransport.

The County Council is required by law to provide Home to School Transport support, free of charge, to all children and young people of compulsory school age who meet the nationally set distance criteria, where any of the following apply:

- The child is of compulsory school age but under eight years old, and they attend the nearest catchment school or one that is nearer to their home, and the shortest available walking route is more than two miles.
- The child is eight years old or over, but not above compulsory school age, and they attend the nearest catchment school or one that is nearer to their home, where the shortest available walking route is more than three miles (this is reduced to more than two miles if the child meets low-income criteria).
- Parents or carers apply for a place at the designated catchment school and a place is not available. In this situation, Home to School Transport assistance would be offered to the next closest school with an available place if the walking distance criteria above are met.
- The walking route to school is classified as an 'unsafe walking route'.
- The child or young person has SEND and meets the distance criteria described above for Home to School Transport. This also applies where, for reasons of their Special Educational Needs, disabilities or mobility problems, such children and young people cannot reasonably be expected to walk to their nearest suitable school.
- The child or young person is entitled to free school meals or their parents are in receipt of maximum Working Tax Credit and either:
 - the nearest suitable school is beyond 2 miles (if aged 8-11);
 - the school is between 2 and 6 miles (if aged 11-16 and there are not three or more suitable nearer schools); or
 - the school is between 2 and 15 miles and is the nearest school preferred on the grounds of religion or belief (if aged 11-16).

Discretionary provision can also be provided for some exceptional circumstances.

The proposals in this consultation

There are two proposals that are being put forward to deliver Home to School Transport more efficiently. These are to:

- increase the use of safe, co-ordinated pick-up and drop-off points; and
- arrange journeys to more commonly serve multiple schools, colleges, and age groups, including journeys that serve mainstream schools, special schools, and colleges.

These changes would allow for increased use of efficient transport planning modes and a review of door-to-door pick-ups, with potential to move to greater use of co-ordinated safe collection points where appropriate. They would also allow for the mixing of children and young people in primary, secondary, and post-16 phases of education, in both mainstream and special school settings, where this could be safe and appropriate.

The proposals in this consultation would deliver around £986,000 of the £2.5 million total savings target for the School Transport Service, with other savings to administrative and back-office functions (that are not part of this consultation) delivering the rest.

Proposal One: Increasing the use of safe, co-ordinated pick-up and drop-off points

What is the current situation?

Transport for children and young people with SEND is currently arranged on a door-to-door basis in most cases, although collective pick-up and drop-off points are used in some services to secondary-phase special schools. A consequence of these arrangements is that there are 2,400 individual pick-up points used every day, to collect 3,000 pupils with SEND.

In contrast, transport for children and young people in mainstream settings is generally arranged from safe, co-ordinated pick-up and drop-off points.

What is being proposed?

It is proposed that children and/or young people are picked up and dropped off at a single nominated and designated safe location, instead of their home address, where:

- multiple children and/or young people in receipt of transport assistance are living in close proximity, or
- the child or young person lives within a mile of a more efficient place for the transport provider to use as a pick-up and drop-off point.

Why is this being proposed?

The proposed change would allow for more efficient school journeys by combining multiple pick-ups and drop-offs. This would lead to a reduction in the total number of individual journeys organised and estimated cost savings of approximately £200,000 per year (based on cautious estimates). The proposed change would also reduce school transport traffic congestion.

This type of travel arrangement would be more similar to mainstream transport provision and may support more independent travel for children and young people with SEND, promoting healthy lifestyles and wellbeing, and preparing them for adulthood.

How would this be implemented?

If this proposal is agreed, it is anticipated that changes would be introduced from the beginning of the Autumn Term in September 2022. All new Home to School Transport arrangements made after this date would be made under this policy. Existing transport arrangements with pick-ups and drop-offs at home addresses would be reviewed over the 2022/23 school year, and where appropriate would be moved to consolidated pick-up and drop-off points, with an estimated 300 current service users affected by this review.

A change to the Home to School Transport Policy is proposed to specify that Home to School Transport could be provided either from designated pick-up and drop-off points, or from a child's home address. The decision would be based on the needs of the child or young person with the aim of arranging the most economically efficient means of transport using the criteria in 4.22 and 4.23 of the Home to School Transport Policy, at www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/schooltransport/parent-carer/eligibility.

It is proposed that designated pick-up or drop-off points would be no further than 1 mile walking distance from a child's or young person's home address. The journey from the home to the pick-up point would be considered for safety and whether it is reasonable to expect the pupil to walk that distance, accompanied as necessary by an adult.

What would be the impact of this change on service users?

There would be a greater impact on children with SEND, as they more commonly receive transport from their home address. In contrast, children in mainstream schools tend to already use safe, co-ordinated pick-up and drop-off points for their school transport, as detailed in this proposal.

More children and young people would join their transport arrangement at a designated safe pick-up point (such as a bus stop, or other suitable location). The pick-up point could be up to 1 mile from their home address and parents / carers would need to consider how their child could travel safely to the pick-up point.

Proposal Two: For journeys to more commonly serve multiple schools and colleges and age groups, including journeys that serve both mainstream and special schools and colleges

What is the current situation?

At present, the majority of journeys (approximately 1,540 out of 1,600) serve a single designated school or college. However, there are instances where primary, secondary,

and post-16 schools/colleges (including both mainstream and specialist settings) are either on a shared campus, or are located just a short distance from one another. In some cases multiple establishments could be served by a single journey.

What is being proposed?

That routes may visit multiple pick-up points and schools or colleges on the same journey, rather than taking the most direct route between a child or young person's pick-up location and their school address. This could mean that that a single vehicle would pick up multiple children and young people who live in an area, but who are in different age groups and are travelling to multiple schools and colleges, both in mainstream and specialist settings, where it is deemed safe to do so.

Why is this being proposed?

The re-organisation of transport, by planning journeys to serve areas rather than individual schools and colleges, would increase the value for money that is achieved by the County Council in its contracting arrangements. This is because there would be fewer vehicles needed, with each carrying, on average, more children and young people.

This proposal would deliver an estimated cost saving of around £786,000 per year to the school transport budget (based on cautious estimates) while still providing the service to the same children and young people.

How would this be implemented?

This proposal would be implemented by changing how journeys are planned, allowing journeys to visit multiple pick-up points and schools or colleges on the same journey. The changes would be introduced from September 2022. These would apply for any new transport arrangements from this point, and over time existing transport arrangements would be reviewed where appropriate in line with this added flexibility, with an estimated 2,200 children and young people affected by this review.

What would be the impact of this change on service users?

Journey times and distances for some children's and young people's journeys to and from school may increase if more than one school or college are to be served by a single journey. However, all journeys would stay within the statutory guidelines around the maximum acceptable duration - of up to 45 minutes for children in primary education, and up to 75 minutes for children and young people in secondary education. This merging of journeys to serve areas, rather than individual schools and colleges, may lead to a mixing of age groups (primary, secondary, and post-16 students) on a single journey. In addition, children and young people with SEND could mix with mainstream pupils on merged journeys.

Options considered, but not currently proposed

There are a range of statutory obligations which the County Council must meet in relation to the provision of Home to School Transport, which have restricted the options that could be considered in this consultation.

The County Council is not allowed to charge for, or to means test, the provision of school transport for eligible children and young people where the service is provided under the Council's statutory duty.

Eligibility criteria are also set by central government, and as such cannot be considered for service changes.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. If these proposals are agreed when would changes be implemented?

The findings of this consultation will be reported back to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services later in 2022. Following the results of the public consultation, if agreed, the changes may take effect from September 2022.

2. When would I know how these changes could impact my child(ren)?

If these proposals are agreed, and if your child(ren)'s transport is likely to change through their implementation, you would be advised by the Home to School Transport Team. You would be given a minimum of one month's notice of any changes.

3. What would happen if I could not get my child to a pick-up point, like a bus stop?

It would be the parents' or carers' responsibility to ensure they can get their child or young person to the designated pick and drop-off point, where it is safe and reasonable to do so based on the circumstances of the child or young person and the safety of the walking route.

4. What benefits would there be for my child in changing from home pick-up arrangements to a designated pick-up point?

The proposals would align transport for pupils with SEND with mainstream travel arrangements, which would enable children and young people, where suitable, to develop greater independence when travelling, provide more opportunities for social interaction during journeys, and help them to prepare for adult life.

Conclusion

You are invited to give your views on the proposals to changes to the way in which transport assistance is arranged and delivered. You can do this by using the online Response Form at www.hants.gov.uk/school-transport-consultation. The Information Pack and Response Form, along with Easy Read versions of both documents, are available to download and print from the consultation webpage.

If you require a paper copy of the Information Pack or the Response Form, a copy in another language or format (such as audio, large print or Braille), or if you have any queries about the consultation, please email school.transport@hants.gov.uk, or call: 0300 555 1384*.

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The findings from this consultation will be published and presented to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services for consideration of a decision on the proposed changes later in the year.

The consultation is open from 31 January 2022 and closes at 11:59pm on 27 March 2022. Please note that responses received after this date will not be included in the findings report.

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如果您希望以其他语言或格式接收本信息，请发送电子邮件至 insight@hants.gov.uk 或致电 0300 555 1375

താങ്കൾക്ക് ഈ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ മറ്റു ഭാഷയിൽ ലഭിക്കുവാൻ താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഇമെയിലിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഫോണിലോ ബന്ധപ്പെടുക

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Jeżeli potrzebują Państwo dostępu do tych informacji w innym języku lub formacie, prosimy o kontakt na adres email: insight@hants.gov.uk lub pod numerem telefonu: 0300 555 1375

Daca doriti informatii intr-o alta limba sau intr-un alt format, va rugam sa trimiteti un mesaj la adresa de e-mail: insight@hants.gov.uk sau sa sunati la numarul de telefon: 0300 555 1375

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Decision Report

Decision Maker:	Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Permission to consult on proposals for social care provision for overnight short breaks at Firvale Residential Respite Childrens Unit to remain closed
Report From:	Director of Children's Services

Contact name: Kieran Lyons, Head of County Services

Tel: 07718 146765

Email: kieran.lyons@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this paper is to request permission to consult on the proposal for social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Unit to remain closed. Firvale is a residential respite unit, in Basingstoke, for children who have a disability. The social care service operating from Firvale has been closed since the start of the Covid pandemic in March 2020.

Recommendation(s)

2. That the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services:
Gives approval to undertake a public consultation on the proposal for the social care provision at Firvale, a residential respite unit for children with disabilities, to remain closed. A further report setting out the findings of the consultation will be brought to the Executive Lead Member in the autumn of 2022.

Executive Summary

3. Social care provision at Firvale has been closed to service users since March 2020 because of restrictions implemented during the Coronavirus pandemic.
4. Hampshire County Council (HCC) work in partnership with Hampshire Hospitals Foundation NHS Trust (HHFT) to operate the respite unit, with HCC using five of the nine beds in Firvale to meet children's social care overnight respite needs and HHFT using the remaining four to meet health needs. HHFT have continued to use the Firvale site during the pandemic to deliver health services and they are exploring the potential future options for the use of the building. The Ofsted registered Firvale respite service has been closed for the duration of the pandemic.

5. To re-open HCC's registered respite service at Firvale (the five social care beds), the County Council would be required to provide three-months' notice to Ofsted. In addition, there would be an imminent requirement to fund a one-off maintenance programme. It is estimated that the County Council would be required to contribute £400,000 to these maintenance works within the building, and its grounds.
6. Works include the widening of doorways and the replacement of fire-safety doors within the building. These changes are needed to accommodate larger powered mobility aids and wheelchairs. Other on-site improvements include new gates and improved drainage of the driveway and parking areas.
7. Since the development of the residential estate which now surrounds Firvale, there have been increasing concerns about the loss of privacy, particularly the fact that some of the bedrooms and all the grounds are now overlooked by other properties. This has brought into question the ongoing suitability of the building to deliver residential respite services.
8. The consultation will seek the views of services users, stakeholders, the public and providers on the development of suitable alternative options for current and future users, which promote the best outcomes for children and young people and their families and reduce dependencies on services.
9. Should it be agreed that a consultation take place and if, following the consultation, the recommendation to not reopen the social care beds at Firvale is agreed by the Executive Member, social workers would work closely with affected families to put in place a package of care that met each individual's assessed needs.
10. There are 12 children who were allocated Overnight Respite (ONR) provision at Firvale, prior to the temporary closure in March 2020. In addition, there is a further cohort of 14 young people who have been awaiting ONR provision at Firvale during the pandemic. These children and families are receiving support to identify alternative care plans to meet their assessed social care needs during the ongoing temporary closure of Firvale.
11. The proposal for the social care beds at Firvale to remain closed is being made because:
 - The future delivery of respite provision will make greater use of the Hampshire Approach, Hampshire's strength-based approach. This approach aims to identify and develop the strengths of families, to address the underlying reasons that overnight respite may be required. For example, some children do not sleep well, and families use overnight respite to allow the rest of the family a good night's sleep. Tackling the sleep issue supports the child to remain at home and reduces the need to use traditional, residential respite provision;
 - Service users have experienced a loss of privacy within bedrooms and grounds because of recent adjoining building developments;

- There are significant costs associated with maintaining and upgrading Firvale. Required identified improvements and upgrades are estimated to cost the County Council £400,000;
 - Analysis confirms that greater value for money per bed per night can be achieved by working more closely with independent providers of respite services. The County Council wants to ensure that funding is directed to the children receiving the service, rather than infrastructure costs; and
 - As a result of under occupancy, for at least the last two years Firvale has not represented good value for money. Pre-pandemic the occupancy levels were in the region of 35%. Releasing some of the funds currently allocated to Firvale provision would enable the County Council to offer service users alternative options, whilst making savings.
12. If approved, the consultation will run for 10-weeks. During the consultation period, social workers will continue to work with the individual children and their families who accessed Firvale, prior to its temporary closure in March 2020.
 13. Engagement with these children and young people will be undertaken alongside their parents and carers who are directly affected by this proposal. It will explore what impact the proposals might have on them, and the range of options that may be available to meet their assessed needs.
 14. The consultation will seek to understand the views of other stakeholders, including the health services in Hampshire, external providers and members of HCC staff.
 15. 11 current HCC staff hold substantive roles at Firvale, all will be included in this consultation exercise. Since the closure of the social care provision at Firvale these colleagues have been on temporary reassignment to fulfil other roles within HCC Children's Services Department. A separate consultation is proposed for HCC staff employed at Firvale, to run in parallel with the public consultation. Contextual information.
 16. This proposed consultation relates only to the overnight respite provision at Firvale residential respite unit, run by the County Council, and registered with Ofsted. The proposal excludes services provided at Firvale by Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, other short break respite activities and services.

Overnight respite services for children with disabilities

17. The Breaks for Carers of Disabled Children Regulations 2011 places a duty on local authorities to provide a range of services for children who have a disability and their families which includes, "overnight care in the homes of disabled children or elsewhere." The County Council's offer for overnight respite is historically based on residential services, with some support in family homes and some using Specialist Respite Care (Care in the home of foster carers, recently

renamed, 'Home from Home').

18. Firvale is a residential respite unit. Until the onset of the coronavirus pandemic, Firvale provided overnight respite care for children and young people who have a disability. There are nine single children's bedrooms (five are used by HCC social care and four by HHFT), along with dining, sensory and play areas. When fully staffed, the maximum social care respite nights per annum is 1,815. Since 2019 approximately a third of available nights have been allocated.
19. Respite services are provided for eligible children between the ages of 5-18 who live at home with their parents or carers and who have been assessed and are approved for overnight respite.
20. Recent work with the Firvale Registered Manager and Disabled Children's Teams (DCT) has identified that, in addition to the 12 children who previously accessed social care respite services at Firvale, a further 14 children have been assessed as requiring respite, where Firvale had been identified as an appropriate option.
21. Work has been ongoing to identify suitable and meaningful alternatives for each of these children whilst Firvale has been temporarily closed. DCT social workers are actively working with affected children and their families to secure suitable and meaningful longer-term provision and services alongside the Commissioning Team in the Children's Services Department.
22. The DCT Social Work teams have confirmed that since the temporary closure of Firvale, some children have been found alternative provision which meets their needs; others are approaching adulthood and are transitioning to services provided by Adults Health and Care. There remains a small number of children for whom new provision is still to be identified. A summary table is provided below.

Children accessing ONR Firvale up until March 2020	
Alternative provision in place	4
Transition to Adult Health and Care	3
Alternative provision sought	5

Children on a waiting list for ONR provision at Firvale	
Alternative provision identified and/or in place	6
Alternative provision sought	8

23. To re-open HCC's registered respite service at Firvale (the five social care beds), the County Council would be required provide three-months' notice to Ofsted.
24. HCC will also need to invest an estimated additional £400,000 to fund a maintenance programme at Firvale, work includes widening doorways, installing new fire doors and improvement to gates and drainage.

25. The one-off investment cost described above does not alter or mitigate the question of the ongoing suitability of Firvale for social care provision, due to issues around loss of privacy as a result of the surrounding housing developments and Firvale being significantly overlooked.
26. When fully operational, Firvale has 20.6 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) HCC staff. Due to current vacancies, there are currently 11 members of staff employed to work at the unit. Since the closure of social care provision at Firvale in March 2020, these staff have been redeployed into a range of other roles across HCC's Childrens Services Department.
27. Should the social care provision at Firvale remain closed, appropriate permanent re-deployment opportunities will be sought to minimise compulsory redundancies.

Financial context

28. Since 2008, the County Council has been changing the way it works to respond to continuing pressures on local government funding. In total, this has resulted in savings of over £560 million being removed from the budget in the last 13 years. The County Council predicts it will need to find a further £80 million in the next two years, bringing the cumulative recurring saving to £640 million
29. Each successive transformation programme is becoming more difficult to deliver, as the potential to achieve further permanent cost reductions through early intervention, demand management and prevention approaches is reduced. Given the level of savings already achieved and the shortened timescales for delivery, the Saving Programme to 2023 (SP23) will focus primarily on services that may be reduced or stopped across the council.
30. Prior to the Coronavirus pandemic, Hampshire County Council was already under financial pressure following a decade of national funding reductions. Over the upcoming two financial years (2022/23 and 2023/24) the County Council faces a further budget shortfall totalling at least £80 million. However, the demand for local services, particularly social care, is increasing.
31. Local authorities are required to deliver a balanced budget and it is necessary for the authority to decide what services the County Council provides, and how these services are provided, whilst meeting assessed needs and statutory obligations. It is now more challenging to maintain the full range of services that residents have previously accessed at a reduced cost.
32. This proposal seeks to provide an ongoing saving of £450,000 to HCC and avoidance of a one-off cost of £400,000 to fund a programme of maintenance works within the building, and its grounds.

Permission to consult on proposals for social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Unit to remain closed.

33. Overnight respite is currently provided either in Firvale (the County Council residential respite unit in Basingstoke), is commissioned by the Council from external service providers primarily from the community and voluntary sector, is provided by Home from Home foster carers or, is commissioned by families using their Direct Payments.
34. Firvale provides overnight respite for a cohort of children with very complex needs. The table at paragraph 38 below sets out the overnight costs for Firvale and comparable costs with external service providers.
35. The Children's Services Commissioning team continue to work with social work teams and the external service provider market to identify and develop services that meet the needs of the children and families eligible for services. This work will continue before, during and after the consultation period. This includes an expansion of some existing external service provision as well as the potential to commission new services from external service providers.
36. The proposal to consult on the potential for social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Unit at Firvale to remain closed is based upon:
 - the ongoing discussions between the DCT social work teams and children and their families to establish existing and future requirements for respite provision to meet assessed need;
 - analysis that greater value for money can be achieved by working more closely with external service providers;
 - the need to engage with children and families who have accessed Firvale, to understand their concerns relating to the potential closure of the respite unit;
 - the need to understand the impact that the permanent closure of social care provision at Firvale could have for potential future service users;
 - the need to engage with respite providers, advocacy groups, schools and other stakeholders to build knowledge and understanding of the role that respite provision plays in the lives of
 - the need to seek the views of Hampshire residents about how to meet the assessed respite needs of children and their families with a reduced budget;

Delivering value

37. HCC must meet a range of statutory duties and must do so whilst achieving a balanced budget. The cost per night of delivering respite services at Firvale indicates that external service providers can deliver services at a lower cost than HCC.
38. The table below provides a comparison of average cost per bed per night between Firvale and external residential respite providers. Average unit rates are taken from the financial year April 2019 to March 2020.

Cost of overnight respite (per night, per child)	Care worker to child ratio¹	
	1:2	1:1
2020/21 cost (based on a target of 80% occupancy)	£704.73	£933.03
Average 2020/21 external provider unit rate (based on contracted costs)	£332.63	£694.83

39. The data in the table above provides the cost per night of delivering respite services at Firvale, based on an 80% occupancy figure (which equates to 1,815 nights) and the costs incurred, based on actual use. The most recent occupancy data confirms that Firvale was operating at approximately one third occupancy. The consequence of this under occupancy is that overnight respite at Firvale cost an average of £1,486.87, per night.
40. Several factors have contributed to low occupancy at Firvale, including the complex needs of the children and their support requirements limiting the number of children that can be accommodated at any one time. Some families, for historical reasons, received a pattern of provision which led to an unequal distribution of weekends and holiday respite, reducing the benefits of Firvale to other families, where only weekdays were available.
41. There have been challenges in maintaining the staffing establishment which has had an impact on the number of children that could be cared for at any one time.
42. These factors of low occupancy, high cost per night, recruitment issues and staffing have contributed to the case to consult on whether social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Childrens Unit should remain closed. Since the end of March 2020, there has been no access to HCC respite provision at the home, and social workers have worked with families to explore alternative support options, some of which have been taken up.

Meeting assessed need through alternative provision

43. Children's Services Commissioning Team issued a new tender for providers of overnight respite in August 2021. The contracts with external providers are structured so that any changes in demand may be accommodated without undue commercial risk to the County Council, and because it is an open framework, new providers are able to join through the contracting period.
44. The table below describes the range of provision that could potentially be available families eligible for respite services. The options below are not mutually exclusive; social workers are able to work with families to create packages of care and support which meet the needs of families and their children. The suitability of services to meet the needs of a child can change over

¹ The 1:2 and 1:1 rate compares the average contracted rates per night, per service user for those ratios of care compared to the equivalent in-house rate. This is based on a service user acceding the respite provision for a 24-hour period.

time as the needs of the young person and their family develop. It is understood that not all the services described below are suitable for all children, or for all families.

45. Some of the types of provision described in the table below have been available previously, but services such as Home from Home and Care Support have been reviewed and the offer updated.

Residential service offer	Description of service	External service provider or in-house?	New, updated or existing service?
Overnight Respite	<p>HCC commissions overnight respite from registered providers. There are two providers operating in Hampshire and one in Surrey that are accessed regularly.</p> <p>Discussions are also underway with new providers to determine what overnight respite services; they could provide to families within Hampshire to develop this offer further.</p>	External	Existing and being updated
Home from Home	Home from Home is a form of respite for families. Specialist respite carers are registered foster carers who are linked to a family to provide overnight respite for children. Home from Home respite carers, with the support of their supervising social worker from the Children's Services Fostering Team and the child's social worker, provide breaks which can be for a few hours at a time or can be overnight, depending on the needs of the family.	In-house	Existing but updated offer
Direct Payments	Direct Payments can be used to purchase overnight support.	External	Existing
Non-Residential Support			
Care Support	This is where a support worker comes to the family home or takes the child or young person into the local community, either for shorter periods during the day or having a carer stay in the home overnight, so the child does not need to stay somewhere else (such as a residential setting). This could be with or without the parents in the home.	External	Existing but updated offer
Buddy Scheme	The Buddy Scheme provides individual support to children and young people who have additional needs to access the community. A community buddy is a volunteer or a paid member of staff who may go with a young person to	In-house	Existing

	their chosen activity, giving them time away from home, help the young person to do things they want to do or provide support for leisure activities.		
Short Break Activities	Short breaks enable children and young people with disabilities or additional needs to join in with safe and fun activities. They give parents or carers an opportunity to have a short break from caring. Short Breaks include specialist holiday and weekend play and youth club schemes across Hampshire that can be accessed via a Gateway Card+ ² . The Gateway Card+ is for children and young people who; have a disability and/or additional needs (supporting evidence is required), need support to take part in leisure activities, are between 0 and 17 years old and live in the Hampshire County Council authority area. The card is free and gives access to community activities, play schemes and buddy schemes through the short breaks programme.	External	Existing
Telecare (Technology Enabled Care)	Argenti is Hampshire's assistive technology partner. Working closely with Disabled Children's Team social workers and families, Argenti will recommend and supply a technology-based intervention to support the child's care plan. These interventions can offer support in areas such as night-time routines, epilepsy monitors, flooding and fire detectors. Phone applications which can help reduce a child or young person's anxiety and improve their ability to be more independent can also be provided where appropriate.	In-house	Existing
Personal Budget Allowance	Families with an agreed personal budget can opt to have this paid to them (via a Direct Payment) to enable them to employ a worker directly to support them as per their care plan. This enables families to consider more bespoke solutions to meet need.	External	Existing

2020-21

² Further details on the Gateway Card+ can be found at: [Gateway Card and Gateway Card + | Children and Families | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/children-and-families/gateway-card/).

Teaching and Learning support for families

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Teaching and Learning support for families			
Sleep Support	This service works with families on an intensive support programme to develop better sleep routines to enable all family members to have improved sleep and for parents and carers to have improved mental health and resilience.	Internal	Existing
The Great Behaviour Breakdown (Family Training)	The Great Behaviour Breakdown is a training course for families. The course ensures that parents of children who have a disability have effective support to manage challenging behaviour. This support will enable the child to thrive and build family resilience to reduce escalation and prevent the child from entering the care system. The objective of this training is to support parents earlier to manage challenging behaviour more effectively. This intervention may reduce the likelihood of behaviour escalating, and the need for respite provision.	External	New
Team Teach	Team Teach is award-winning 'positive handling' training which teaches a range of de-escalation and positive handling techniques that can be used by families to promote positive relationships and supports people with challenging behaviour. In common with the training offered through the Great Behaviour Breakdown (above) this course supports parents/carers to create environments for their children which are safe and conducive to building strong relationships. Through this positive transformation for families, there may be a reduced demand for overnight respite care.	External	New

Staffing implications

46. Proposals in the consultation would have a direct impact on staff previously employed to work at Firvale and could mean the deletion of up to 20.6 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) posts. 11 staff could be affected (10.35 FTE posts). 10.25 FTE posts are vacant following resignations and voluntary internal transfers to alternative, permanent positions within HCC since the temporary closure of Firvale in March 2020.
47. A separate staff and trade union consultation on the potential staffing changes and its implications would run alongside the public consultation. This is currently planned to take place from January to March 2022. Managers, together with dedicated HR support, will ensure employees are given every opportunity to ask questions and offer feedback throughout the staff consultation process.
48. If permission to consult is approved and the subsequent consultation outcome leads to Firvale not reopening, wherever possible, redeployment opportunities would be sought to move staff to alternative roles within the County Council. It is anticipated that the majority of the existing 11 staff members could be successfully redeployed.
49. Where there is no suitable alternative redeployment opportunity available, staff would be in a potential redundancy situation, and subject to approval, Enhanced Voluntary Redundancy (EVR2) terms would apply. This would minimise the potential for compulsory redundancy.

Engagement and process for consultation

50. The consultation will seek views on the proposal for social care provision at Firvale residential respite unit to remain closed. A 10-week consultation is proposed, starting in January 2022. It is proposed that during this time, views will be sought, including those of current service users, their parents or carers, advocates, potential future users (i.e., other families open to Disabled Children's Teams) staff, trade unions, providers, and other stakeholders, including health services, specifically Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.
51. The consultation will gather views through online and paper questionnaires and will be published on the County Council's website an Easy-Read version of the consultation document will also be made available.
52. To aid awareness and facilitate consultation with children and their families, letters about the consultation will be sent and one-to-one meetings with a familiar social worker will be offered to each of the 12 children who were previously allocated provision at Firvale, as well as the 14 children on the waiting list.
53. Social workers will work with children and their families to help them to consider the impact that the proposals may have on them and will explain the alternative options which may be available to meet assessed needs should the outcome result in the closure of Firvale.

54. Through their ongoing interaction (face to face meetings, email, telephone calls etc), social workers will offer support to ensure the inclusion of children, young people and their families in the consultation process and will support the contribution and collection of non-written responses in their meetings.
55. Children and their families, members of the public and other stakeholders will have the opportunity to attend consultation events. A range of face-to-face in-person and on-line sessions will be offered to ensure that these events are accessible to as many people as possible. In-person events will be offered in locations which are accessible to those with additional needs. All public events will be advertised on the County Council's consultation webpage, in press releases and using the County Council's social media channels.
56. External service providers offering overnight respite and other stakeholders will be contacted HCC to ensure that there is awareness of the consultation, the proposals it contains and how to contribute to the consultation process.
57. Discussions have already commenced with HHFT about the implications for health services, and the potential options, for the future use of the building and these will continue through the proposed consultation period.
58. If it is agreed to undertake a public consultation on the proposal for social care provision at Firvale to remain closed, findings will be published in a report to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, for a decision on the proposal. It is anticipated that this report will be completed in autumn 2022. Outcomes from the consultation will also be used to update the Equality Impact Assessment, presented to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services.

Equality Impact Assessment

59. Should the Elected Member agree that a consultation should take place on the proposals for social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Childrens Unit to remain closed a full Equalities Impact Assessment will be completed as part of any subsequent recommendation to the Executive Member.

Finance

60. If, permission to consult is approved and the subsequent consultation outcome following public consultation, the decision is taken for Firvale to remain closed, it is estimated that a recurring annual saving of £450,000 could be achieved, while still meeting assessed care needs. This estimate considers the saving that would be made if social care provision at Firvale remains closed and takes into account the additional costs associated with purchasing increased capacity and/or other services to meet assessed respite need, the costs associated with transitional arrangements and alternative packages of care for children who have previously accessed respite services at Firvale.
61. In addition, the County Council would avoid one-off investment costs of an estimated £400,000 which are required to undertake a range of essential

maintenance works within the building, and its grounds.

62. If, following the conclusion of the staff consultation exercise it is not possible to identify suitable redeployment opportunities for members of Firvale staff one-off costs of up to £126,784 (£125,284 redundancy, plus £1,500 pension strain) may be incurred.

Legal implications

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

Recommendation(s)

65. That the Executive Lead Member for Children’s Services:

Gives permission to consult on proposals for social care provision at Firvale Residential Respite Childrens Unit to remain closed. A further report setting out the findings of the consultation will be brought to the Executive Lead Member in the autumn of 2022.

Climate Change Impact Assessment

66. 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

67. The carbon mitigation tool decision tree indicates that this proposal is not suitable for assessment. Therefore, the tool is not suitable for this Climate Change Impact Assessment and has not been used.
68. A full assessment of climate change vulnerability was not completed as the initial vulnerability assessment showed that the project is at minimal risk from the

climate vulnerabilities.

Carbon Mitigation

69. At this stage it is not possible to determine the need for Carbon Mitigation. As the project progresses and should it be agreed that a consultation takes place the climate change impact assessment will be revisited.

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:	No

Other Significant Links

Links to previous Member decisions:	
<u>Title</u> Savings Programme to 2023 - Revenue Savings Proposals	17 September 2021
Cabinet:	
<u>Title</u> Medium Term Financial Strategy Update and Savings Programme to 2023 Savings Proposals	12 October 2021

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

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<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	

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 be 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

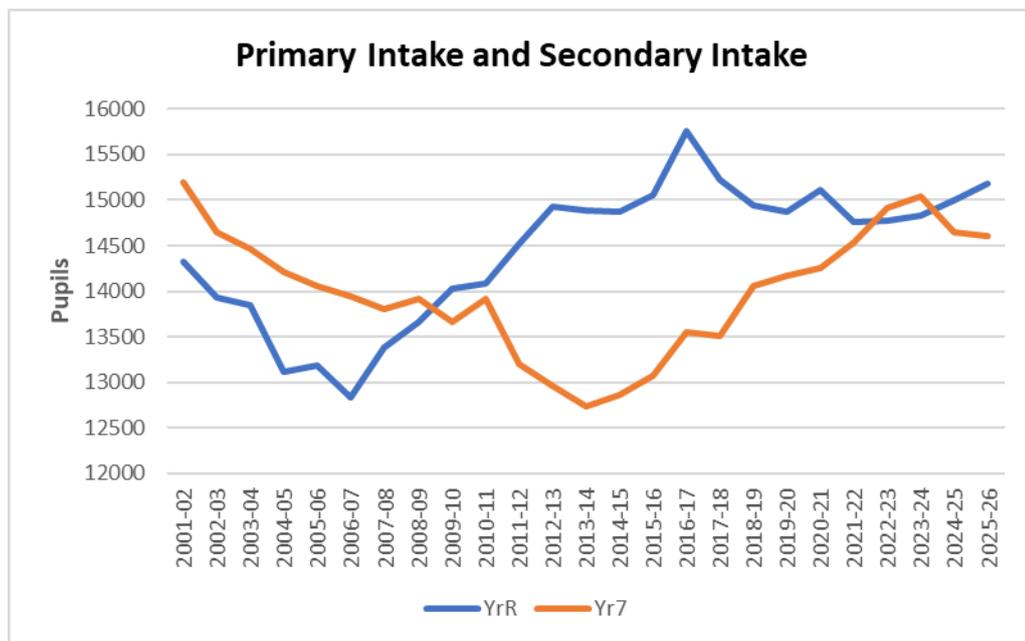
- 28 The planned investment programme continues with a focus on school places and school condition. The 2023/24 onwards programme is indicative and subject to change.

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

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

<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

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
<i>2022/23 Schemes (continued)</i>							
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	-	-
Special School Improvements							
30		858	142	-	1,000	-	20
31	Guillemont Junior, Farnborough	670	110	-	780	-	16
School Suitability Programme							
32		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)	£'000	£'000
	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

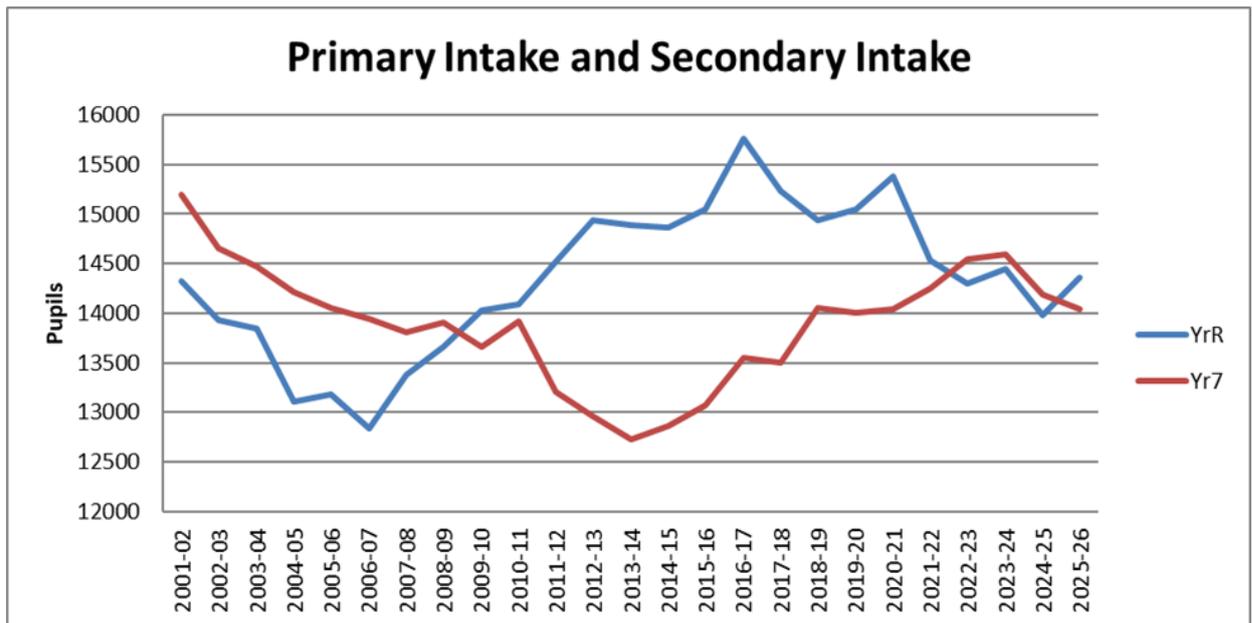
Executive Summary

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

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

Decision Report

Decision Maker:	Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
Date:	14 January 2022
Title:	Hollywater School – Classroom Extension
Report From:	Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services

Contact names: Bob Wallbridge and Colin Jackson

Tel: 0370 7994084
0370 7796580

Email: bob.wallbridge@hants.gov.uk
colin.jackson@hants.gov.uk

Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek spend approval to the project proposals at Hollywater School to create additional school places by extending a classroom, together with internal alterations and improvements to the external play area.

Recommendations

2. That the Executive Lead Member for Children Services, grants spend approval to the project proposals for Hollywater School at the total cost of £530,000.

Executive Summary

3. Hollywater Special School currently provides education for up to 128 children aged between 4 and 19 years old with Specific Learning Difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Condition.
4. The project comprises a small single storey extension to an existing classroom together with minor internal alterations. Landscaping works will also improve the adjacent external play area to make it suitable for use by infant age pupils.
5. The project is included in the Children's Services Capital Programme, approved at the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services Decision Day on 14th January 2022 with a budget of £530,000.

6. A planning application was submitted in December 2021 and a decision is expected in February 2022.

Background

7. Hollywater School is an existing specialist SEND provision in Bordon currently catering for 128 pupils aged between 4-19 years old with Specific Learning Difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Condition.
8. To meet the need for places in the local area for pupils with special educational needs, these proposals will enable the capacity of the school to increase by 8 pupil places, providing increased accommodation for infant age children.
9. The project is included in the Children's Services Capital Programme, approved at the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services decision day on 14th January 2022, which outlines the available budget for the project.
10. The existing school was built in 2007 with a steel frame construction, brick elevations and combination of high-performance flat roofs and mono pitched roofs.

Finance

- 11 Capital Expenditure:

The Capital Expenditure has already been approved in principle; the following table outlines the breakdown of its distribution across the project.

Capital Expenditure	Current Estimate £'000	Capital Programme £'000
Buildings	455	455
Fees	75	75
Total	530	530

12. Sources of Funding

Financial Provision for Total Scheme	Buildings £'000	Fees £'000	Total Cost £'000
1. From Own Resources			
a) Capital Programme (as above)	455	75	530
2. From Other Resources			
a) DfE Grant			
Total	455	75	530

- i. *Building Cost:*
 Net Cost = £6,260/m²
 Gross Cost = n/a (due to refurb)
 Cost Per Pupil Place = £66,250

- ii. *Furniture & Equipment:*
 Included in the above figures is an allocation of £12,000 for the provision of all loose furniture, fittings, equipment and I.T. (inclusive of fees).

- iii. *School Balances:*
 The school has the following level of balances:

Published revenue balance as at 31 March 2021: £350,375

Devolved capital as at 31 March 2021: £69,252

Revenue Issues:

- iv. *Overview of Revenue Implications:*

	(a) Employees £'000	(b) Other £'000	(a+b) *Net Current Expenditure £'000	(c) Capital Charges £'000	(a + b + c) Total Net Expenditure £'000
Revenue Implications Additional + / Reductions	0	0	0	29	29

Details of Site and Existing Infrastructure

- 13. The existing Hollywater School is located off Mill Chase Road in Bordon. The school was built in 2007 and comprises of two main building blocks linked by an enclosed walkway. The existing buildings are single storey with a mixture of flat roof and mono pitched roofs. Elevations are of traditional brickwork and painted metal windows.

- 14. The school site is approximately 1.7 hectares, fronted on its northern edge by the school car park off Mill Chase Road. Opposite to the north is a residential area, to the west are the former playing fields associated with Mill Chase Academy on land owned by Hampshire County Council and to the south and east open fields. Semi-mature trees and shrubs partially line the site boundaries.

- 15. The existing services infrastructure to the site are sufficient to accommodate the project proposals.

Scope of the Project

16. The project comprises a single storey extension and internal alterations to an existing classroom. Landscaping works will also improve the adjacent external play area to make it suitable for use by infant age children.

The Proposed building works

17. The proposed extension will comprise:
 - Kitchenette
 - Store
 - WC with a changing bed
18. Internal alterations will convert existing storerooms into further WCs and a changing bed for an adjoining classroom.
19. The proposed extension is traditional brick faced construction with high performance flat roof and metal windows to match the existing school building.

External Works

20. The proposed external works comprise:
 - Secure outdoor play space with hard and soft landscaping
 - Canopy structure
 - External play equipment storage
21. There is sufficient car parking capacity on site to accommodate the increase in staff. The car park and vehicular entrance will remain unchanged.

Planning

22. A planning application was submitted in December 2021.

Construction Management

23. The school site will remain in use during the construction period and local management arrangements will be put in place to manage the health and safety impact for all school users.
24. The contractors compound area will be located outside the school's operational boundary and within the adjacent former playing field of Mill Chase Academy on land owned by Hampshire County Council. The contractor will access the school site via Mill Chase Road and through the existing car park to the north of the school. The former playing field will be protected by a temporary trackway

system. Contractor access and working areas will be segregated from the public and school users and the area will be made good after the works.

25. No deliveries or movements of vehicles will take place at the start or end of the school day, in order to avoid traffic conflict when pupils are arriving at or departing from the school.
26. The works will be procured through the Minor Works Framework and are anticipated to commence on site during Spring 2022 with the new building completing in Summer 2022.

Building Management

27. The existing building management arrangements will remain in place.

Professional Resources

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 28. Architectural – | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Landscape – | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Mechanical & Electrical- | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Structural Engineering - | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Quantity Surveying - | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Principal Designer - | Culture, Communities & Business Services |
| Drainage Engineering - | Economy, Transport and Environment |

Consultation and Equalities

29. The following have been consulted during the development of this project and feedback can be seen in overview in Appendix A:

30. Headteacher
School Governors
Children's Services
Executive Lead Member for Children's Services
Local County Councillor
Local Residents
Fire Officer
Access Officer
HCC Regulatory Planning & Transport Teams
East Hants District Council, Development Management Officer &
Principal Planning Officer

31. A Principle of Enlargement consultation was undertaken by Children's Services Department in March 2021, with a public notice published in June 2021.

Risk & Impact Issues

Fire Risk Assessment

32. With respect to fire safety and property protection, the proposals have been risk assessed in line with the agreed Property Services procedures and confirmed that the provision of sprinklers is not required in this instance.
33. The proposals will meet the requirements of the Building Regulations (BB100 Fire Safety in Schools), including enhancements beyond minimum provision, and are consistent with current fire safety legislation, the partnership arrangement with Hampshire Fire and Rescue Services, and are in line with the County Council's policy to manage corporate risk.

Health and Safety

34. Design risk assessments, pre-construction health & safety information and Health & Safety File will be produced and initiated in accordance with the Construction design and Management Regulations for the proposed scheme.

Climate Change

35. Hampshire County Council utilises two decision-making tools to assess the carbon emissions and resilience of its projects and decisions. These tools provide a 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.
36. The Climate Change Adaption tool was used to assess vulnerability. The project has a Climate Change Vulnerability and Impact score of 36. Due to the design of the existing building and site conditions, this minor extension will also be highly vulnerable to the future extreme heat, rain and wind events that will occur with the climate consequences of a global average 2°C temperature rise by 2050. Such events could cause significant disruption to the use of the school, like many schools and buildings across the estate.
37. The Carbon Mitigation tool was used to provide an estimate of the carbon impact of the construction of the project, which is approximately 10 tonnes CO₂.

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:



Equality Impact Assessment

What is an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) and why does the County Council do them?

The [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) (PSED) is an obligation within the [Equality Act 2010](#) ("the Act"), which asks public authorities, like Hampshire County Council, to give 'due regard' to equality considerations, in particular to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

This includes assessing the impact of policies and practices on individuals and communities with a protected characteristic, as defined in the Act and some other specific groups. The County Council uses EIAs to ensure it has paid 'due regard' to equalities considerations when there are changes to a service or policy, a new project or certain decisions.

EIA author	Position & Department	Contact
Martin Shefferd	Strategic Development Officer Children's Services	martin.shefferd@hants.gov.uk Tel:

Title:	Hollywater School Classroom Extension, Internal Remodel and External Landscaping
Related EIAs:	None

EIA for Savings Programme:	No
Service affected	Hollywater School, Bordon.
Description of the service/policy/project/project phase	The Hollywater School is a specialist SEND provision in Bordon currently catering for 128 pupils aged between 4-19 yrs with specific learning difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Condition.
New/changed service/policy/project	Due to the increasing need for places in the local area, an expansion of the school is being proposed together with some internal reorganisation. The project comprises of a new single storey extension to an existing Early Years Classroom. External Landscape works will provide a secure sheltered play area and storage for external play equipment to the extended classroom. Some internal alteration works will provide age-appropriate toilet facilities. An additional 8 pupils will be able to attend the school on completion of the works.

Engagement
The following groups were consulted during the development of this project between 22 March to 30 April 2021: Headteacher, School Governors, Children's Services, Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, Local County Councillor Local Residents, Fire Officer, Access Officer, HCC Regulatory Planning & Transport Teams & EHDC Officer.

Equalities considerations - Impact Assessment

Age

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral

Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Disability

Impact on public	Positive
Impact on staff	Positive
Rationale	<p>The proposals will provide improved facilities for both teachers of, and children aged between 4-19 yrs with specific learning difficulties and Autistic Spectrum Condition. This development will also allow more pupils to attend schools in their respective local communities' and alongside their peer groups.</p> <p>The proposed project comprises of a single storey extension to an Early Years classroom thus providing continued easy access for all. The proposed new building will also include a WC with changing bed facility fulfilling the need for age-appropriate toilet facilities within the school.</p>
Mitigation	

Gender Reassignment

Impact on public	Positive
Impact on staff	Positive
Rationale	The toilet facilities proposed for the project will be unisex.

Mitigation	

Pregnancy and Maternity

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Race

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Religion or Belief

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral

Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Sex

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Sexual Orientation

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Marriage and Civil Partnership

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Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Poverty

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Rurality

Impact on public	Neutral
Impact on staff	Neutral
Rationale	There will be a neutral impact for both public and staff in relation to this characteristic.
Mitigation	

Geographical Impact: East Hampshire, Hart, Rushmoor

Equality Statement

Additional information:

None

Overview Statement:

Assessment to show that due regard has been given and that there is no requirement for a full EIA:

EIA reference number: 00170

Date of production of EIA for publication: 16/12/2021

FEEDBACK FROM CONSULTEES:**OTHER EXECUTIVE MEMBERS:**

Executive Member & Portfolio	Reason for Consultation	Date Consulted	Response:
Councillor Roz Chadd, Executive Lead Member for Children's Services	Portfolio Holder		

OTHER FORMAL CONSULTEES:

Member/ Councillor	Reason for Consultation	Date Consulted	Response:
Councillor Andrew Tree	Local Member for Whitehill, Bordon & Lindford		

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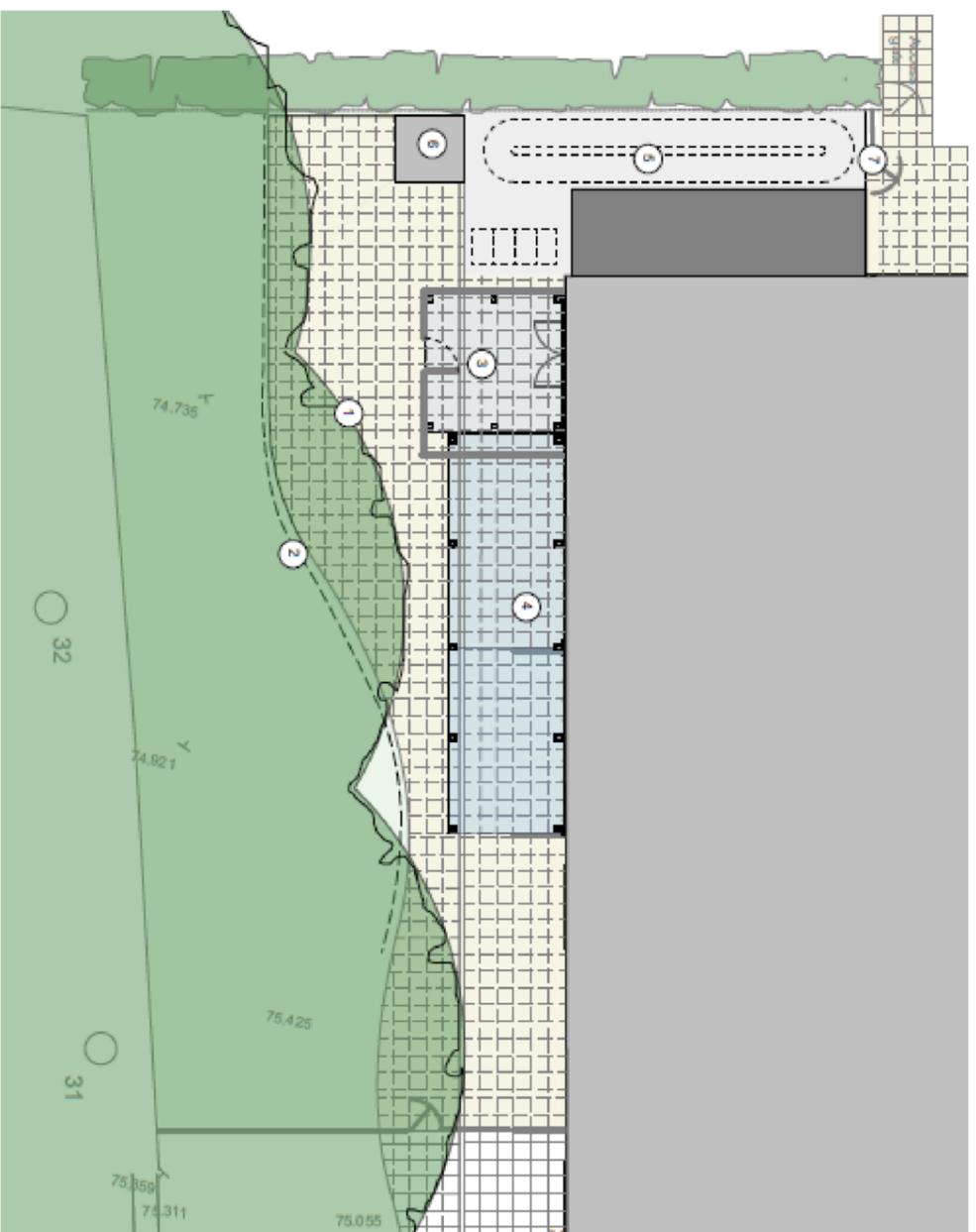
Hollywater School, Mill Chase Rd, Bordon GU35 0HA

Extension & Landscaping Works

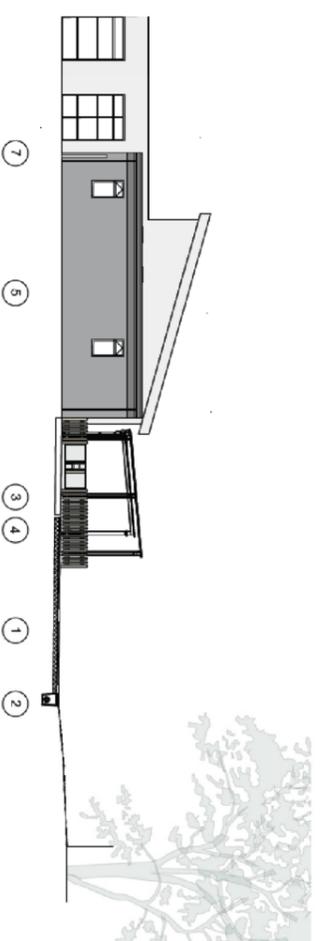
Project Appraisal

Landscape works

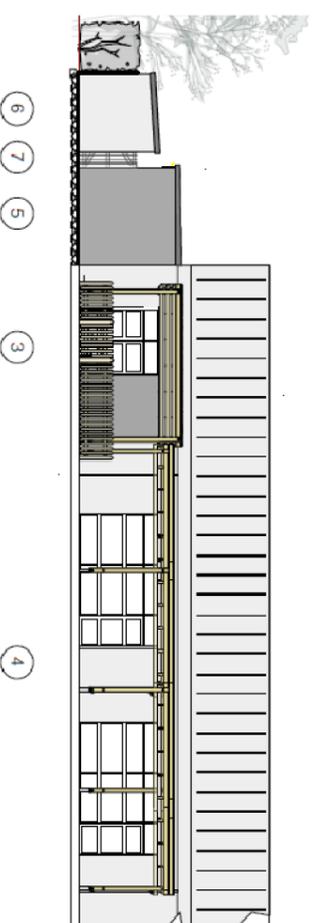
- Primary requirements
- 1 Proposed slab paving.
- 2 Proposed drainage.
- 3 Proposed canopy and fencing.
- 4 Proposed canopy.
- 5 Proposed trike area.
- 6 Proposed storage shed.
- 7 Proposed fence and gate.



Proposed Site Plan



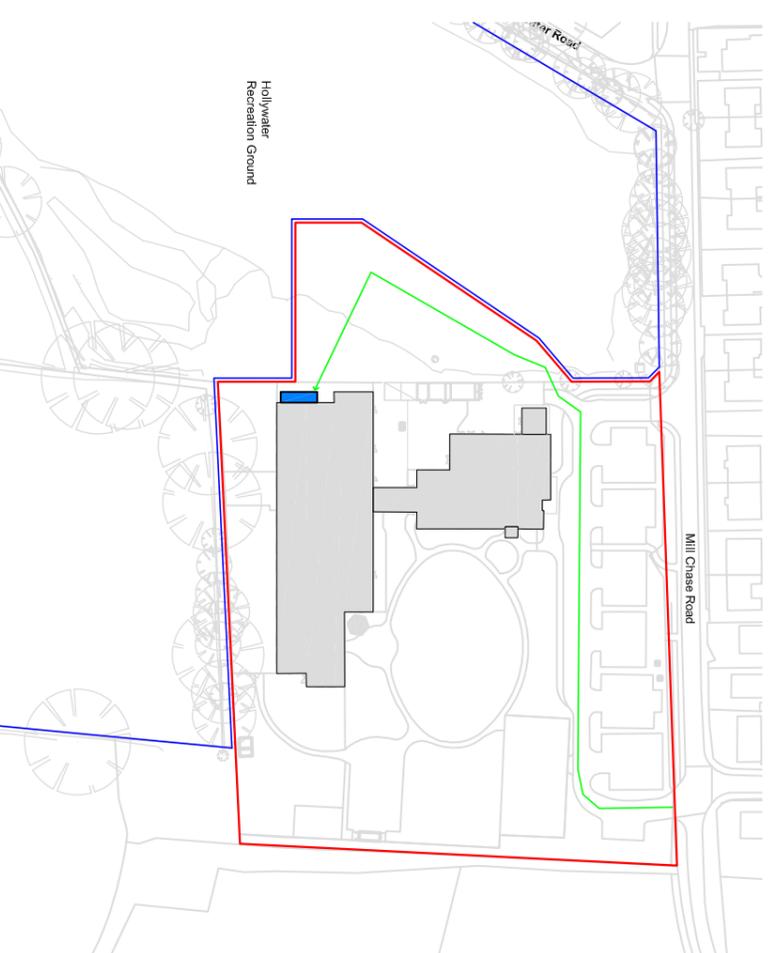
Proposed West Elevation



Proposed South Elevation



Proposed Floor Plan



Proposed Location Plan

- General Teaching - New Build
- General Teaching - Refurb.
- Non-Teaching - New Build
- Non-Teaching - Refurb.
- Site Boundary - HCC Ownership
- Application Boundary
- Contractor access route

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