

AGENDA SUPPLEMENT (1)

Meeting: Children's Select Committee
Place: The Kennet Room - County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JN
Date: Tuesday 6 February 2018
Time: 2.30 pm

The Agenda for the above meeting was published on 29 January 2018. Additional documents are now available and are attached to this Agenda Supplement.

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Roger Bishton, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 713035 or email roger.bishton@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications on direct lines (01225)713114/713115.

This Agenda and all the documents referred to within it are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

- 8 **Population Growth (Pages 3 - 14)**
- 9 **Nursery Places – 30hours Free Entitlement for Working Parents (Pages 15 - 20)**
- 11 **DfE Changes - Update from Department for Education - (Pages 21 - 24)**

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| DATE OF PUBLICATION: 31 January 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|

This page is intentionally left blank

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date: February 2018

Population growth for children/young people and the supporting data sets

Purpose of Report

1. To provide Children's Select Committee with an overview of **the population growth data sets** which are and will be informing commissioning decisions in future years, with a particular working example of how this is being used in the **special schools provision project**.

Background

1. The Local authority has a strategic responsibility to develop, maintain and utilise data sets to inform commissioning decisions and create strategic responses.
2. These data sets are diverse and the Local authority both contributes to and utilises a number of different sources.
3. This paper is particularly exploring the data sets which identify the characteristics of the growth in the children's population in Wiltshire.
4. This will influence how we understand need and adapt and change services and approaches for children provision.
5. In addition this information is important for liaising with adult services, health colleagues and the wider community to support joint commissioning directions and developments, but fundamentally how we understand children's services within the life of the whole of Wiltshire Council's priorities and objectives.
6. Data sets are collated and developed by a number of different organisations, but there are some which are more pertinent to children's services and forecasting future trends. Public Health England, the Local Government Association, the Department for Education, the Institute of Public Care, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), Office for National

Statistics and our own Wiltshire Children and Young people’s Health and Wellbeing Survey¹ (to name but a few) all identify or collate assessments of demographics, health, wellbeing, and lifestyle.

7. Within limits these data sets can be used, based on current percentages, to extrapolate future need in Wiltshire, but are the foundation stones of good analysis.

Main Considerations for the Council

8. There are three main contributing factors to the projected number of children who will be living in Wiltshire over the coming 9 years. These include:
 - a. The birth rate
 - b. The housing development plans for Wiltshire
 - c. The military redeployment into Wiltshire

9. There are then a number of anticipated variables which influence how commissioning may interpret this data. These include:
 - a. Changes in legislation and policy at a national level – for example the Children and Families Act 2014 or NICE guidelines.
 - b. The knowledge that we have about our existing population which will come from the sources identified at point 6, but also both local and national research (e.g. From the Centre of Social Justice, the King’s Fund, national and international journals etc). The chimat profiles for 2014 and 2017 are shown in [Appendix one](#).
 - c. The strategies and plans that Wiltshire Council and our partners take forward to meet need and support communities and individuals – for example the Sustainable Transformation Plan for Wiltshire, BANES and Swindon.

10. Then there are the more indefinable influences such as cultural change and wider national and international influences – for example the trend towards starting families later in life or the economic conditions which, in turn, influence the rate of house building.

A picture of population growth for Wiltshire

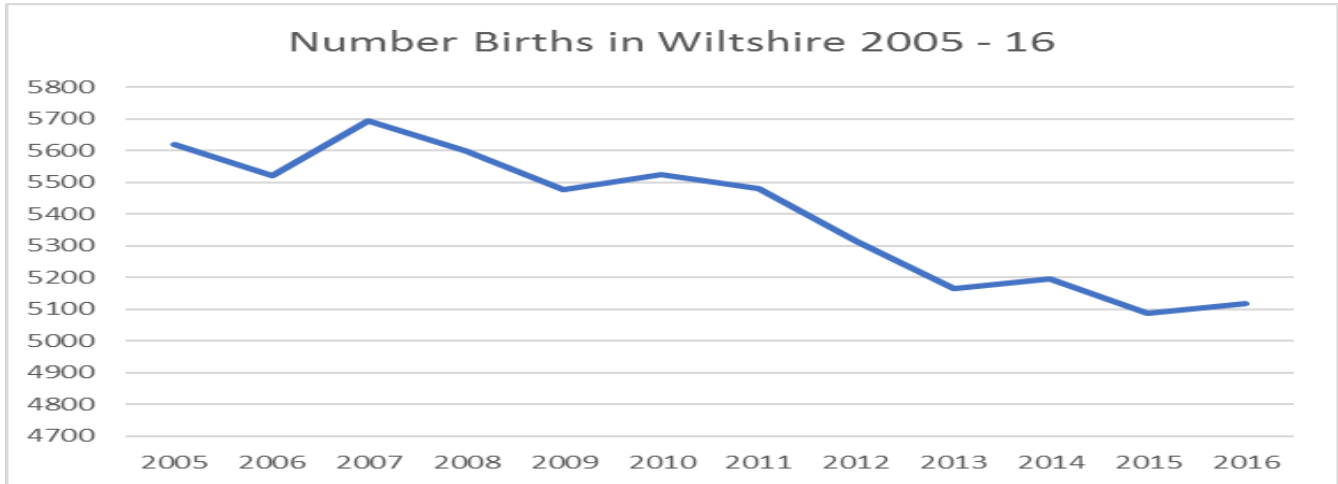
Birth data in Wiltshire

| Year of birth | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 ² |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| Number Births 2005 - 16 | 5619 | 5520 | 5693 | 5598 | 5477 | 5524 | 5481 | 5316 | 5165 | 5196 | 5087 | 5119 |

¹ <https://www.wiltshirehealthyschools.org/partnership-projects/fab-research/>

² National office for Statistics

11. Overall Wiltshire has seen a fall in births, nationally there has been a more consistent number of births year on year which does not show this reduction. This may be related to the greater number of older people living in Wiltshire over latter years. There is a slight increase in 2016 (+32 or 1%), but as yet it is too early to know whether this will become a trend as our (unvalidated) local data is suggesting a drop again in 2017.



Military Redeployment

12. A significant increase in Armed Forces personnel is expected in 2019 as part of Army rebasing and the development of a Super Garrison on Salisbury Plain.
13. This will see more than 4,200 additional military personnel and their families housed on a more permanent basis in Wiltshire.
14. The additional school places including early years, primary, secondary and some specialist provision to support the returning military families have been finalised and work is well underway to deliver the additional school places required. Some expansion work has already been undertaken and projects to expand secondary schools and the provision of two new primary schools in the Salisbury Plain area are included in the latest School Placement Strategy implementation plan. All the new school places are planned to be delivered by September 2019.
15. In order to predict how military population growth will need to be understood, the commissioning activity does however need additional analysis. It is necessary to look at the additional factors which affect or are characteristic of military families. So for example a report commissioned by The Royal Navy and The Royal Marines Children's Fund in 2009 (*The Overlooked Casualties of Conflict – November 2009*) found that within the Wiltshire County area, the percentage of children with a parent/carer in the military with a statement of SEN (now EHCP) was reportedly twice that found in the general population. The Centre for Social Justice also reports a number of issues³ that cause concerns for military families which would increase the likelihood of them needing additional support and that can lead to higher incidence of involvement with social care.

³ <https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/core/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/MILITARY-FAMILIES.pdf>

16. As noted above this kind of research will be reviewed by Commissioning teams to enable higher level responses of support agencies, but will then need to be supported with direct local information which can only be acquired through developing relationships with the families and those agencies currently supporting military families. As such we have been working closely with the Army and Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to determine the more specific numbers, locations and timing of the troops and their families moving back to the Salisbury Plain area.
17. This will also need to include an evaluation of potential increase in the need for support services or social care intervention.

Housing Development

18. Wiltshire is committed to a significant expansion in housing over the next nine years with an additional 25,481 homes. New homes, in particular, tend to attract families and the completion of housing estates may in part link to the slight increases in birth rate, despite the overall downward trend. It is expected that for every 100 new homes there will be 25 pre-school children, 31 primary age children and 22 secondary age children⁴.

| Community area | New houses 2017 - 2026 | Additional 0-3 children | Additional primary pupils | Additional Secondary Pupils | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Trowbridge | 4325 | 1081 | 1341 | 952 | 3374 |
| Bradford on Avon | 484 | 121 | 150 | 106 | 378 |
| Melk sham | 1469 | 367 | 455 | 323 | 1146 |
| Devizes | 1550 | 388 | 481 | 341 | 1209 |
| Marlborough | 570 | 143 | 177 | 125 | 445 |
| Corsham | 865 | 216 | 268 | 190 | 675 |
| Calne | 995 | 249 | 308 | 219 | 776 |
| Chippenham | 3156 | 789 | 978 | 694 | 2462 |
| Malmesbury | 865 | 216 | 268 | 190 | 675 |
| Wootton Bassett | 902 | 226 | 280 | 198 | 704 |
| Pewsey | 372 | 93 | 115 | 82 | 290 |
| North | 15553 | 3888 | 4821 | 3422 | 12131 |
| Salisbury | 3757 | 939 | 1165 | 827 | 2930 |
| Wilton | 158 | 40 | 49 | 35 | 123 |
| Southern Wiltshire | 381 | 95 | 118 | 84 | 297 |
| Westbury | 1001 | 250 | 310 | 220 | 781 |
| Warminster | 1277 | 319 | 396 | 281 | 996 |
| Mere | 177 | 44 | 55 | 39 | 138 |
| Tisbury | 260 | 65 | 81 | 57 | 203 |
| Amesbury | 1727 | 432 | 535 | 380 | 1347 |
| Tidworth | 1190 | 298 | 369 | 262 | 928 |
| South | 9928 | 2482 | 3078 | 2184 | 7744 |
| Total | 25481 | 6370 | 7899 | 5606 | 19875 |

⁴ National Office of Statistics formulas.

19. Housing developments will have by far the greatest impact on service capacity over the coming years and it will be vital for all parts of the council and our partners to share detailed forecasting and active data, such as within the Housing Land Supply Statement, which develops these long term forecasts into information about how many houses will specifically be built in each coming year.

Commissioning Considerations

20. Using these figures and those, for example, from Public Health England (see Appendix one) we can make projections about the number of children who may need to be supported.
21. Data is currently being actively used to support the commissioning provision project for Special schools in Wiltshire. This project is a response to growing pressures within the special school system and the commitment to our independent parent carer organisation WPCC⁵ to sustain and stimulate quality and sufficiency. From the population growth figures identified above we have been able to create initial forecasts of how many children and young people in Wiltshire are likely to have special educational needs (SEND) in the coming 9 years. Overlaying this with knowledge about how children are currently placed and our aspirations and strategic intent⁶ to enable children to be educated closer to home and the impact of the 2014 Children and Families Act, we are then able to predict how many additional special school places we might need. This then needs to be informed by our operational experiences and other factors, such as the increasing improvements in neonatal care.
22. It is acknowledged that the significant improvements which are being made in survival rates during the neonatal period, particularly for infants born prematurely, will impact on demand for services in paediatric, educational, social care and adult services in the longer term. This is difficult to quantify, however the data from the Office for National Statistics shows that the infant mortality rate in 2012 was the lowest ever recorded at 4.0 per 1,000 live births compared to 10.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1982. This improvement in survival rates relates predominantly to improvements in keeping our most prematurely born infants alive, however it is acknowledged that these infants are more likely to have ongoing health needs or complications for example cerebral palsy, respiratory problems, learning difficulty and behavioural problems.
23. This appreciation of influencing factors produced the table in [Appendix two](#) which has enabled us to quantify indicative levels of future need within the special schools project.
24. This will continue to evolve, but is enabling us to take forward discussions with schools, councillors and other stakeholders to seek to meet this growing need.
25. As a result the data sets are vital to forward planning, but also need interpretation and the benefits of local knowledge. This paper is only looking at the data around population growth and how this is specifically being used. However a more thorough appreciation of data in the

⁵ Wiltshire Parent Carer Council - https://www.wiltshireparentcarercouncil.co.uk/en/Home_Page

⁶ http://wiltshire-wiltshirepathways.azurewebsites.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SEN-Schools-Strategy-Sept-2015-final_CH6.pdf

whole commissioning cycle is available on the Wiltshire pathways website: <http://wiltshire-wiltshirepathways.azurewebsites.net/joint-commissioning/>.

Safeguarding Considerations

26. Safeguarding is fundamental to all provision and support in Wiltshire for children and young people both internally and externally. Excellence in safeguarding practice continues to be at the heart of everything we do and as the population grows we will need to ensure that we are able to continue to prioritise support to vulnerable children and young people. Using this data and local intelligence and operational knowledge enables us to forecast how we need to develop our safeguarding support.
27. This will be particularly important as we meet military families and those who have been supporting them to understand, for example, if thresholds for intervention are consistent and therefore whether families moving to Wiltshire may be deemed at risk whereas they may not have been in Germany.

Public Health Implications

28. Currently through the JSNA and other data collections we are able to show the current demographics of our populations. This paper is intended as an overview of data the JSNA has to offer; further use enable us to firm up the evidence base and give closer analysis by area, inequality, service provision, employment levels, housing and more. Wiltshire has committed to programmes of community support evidenced in a number of strategies e.g. the Reducing Child Poverty strategy 2014 – 2020 as well as the wider commitments in the Children’s Trust and Health and Wellbeing Boards agendas. These include a commitment to preventative activities which are led by and directed by communities. There will need to be further commitment to these activities, if not a radical re-placing or envisaging of these activities to enable the development of social capital and the capacity of communities and families to meet their needs in a growing population.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

29. Clearly population growth has a keen impact on the green spaces that we have in Wiltshire and also to our commitments to recycling and renewable energy. Children’s commissioning may not have a direct role in achieving these goals, but there is data/research available which suggests that in homes with lower incomes there is a lower level of commitment to recycling and environmental practice⁷. These kind of links suggest the need to work closer together and find solutions that support both community and wellbeing goals as well as environmental aspirations and targets.

Commercial considerations

30. Shared data around population growth also enables us to see the synergies between the remits of diverse departments. The work around sufficiency for childcare highlights the

⁷ <https://www.magonlinelibrary.com/doi/abs/10.12968/bjhc.2016.22.7.360> (2016 British Journal of Healthcare management, based on research in the South west)

inter-relationship between childcare and employment, and we need to look further into how meeting social care needs in creative approaches supports and influences the commercial landscape of Wiltshire.

Equalities Impact

31. A key consideration will be how we use this data to inform future developments. Equal and appropriate access to services is fundamental to good commissioning. It is also beholden upon us at times to create better access for our most vulnerable children and families. The data, the local and national interpretation is again important to understanding which communities may need this differentiated and balanced support.

Risk Management and Financial Implications

32. One of the key issues will be whether there is sufficient funding to meet the needs of the vulnerable children within these growing communities. Some funding is linked to population growth (e.g. Community Infrastructure Levy - CIL), however other budgets, for example the high needs budget for pupils with SEND, is independent of population calculations. In such cases hoped for savings may be limited as the budgets may not grow in line with need and commissioning will need to focus on cost containment and more creative ways to ensure cost savings.
33. Clearly however, such significant population growth will put pressures on budgets which support the safeguarding, education and wellbeing of children and young people. It will be appropriate that commissioners alongside operational teams from across the Local Authority and our partners are able to be creative with these budgets and work to together to draw in additional resources through grants, government initiatives and wider opportunities to support ambitious approaches to meeting need.
34. It is also important to note that the funds that the local authority secured for the 30 hour provision and the funding for future special school provision will be dependent upon having accurate and accessible population data.
35. Equally so, good forecasting is a significant factor in reducing and/or managing risk. There will always be unforeseen changes and knowing, for example that improved neonatal care will increase the likelihood of children and young people having SEND, will not identify exactly how many children there will be in Wiltshire with additional needs. However these appreciations show us the need to anticipate change and take proactive action to commission and develop actions that explore and research the scope of the issues and the needs of the children and young people.

Legal Implications

36. The key legal implication is that as a Local Authority we are obliged to contribute to data sources, make strategic decisions and provide services based on this traceable data and information. There is always a legal risk where our decisions or strategic directions are not

based on clear data. Equally so despite the clear need to share this data more widely between key organisations who partner with Wiltshire council we will need to be mindful of imperatives around data sharing and protection for example with the forth coming General Data Protection Regulations⁸. This would also suggest that sometimes we need to look to data alignment as well as the long term goal of data sharing.

Conclusions

37. The purpose of this report is to focus attention on the role of data sources and anticipated growth in numbers of children and young people. This report has shown how this is used in practice and also identifies the need to:
- a. Share data sets widely across Wiltshire Council and our partner organisations being mindful of data protection requirements
 - b. To use this shared appreciation of growth and need as a platform to future innovation and creativity across diverse departments to support both the specific and corporate objectives of Wiltshire Council and our partners.

Susan Tanner
Head of Children's Commissioning and Joint Planning

Contributors:

Judith Westcott - Commissioning and Joint Planning
Zoe Clifford – Public Health
Tamsin Stone - Fact Programme
Lucy Kitchener – Children's Commissioning and Joint Planning
Simon Hodson – Public Health
Lindy Winslow – Performance Management and Coordination
Clare Medland – School place Commissioning
Myfanwy Champness – Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group
James Fortune - Children's Commissioning and Joint Planning

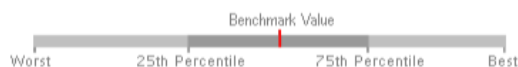
12 January 2018

⁸ <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>

Appendix One - Chimat Profiles 2014 and 2017

Wiltshire Child Health Profile March 2017⁹

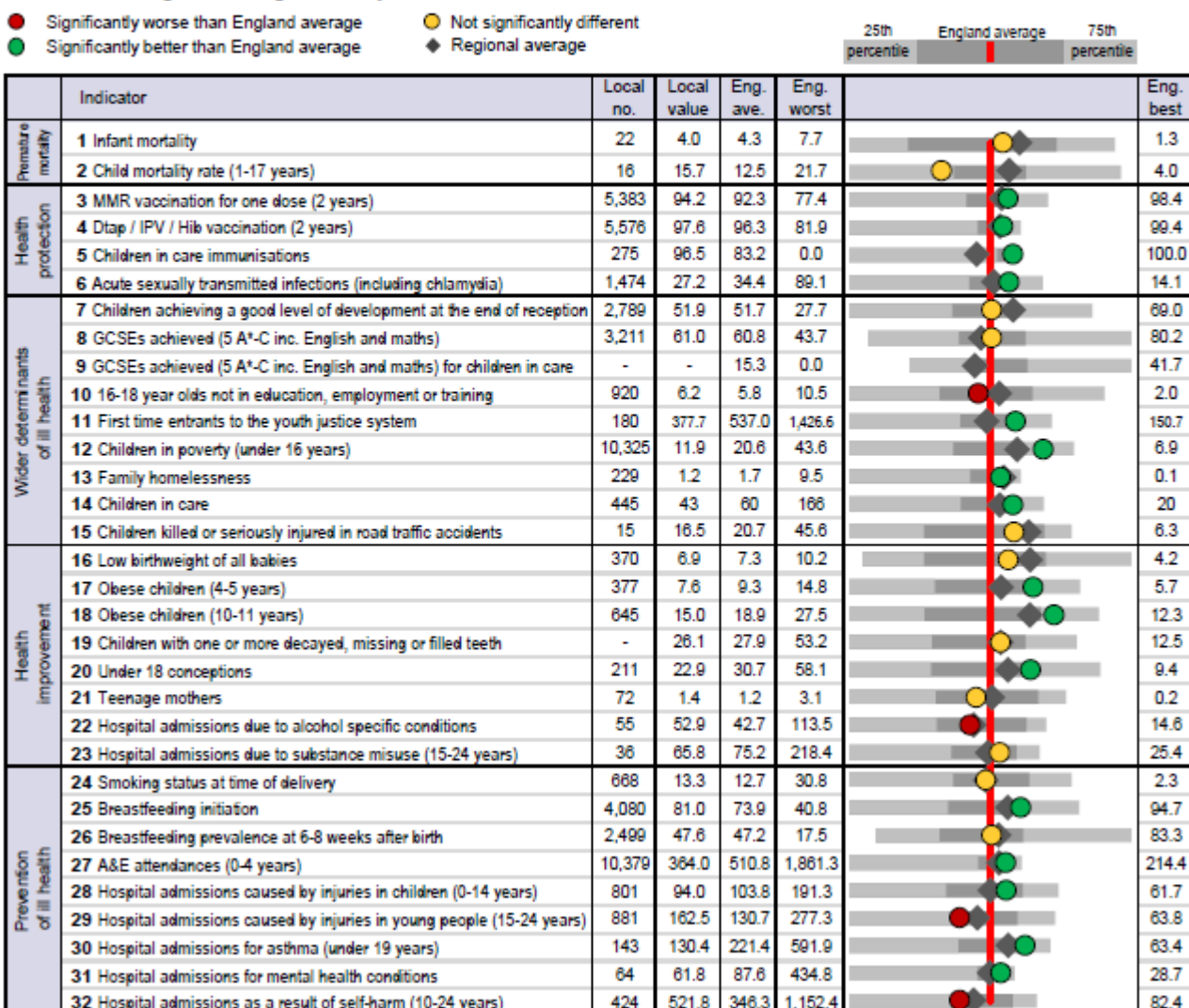
Compared with benchmark ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not Compared



| Indicator | Period | Wiltshire | | Region England | | England | | Range | Best |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | Recent Trend | Count | Value | Value | Value | Worst | | |
| Infant mortality | 2014 - 16 | – | 44 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 7.9 | | 1.6 |
| Child mortality rate (1-17 years) | 2013 - 15 | – | 31 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 20.7 | | 6.5 |
| MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) | 2015/16 | ↑ | 4,984 | 94.2%* | 92.9% | 91.9% | 69.3% | | 97.7% |
| Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years) | 2015/16 | ↓ | 5,141 | 97.2%* | 96.5% | 95.2% | 73.0% | | 99.2% |
| Children in care immunisations | 2016 | ↑ | 270 | 93.1%* | 82.9%* | 87.2%* | 26.7% | | 100% |
| Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception | 2015/16 | – | 4,081 | 70.8% | 69.5% | 69.3% | 59.7% | | 78.7% |
| GCSEs achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths) | 2015/16 | – | 2,931 | 59.9% | 58.4% | 57.8% | 44.8% | | 74.6% |
| GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care | 2015 | – | 8 | 24.2% | 14.3% | 13.8% | 6.4% | | 34.6% |
| 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training | 2015 | ↓ | 710 | 4.4%* | 4.1% | 4.2% | 7.9% | | 1.5% |
| First time entrants to the youth justice system | 2016 | ↓ | 167 | 366.0 | 327.3 | 327.1 | 739.6 | | 97.5 |
| Children in low income families (under 16s) | 2014 | ↓ | 10,445 | 12.2% | 16.1% | 20.1% | 39.2% | | 7.0% |
| Family homelessness | 2015/16 | → | 234 | 1.2 | 1.2* | 1.9 | 10.0 | | 0.1 |
| Children in care | 2017 | ↑ | 440 | 42 | 53 | 62 | 184 | | 20 |
| Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads | 2014 - 16 | – | 39 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 17.1 | 46.8 | | 1.3 |
| Low birth weight of term babies | 2015 | → | 98 | 2.1% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 4.8% | | 1.3% |
| Obese children (4-5 years) | 2015/16 | → | 424 | 8.0% | 8.5% | 9.3% | 14.7% | | 5.1% |
| Obese children (10-11 years) | 2015/16 | → | 711 | 15.7% | 16.3% | 19.8% | 28.5% | | 11.0% |
| Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth | 2014/15 | – | - | 21.8% | 21.5% | 24.8% | 56.1% | | 14.1% |
| Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years) | 2013/14 - 15/16 | – | 233 | 272.8 | 223.0 | 241.4 | 1,143.2 | | 9.2 |
| Under 18 conceptions | 2015 | ↓ | 125 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 20.8 | 43.8 | | 5.7 |
| Teenage mothers | 2015/16 | ↓ | 28 | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 2.2% | | 0.2% |
| Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions | 2012/13 - 14/15 | – | 123 | 39.6 | 44.8 | 36.6 | 92.9 | | 10.9 |
| Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years) | 2013/14 - 15/16 | – | 173 | 110.8 | 97.7 | 95.4 | 345.3 | | 34.1 |
| Breastfeeding initiation | 2014/15 | → | 4,036 | 80.1% | 79.0% | 74.3% | 47.2% | | 92.9% |
| Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method | 2015/16 | – | 2,199 | * | * | 43.2%* | 18.0% | | 76.5% |
| Smoking status at time of delivery (current method) | 2016/17 | ↓ | 432 | 9.7% | 11.3% | 10.7% | 28.1% | | 2.3% |
| A&E attendances (0-4 years) | 2015/16 | ↑ | 11,010 | 388.9 | 469.3 | 588.1 | 1,836.1 | | 335.0 |
| Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years) | 2015/16 | → | 818 | 94.9 | 105.0 | 104.2 | 207.4 | | 53.5 |
| Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years) | 2015/16 | → | 859 | 164.6 | 153.2 | 134.1 | 280.2 | | 72.0 |
| Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years) | 2015/16 | → | 121 | 109.9 | 168.0 | 202.4 | 591.6 | | 84.3 |
| Hospital admissions for mental health conditions | 2015/16 | → | 96 | 92.3 | 95.1 | 85.9 | 179.8 | | 33.8 |
| Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years) | 2015/16 | – | 466 | 586.2 | 597.8 | 430.5 | 1,444.7 | | 102.5 |

⁹ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-overview/data#page/1/ati/102/are/E06000054>

The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which are shown as a grey bar. The red line indicates the England average. The key to the colour of the circles is shown below.



Appendix Two: SEND existing and extrapolated future projections.

The table below shows the breakdown of where children and young people with an EHCP are as of 2017 and how many new children/young people are anticipated in addition to this by 2026. The breakdown shows where they might live, the type of school they may need and what their main special educational need might be. (e.g. ASD etc.)

Breakdown of existing Special school places and forecast for 2026

| 2017 Existing | In county Special school places | Out of county Special school places | ISS places | All special 2026 | ASD/CI | SEMH | Complex | Sensory |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Trowbridge | 64 | 16 | 18 | 98 | 29 | 15 | 52 | 2 |
| Bradford on Avon | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Melksham | 34 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 0 |
| Devizes | 40 | 1 | 9 | 50 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 1 |
| Marlborough | 15 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Corsham | 23 | 5 | 7 | 35 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Calne | 45 | 6 | 4 | 55 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 1 |
| Chippenham | 72 | 9 | 9 | 90 | 44 | 14 | 30 | 2 |
| Malmesbury | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Wootton Bassett | 10 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| Pewsey | 6 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| North | 321 | 67 | 70 | 458 | 171 | 85 | 194 | 8 |
| Salisbury | 73 | 8 | 43 | 124 | 38 | 24 | 57 | 5 |
| Wilton | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Southern Wiltshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Westbury | 27 | 4 | 6 | 37 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| Warminster | 47 | 5 | 10 | 62 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 2 |
| Mere | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tisbury | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amesbury | 31 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| Tidworth | 22 | 6 | 7 | 35 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 1 |
| out county | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| South | 207 | 29 | 72 | 308 | 113 | 59 | 125 | 11 |
| Total | 538 | 96 | 143 | 777 | 287 | 149 | 322 | 19 |

| 2026 New | In county Special school places | Out of county Special school places | ISS places | All special 2026 | ASD/CI | SEMH | Complex | Sensory |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Trowbridge | 21.41 | 4.25 | 5.75 | 31.40 | 10.90 | 5.57 | 14.19 | 0.74 |
| Bradford on Avon | 2.29 | 0.68 | 0.83 | 3.80 | 1.10 | 0.75 | 1.89 | 0.06 |
| Melksham | 8.42 | 1.22 | 1.66 | 11.29 | 3.81 | 1.98 | 5.32 | 0.19 |
| Devizes | 9.27 | 1.08 | 2.30 | 12.65 | 5.09 | 2.61 | 4.65 | 0.29 |
| Marlborough | 3.44 | 0.83 | 1.10 | 5.36 | 1.92 | 1.11 | 2.17 | 0.17 |
| Corsham | 5.24 | 1.02 | 1.47 | 7.72 | 2.95 | 1.49 | 3.08 | 0.20 |
| Calne | 7.76 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 10.26 | 3.85 | 1.99 | 4.20 | 0.22 |
| Chippenham | 17.99 | 2.85 | 3.81 | 24.64 | 10.09 | 4.35 | 9.61 | 0.59 |
| Malmesbury | 3.64 | 0.92 | 1.19 | 5.76 | 2.39 | 1.30 | 1.96 | 0.11 |
| Wootton Bassett | 4.15 | 1.70 | 1.03 | 6.88 | 2.55 | 1.24 | 2.97 | 0.12 |
| Pewsey | 1.89 | 0.42 | 0.72 | 3.04 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 1.64 | 0.05 |
| North | 85.47 | 16.17 | 21.16 | 122.80 | 45.43 | 22.92 | 51.70 | 2.75 |
| Salisbury | 23.19 | 3.67 | 8.33 | 35.19 | 12.24 | 6.66 | 15.23 | 1.06 |
| Wilton | 1.03 | 0.19 | 0.34 | 1.56 | 0.67 | 0.15 | 0.72 | 0.02 |
| Southern Wiltshire | 1.36 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 1.96 | 0.72 | 0.37 | 0.82 | 0.05 |
| Westbury | 6.09 | 1.01 | 1.50 | 8.61 | 3.30 | 1.52 | 3.47 | 0.32 |
| Warminster | 8.95 | 1.28 | 2.14 | 12.37 | 4.57 | 2.63 | 4.81 | 0.35 |
| Mere | 0.72 | 0.39 | 0.17 | 1.28 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.57 | 0.02 |
| Tisbury | 1.02 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 1.43 | 0.59 | 0.25 | 0.56 | 0.03 |
| Amesbury | 17.86 | 2.86 | 4.32 | 25.04 | 9.63 | 4.60 | 10.18 | 0.63 |
| Tidworth | 6.30 | 1.32 | 1.77 | 9.39 | 3.47 | 1.80 | 3.88 | 0.25 |
| out county | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 1.03 | 0.28 | 0.47 | 0.28 | 0.00 |
| South | 66.52 | 11.13 | 19.16 | 96.82 | 35.61 | 18.25 | 40.23 | 2.73 |
| Total | 152.93 | 27.30 | 40.42 | 220.65 | 81.32 | 41.64 | 92.21 | 5.48 |

Appendix four – data sources

1. Public Health England,
2. the Local Government Association,
3. the Department for Education,
4. the Institute of Public Care, the Joint Needs Assessment (JSNA),
5. Office for National Statistics,
6. Wiltshire Children and Young people's Health and Wellbeing Survey,
7. LAIT,
8. DfE statistical releases,
9. Impulse, Care First and BRIGHT,
10. Direct data and information from local operational practice.

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date: February 2018

Nursery places 30hrs Free entitlement for working parents

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Children's select committee on the work being taken forward to meet the requirement to make available **sufficient childcare in the local area**¹.

Background

2. As a local authority, we are required to secure sufficient childcare places.² Local authorities have been required by the new legislation to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children). This is also relevant for children who are entitled to Two-Year-Old Funding, Three and Four-Year-Old Funding (universal entitlement and the extended 30 hours entitlement).
3. The Children's Select committee received a report in January 2017 identifying this initial legislation and the main considerations and response by Wiltshire Council at that time.
4. The work has continued over the last year and the commissioning team have used three layers of information to create commissioning priorities and actions to create sufficient childcare across Wiltshire:
 - a. Population data has been the initial information which has enabled us to understand how many additional childcare places may be needed across Wiltshire.
 - b. This information has then been overlaid with information regarding the current percentage take up of places in each locality, town or village.
 - c. Then local knowledge has enabled us to appreciate how a local community operates. E.g. The places might not be the right sort of places, they may not offer sufficient hours, places may be in a village which is not accessible to people from the town or parents from the villages and the wider community may put extra demand on a town as this is where jobs and transport links are. (The data is shown in the appendix).
5. This information and data plays an important role in the success of funding applications to the Department for Education to support sufficiency and the sector. Last year the Local Authority was

¹

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596460/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2017.pdf

² Early Education & Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities (March 2017)

successful with its application in securing additional Early Years capital fund of £1.4 million pounds, to support areas in Wiltshire in most need for additional Early Years provision. Further funding was accessed to provide Early Years provision via the S106 funding from housing developers. A further submission to the Delivery Support Fund for £75000 was made for strengthening the Early Years sector in the delivery of the 30 hours Free Entitlement.

6. All the above required data as evidence as the funding is targeted at our areas of most need.
7. The funding received has contributed to sufficient capacity for Early Years places for children to access both 15 and 30 hours Free Entitlement in most areas across the county.
8. However, there is a possibility that we may not have sufficient capacity in certain areas like Larkhill and Malmesbury during the Summer term, but we have a number initiatives we are exploring to increase capacity for example, recruiting more childminders and other small-scale projects. The new 72 place nursery in Larkhill, due to open in September 2018 will provide sufficient provision in that area.

Commissioning Considerations

9. We will continue to develop the quality and scope of this provision and work closely with the providers to ensure that we have sufficient high quality provision across the county in the right places.
10. We continue to have a statutory duty to secure information, advice and training to all providers registered on the Ofsted early years register who are judged less than 'good' at their most recent inspection and to any new providers, as well as offer information advice and training to any provider that requests this to ensure the provision meets the statutory requirements of the EYFS¹

Safeguarding Considerations

11. As the Local authority, we are obliged to ensure that there is "effective safeguarding and promotion of welfare of the children for whom the early education is provided"; and "that providers actively promote fundamental British values and not promote views or theories as fact which are contrary to established scientific or historical evidence and explanations". This will be part of the ongoing work with both new and existing providers.

Public Health Implications

12. The provision of sufficient childcare is part of the Local authority's overall commitments to support the health and wellbeing of Wiltshire's communities. No specific issues arise out of this work, apart from acknowledging that access to good childcare is a significant part of supporting children's and families' health and wellbeing.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

13. There are no specific environmental and climate change issues because of developing child care sufficiency.

Commercial considerations

14. Creating and meeting the childcare sufficiency expectations has a direct impact on the capacity of communities to get as many of those parents who are seeking to work to participate in work.

Equalities Impact

15. A significant part of the remit of the childcare sufficiency is to promote equality and inclusion, particularly for disadvantaged families, looked after children, children in need and children with special educational needs and disability by removing barriers of access to free places and working with parents to give each child support to fulfil their potential. As a Local authority, we must ensure that we meet their duties

under the Equality Act 2010 and take account of the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Code of Practice 0-25 when securing free places.

Risk Management and Financial Implications

16. The risks are in not meeting the requirements. The current situation is that we are on target to provide appropriate levels of provision. However, it is a continuing role to ensure that this level of provision is achieved as well as that the quality of provision for early education and childcare is maintained.
17. Under current legislation the local authority can withdraw free entitlement funding from any provider judged as inadequate by Ofsted, therefore it is important we continue to provide nurseries with support and challenge to ensure high standards are met and that sufficient places are available to meet the demand.¹

Legal Implications

18. It is a legal requirement that we ensure sufficient childcare is available across Wiltshire to all parents who wish to access this provision. We will continue to work with the providers and ensure there is sufficient high quality Early years provision in the county

Conclusions

19. Most of the Community Areas across Wiltshire have sufficient high quality nursery provision that is keeping pace with demand and plans are under way to increase capacity in other areas where demand exceeds supply.
20. Wiltshire Early years provision is 4% above the national average for outstanding providers of good quality nursery provision, whereby, 93% of providers have an Ofsted quality judgement of good or better at their latest inspection. We will continue to support all new and existing provision and use the new funding to support quality and on-going developments.

Susan Tanner

Head of Children's Commissioning and Joint Planning

Contributors:

Joint Planning and Angela Brennan – Child Care Coordinator, Commissioning

Natalia Reyner – Lead for Early Learning and Development

Appendix one – Child care sufficiency projections

| Birth Rate Analysis September 2017 | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Ages as September 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | <i>(projections for 3yr old to be funded at 1 Jan)</i> | 3 | | Total of 3&4 | | No of EY places 3-5 | Variance |
| Amesbury | 436 | 512 | 499 | 329.34 | 486 | | 815.3 | Amesbury | 742 | -73.34 |
| Bradford on Avon | 106 | 134 | 118 | 77.88 | 125 | | 202.9 | Bradford on Avon | 293.5 | 90.62 |
| Calne | 215 | 251 | 290 | 191.4 | 265 | | 456.4 | Calne | 382 | -74.4 |
| Chippenham | 492 | 538 | 496 | 327.36 | 510 | | 837.4 | Chippenham | 865.5 | 28.14 |
| Corsham | 201 | 220 | 239 | 157.74 | 255 | | 412.7 | Corsham | 416 | 3.26 |
| Devizes | 285 | 294 | 279 | 184.14 | 307 | | 491.1 | Devizes | 497.5 | 6.36 |
| Southern Wiltshire | 219 | 237 | 222 | 146.52 | 286 | | 432.5 | Downton | 354.5 | -78.02 |
| Malmesbury | 163 | 203 | 194 | 128.04 | 186 | | 314 | Malmesbury | 378.5 | 64.46 |
| Marlborough | 143 | 162 | 172 | 113.52 | 162 | | 275.5 | Marlborough | 430.5 | 154.98 |
| Melksham | 281 | 294 | 297 | 196.02 | 334 | | 530 | Melksham | 492.5 | -37.52 |
| Pewsey | 74 | 84 | 89 | 58.74 | 94 | | 152.7 | Pewsey | 120.5 | -32.24 |
| Royal Wootton Bassett | 370 | 390 | 376 | 248.16 | 397 | | 645.2 | Royal Wootton Bassett | 628.5 | -16.66 |
| Salisbury | 432 | 468 | 460 | 303.6 | 471 | | 774.6 | Salisbury | 785.5 | 10.9 |
| Tidworth | 309 | 349 | 314 | 207.24 | 323 | | 530.2 | Tidworth | 399 | -131.24 |
| Trowbridge | 589 | 625 | 689 | 454.74 | 709 | | 1164 | Trowbridge | 929 | -234.74 |
| Warminster | 195 | 232 | 235 | 155.1 | 240 | | 395.1 | Warminster | 437 | 41.9 |
| Westbury | 206 | 221 | 239 | 157.74 | 249 | | 406.7 | Westbury | 276.5 | -130.24 |
| South West | 182 | 204 | 199 | 131.34 | 205 | | 336.3 | See below | 381 | 44.66 |
| Totals | 4898 | 5418 | 5407 | | 5604 | | 9173 | Grand | 8809.5 | -363.12 |

This page is intentionally left blank

DfE Changes – Update December 2017 – January 2018

Ministerial Reshuffle

1. The Prime Minister has carried out a reshuffle and reorganisation across government. At the Department of Education, Damian Hinds has replaced Justine Greening as the Secretary of State for Education. Robert Goodwill has lost his post as Minister of State for Children and Families – to be replaced by Nadhim Zahawi.
2. Elsewhere, the Department of Health has been renamed as the Department of Health and Social Care and the Department of Communities and Local Government has had housing added to its remit and has been renamed the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Full details of Ministerial appointments can be found [here](#).

Improving social mobility through education

3. In December, the government launched its new national policy paper for dealing with social mobility through education. The plan – ‘Unlocking Talent, Fulfilling Potential’ - sets out how the government will remove obstacles that could stop people from achieving their potential. There are 5 core ambitions: closing the word gap in early years; closing the attainment gap in school while raising standards for all; creating high-quality post-16 choices for all; helping everyone achieve their potential in rewarding careers; and no community left behind. Full details of the plan can be accessed [here](#).

Schools causing concern

4. Statutory guidance on local authorities' and regional schools commissioners' responsibilities relating to schools and PRUs causing concern has been updated to describe new process for schools that meet the coasting definition. The guidance can be found [here](#).

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges.

5. The DfE has published new advice for schools and colleges on how to prevent and respond to reports of sexual violence and harassment between children. It covers: what sexual violence and harassment is; schools' and colleges' legal responsibilities; a whole school or college approach to safeguarding and child

protection; and how to respond to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment The advice can be found [here](#).

Searching, screening and confiscation: guidance for schools

6. The DfE has recently published new guidance outlining the powers schools have to screen and search pupils, and to confiscate items they find. The guidance covers: powers to search without consent; prohibited items schools can search for; and powers to confiscate items found during searches. Full details can be found [here](#).

Careers guidance and access for education and training providers

7. Statutory guidance for schools on providing careers guidance. This statutory guidance replaces the version issued in March 2015 (and re-issued in April 2017 with a minor update). It explains what support will be made available to schools between now and 2020, reflecting policy changes announced in the Government's careers strategy published on 4 Dec 2017.

Keeping children safe in education: proposed revisions

8. This consultation seeks views on proposed changes to the statutory guidance "*Keeping children safe in education*" and a new departmental non-statutory advice document covering sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges. Following this consultation, the government proposes to update and replace the current statutory guidance 'Keeping children safe in education 2016'. The government will also consider revising the advice on sexual violence and sexual harassment. The [consultation](#) closes on 18 February 2018.

Academies Update

9. Number in Wiltshire at the end of January 2018:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Sponsored academies | 20 |
| Non-sponsored converter academies | 69 |

There are no new academies in this period.

Government response to the National Assessment and Accreditation System consultation (NAAS)

10. The national assessment and accreditation system will introduce a new practice-focused methodology to establish the knowledge and skills that child and family social workers need for statutory child and family social work. The government

has published its response to consultation about the system. The full report can be found [here](#), brief highlights include:

- Assessment and accreditation remains a voluntary system; this is not a mandatory qualification
- There will be a phased approach to roll out – phase one (Bury, Leeds, Manchester, Oldham and Wigan) with assessment to begin mid-2018, and subject to successful completion of this phase, phase two will be 12 – 15 LAs with assessment beginning in early 2019. This will cover practitioners and practice supervisors, who are employed by the local authority (individual local authorities will decide if they want to include agency social workers)
- Implementation will be supported by real-time analysis and evaluation carried out by an independent research partner – the findings will help to refine the model
- Phase one and two will be funded, consideration of future funding will be subject to research findings
- There will be four stages in the assessment: practice endorsement, online assessment of knowledge, observed practice simulation, and a written assessment
- Throughout phase one and two there will a focus on equalities, DfE will work with the assessment provider to address issues identified in the proof of concept phase. During the development of questions, particular attention has been given to reducing bias for older social workers and those from BAME backgrounds.

SEND single route of redress national trial – regulations

11. In March 2017, the government committed to introduce a two-year national trial to expand the powers of the First-tier Tribunal (SEND) to make **non-binding** recommendations on the health and social care aspects of LA decisions concerning Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans as part of a special educational appeal. The [Special Educational Needs and Disability \(First-tier Tribunal Recommendations Power\) Regulations 2017](#) were laid on 20 December and will come into force on 3 April 2018.

Transforming children and young people’s mental health provision: a green paper

12. The government is asking for views by 2 March 2018 on a green paper setting out measures to improve mental health support for children and young people. The green paper focuses on earlier intervention and prevention, especially in and linked to schools and colleges. The [proposals](#) include:

- Creating a new mental health workforce of community-based mental health support teams

- Every school and college will be encouraged to appoint a designated lead for mental health
- A new 4-week waiting time for NHS children and young people's mental health services to be piloted in some areas.

Evaluation of the Troubled Families programme: emerging findings

13. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) recently published a series of reports outlining emerging findings from the evaluation of the *Troubled families programme 2015-2020*. The programme is rooted in a holistic approach to supporting families facing multiple adversities. Researchers found the programme is changing structures and processes in local authorities, strengthening partnership working and promoting 'whole-family' working. Families appreciate the way keyworkers took time to understand the family and build trust.

Update to joint targeted area inspections and arrangements for 2018

14. Ofsted has re-published guidance on joint targeted area inspections (JTAs). In 2018, Ofsted will carry out a further sample of inspections on themes inspected earlier in the programme, which will aim to identify whether agencies have made further progress since JTAs carried out in 2016.
15. Ofsted has made minor revisions to the core JTA framework and guidance on 'children living with domestic abuse' so that the documents are up to date and reflect current inspection practice.
16. In addition, the scope of the child exploitation 'deep dive' investigation has been widened to include children who are at risk of other forms of exploitation through gang association and the current guidance now reflects this. The scope of this inspection will include children associated with gangs and who are being sexually exploited, as well as children who are at risk of other forms of exploitation through gang association. This is in response to the increasing awareness of the risk to children from criminal exploitation by gangs, in particular the risk of involvement in 'county lines' gang activity and the recognised relationship in some cases between risk of child sexual exploitation and gang association.
17. These themes will be the focus of JTAs taking place between February and July 2018.

TERENCE HERBERT
Corporate Director

Report author: Nicola McCann, EY Information and Co-ordination Manager, Children's Services. 30/01/2018

Largely taken from the DfE website content 07 December 2017 to 31 January 2018.