

Shaping Hampshire

Consultation on proposals for developing
a new Family Support Service



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Shaping Hampshire

Consultation on proposals for developing a new Family Support Service

Consultation period opens on Tuesday 23 February 2016 and closes at midday on Tuesday 3 May 2016.

The purpose of this consultation

Hampshire County Council is asking for the views of service users, members of the public and stakeholders, on a proposed new Family Support Service. The Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, Councillor Keith Mans, will consider the feedback from this consultation at his Decision Day in July 2016.

This document sets out the proposals for developing a new Family Support Service in Hampshire, for families with children aged 0–19 years. This would involve the development of a single service which would bring together the work of children's centres, Early Help Hubs, Youth Support Services, and align with the Supporting Troubled Families Programme. The proposed Family Support Service would provide a joined-up, whole-family service to those who have high levels of need, but do not meet the threshold for statutory social care (described on page 7), which would come into effect in early 2017. The County Council has a statutory duty to consult about changes to, and closures of, children's centres, which are included as part of the proposed Family Support Service.

The County Council must meet a funding shortfall of £98 million by April 2017, and of this, £21.5 million must be met from the



Children's Services budget. It is proposed that £8.5 million of savings could be delivered from these proposals.

Why residents' and stakeholders' views are important

The amount of funding the County Council receives from central Government has more than halved in recent years. With public sector budgets expected to remain under pressure in the future, it is no longer feasible to deliver services at the same level, and in the same way. Therefore, the County Council is faced with having to make some difficult decisions to be able to deliver a balanced budget, as required by law – and provide vital public services to the people of Hampshire.

Residents' and stakeholders' views on these proposals for Children's Services are very important as the County Council needs this feedback to inform decision-making to contribute towards the delivery of savings, across the Authority.

How to have your say

Responding to the consultation is voluntary, and you do not need to answer all the questions if you do not wish to do so. To respond to the consultation online, please visit: www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services-consultation

Alternatively, if you are completing a paper copy, please post your responses to:

Opinion Research Services

FREEPOST SS1018

PO BOX 530

Swansea

SA1 1ZL

Responses should be received by midday on Tuesday 3 May 2016.

Please note that responses received after this time will not be included in the findings report.

The analysis of the responses from the consultation will be published and presented to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services, Councillor Keith Mans, for a decision in July 2016.

Alternative formats

To request this information and the questionnaire in another format such as large print, audio or braille, please email: info@hants.gov.uk, or call: **0300 555 1384**.

If you have any queries about this consultation, please email Hampshire County Council at: info@hants.gov.uk, or call: **0300 555 1384**.

Data protection

Hampshire County Council adheres to the requirements of the UK Data Protection Act 1998. Under the Data Protection Act the information which you have provided in this questionnaire will be used only for the purposes of this survey. All responses will be kept confidential.



Background to this consultation

Shaping Hampshire – Spending Review Consultation

The amount of funding the County Council receives from central Government has more than halved in recent years and further reductions are coming.

In February 2016, Government announced its funding plans for local authorities for 2016/17 and the following three years. The County Council lost £48 million from its grant for next year alone. Government calculations assumed that local authorities would raise Council Tax. Consequently, for the first time in six years, the County Council has agreed to increase Council Tax by 3.99 per cent, which is the maximum amount permissible without a public referendum. However, this alone will not balance the budget and 2 per cent of this increase can only be used for adult social care to help address the rise in demand for services.

In 2017/18, assuming that Council Tax increases by the same amount in that year, the County Council will still need to find savings of £98 million.

This means the County Council has to make tough choices about spending on services.

To help the County Council make the right choices, in the spring/summer 2015, a countywide consultation was undertaken with residents and stakeholders. This invited views on the three main options for meeting the anticipated £98 million of savings by April 2017.

Full details of the consultation findings can be found on the County Council's website www.hants.gov.uk/spendingreviewsurvey

The three main options considered in the consultation were:

- raising the rate of Council Tax;
- using the County Council's reserves differently;
- reducing spending on specific services.

Overall there was a high level of support for the County Council's existing financial strategy which includes a combination of these three options. This would see the funding shortfall managed through:

- running the County Council more efficiently by reducing the cost of back office functions;
- using savings to help to protect front line services;
- prudently using some reserves to manage the cost of change;
- reducing spending on some services; and
- increasing Council Tax (32 per cent of respondents were willing to see a Council Tax increase of 1.99 per cent).

Services for children, older people and vulnerable people were ranked as being the 'most important' services for the County Council to continue to support and deliver.

Savings options for Children's Services

In relation to the savings options for Children's Services, the majority of respondents opposed reducing spending on services for vulnerable children. Instead, respondents preferred that the County Council focus on making savings by:

- increasing the number of foster carers to care for children who are currently looked after by the County Council;
- reviewing the process and placement costs of children's social care, without putting children at risk; and
- reviewing school improvement services and support.

Consequently, Children's Services is pursuing proposals around these options.

The proposals outlined in this document, to develop a new targeted Family Support Service, are in line with feedback collected from residents and stakeholders during the county-wide public consultation held last year. The proposals aim to, wherever possible, minimise the impact on vulnerable children by seeking efficiencies and making overall delivery more effective and targeted towards the most vulnerable.

General information about Children's Services

The County Council has a statutory responsibility for identifying and supporting children who are 'in need', which includes those in need of protection. In the last year, the County Council received 107,000 contacts from professionals, families and the public, most of which were supported through advice and the offer of further information on the services available. 14,275 needed a formal assessment by social work staff to agree further services.

At any one time, there are around 9,000 children in need of social care support from the County Council. Among this number, two groups of children require particularly intensive support:

- children subject to child protection plans – currently 1,335 children are subject to child protection plans, having been assessed by the Local Authority and other multi-agency partners as being at risk of significant harm, and
- children looked after by the Local Authority – currently 1,340 children are in the County Council's care – either voluntarily (with the agreement of their parents), or by orders of the court. The national average annual cost of care per child is £50,000.

In recent years, the number of children and young people needing support in these two areas has increased significantly, mirroring the national position. Between 2011 and 2014, there was a 61% increase in the number of referrals to Hampshire children's social care; a 43% increase in the number of assessments undertaken; a 51% increase in the number of child protection plans; and a 17% increase in looked after children, especially those between the ages of 10 and 18.



How the County Council defines the levels of need for children and families

Hampshire County Council uses a 'threshold' table to define levels of need among children and families. An explanation for each level is detailed in the table below:

Thresholds of need

Level 1	All families and children where there are no specific needs
Level 2	Families where there is a need for support, but this can be met within a specific setting e.g. pre-school or school, and by one single service or agency, i.e. a speech and language therapist providing advice and help
Level 3	A family or child with many needs requiring more than one service or agency to be involved
Level 4 (statutory care)	A family or child with a high level of unmet and complex needs, and in need of children's social care intervention

Early help services currently provided to children and families between need Levels 1 and 3

A number of different services have grown in Hampshire, over time, in line with particular Government initiatives, legislation and funding streams. Children's centres, Early Help Hubs (including Youth Support Services and the provision of associated grants), and Supporting Troubled Families, are all considered by the County Council to be early help services.

Early help describes services for children, young people and families who have some difficulties for periods of time, but which can usually be managed by agencies, such as staff in children's centres, Early Help Hubs, Health and schools – working together closely to support families. Social care services only become directly involved when children have more complicated needs and problems and

where there may be significant risk to the child's development or welfare (Level 4).

Each service categorised under early help works with children of different ages between 0–19. All these services work directly with parents, children and young people to provide early and targeted support in order to prevent, where possible, an escalation of difficulties which would require Level 4 statutory intervention.

Children's centres

Children's centres have operated in Hampshire since 2004, and work with families and children aged 0–4 years to help support a child's development and readiness for school. The centres also provide advice on parenting, healthy lifestyles, employment and training. While these centres also work with families and children with complex needs, the services provided are currently available to all families with children aged 0–4 years.

There are currently 54 children's centres in Hampshire, arranged in 15 clusters. The centres are all managed by voluntary sector contractors, with the exception of three individual centres which are managed by maintained nursery schools. The contracts for the centres end in March 2017.

Services are delivered in partnership with other services, including Health and voluntary organisations, from 75 buildings across the county, and at a range of community venues. Over 2,000 families access these services at any one time.

Children's centres currently offer help to families at all levels of need. Families register themselves with children's centres and can join a range of activities. However, families at Level 2, 3 and 4 (see 'Thresholds of need' table on page 7) are invited to join specific activities if they are assessed by the centre (and any agency working with the family) to be in need of specific support.



Supporting Troubled Families Programme

The Supporting Troubled Families Programme is funded directly by central Government. The programme aims to bring together the support provided by different agencies (district and borough councils, Police, Fire and Rescue Service, schools, community and voluntary sectors) to meet families' needs. The resources can be used flexibly to transform services and pilot new ways of working to benefit families, while making best use of public services.

The Programme supports families with specific problems relating to:

- Education
- Children who need help
- Domestic violence and abuse
- Antisocial behaviour
- Health
- Employment and risk of financial exclusion

Once a family is accepted as being eligible to be included in the Supporting Troubled Families Programme, a single family plan is drawn up with the aim of improving their outcomes.

Funding for Youth Support Services

Youth Support Services are currently provided as an integral part of the Early Help Hubs to young people and their families who have complex needs at Level 3, with advice on issues like housing, education and work. In addition, the County Council provides grants to organisations to deliver a range of targeted activities to young people between the ages of 11–19 (25 for young adults with learning difficulties and/or disabilities), to support needs such as relationship advice, and health and well-being. Support is delivered in a range of different ways including: evening open access youth groups; afternoon drop-ins; and working on a one-to-one basis with young people in their own environment.

Voluntary organisations providing youth support are part of the Early Help Hubs, and professionals in these areas have a good understanding of the support available locally for young people, and work collaboratively with young people and families across all levels of need.

Early Help Hubs

Ten multi-agency Early Help Hubs covering the 11 districts within Hampshire were introduced across the county from January 2014. The Early Help Hubs co-ordinate multi-agency support provided to families of children and young people at Level 3. At present, although Early Help Hubs do not work with Level 2 children and young people, they provide advice to those agencies offering help and support at Level 2. The multi-agency Early Help Hubs also sign post families to children's centre services.

Approximately 2,200 children (1,000 families) at any one time receive support via the Early Help Hubs. The Hubs work directly with children and young people aged 0–19, but at the current time, the main focus is supporting families with children aged between 5–14.

Requests for help are mainly received from a range of agencies and professionals such as schools, the Health sector, Police and social workers. An early help assessment is then carried out involving a range of professionals and the family. This is led by an Early Help Co-ordinator (a professional from any agency, depending on what is considered to be the best 'fit' for the family) in order to identify the help needed, support provided to-date, and the agencies that should be involved in the future.

The Early Help Co-ordinator is then assigned to work with the family and agree a family plan to ensure the right support services are put in place.

Total spending in these areas

The total cost for Early Help Hubs, Youth Support Services and children's centres is £14.4 million. There is also a Government grant of around £2 million for the Supporting Troubled Families Programme.

It is proposed that £8.5 million of savings could be delivered by combining children's centre services, Early Help Hubs and the Youth Support Services to form a single Family Support Service, working out of fewer buildings, and with a streamlined management and operating structure. The funding from the Supporting Troubled Families Programme is excluded from the savings proposals as it is a separate grant.



Proposal:

To create a new Family Support Service

Hampshire County Council's proposal is to create a new Family Support Service in Hampshire, for families with children aged 0–19 years (or up to 25 for young adults with learning difficulties and/or disabilities). It would involve the development of a single service delivered by the County Council which would bring together the work of children's centres, Early Help Hubs (including Youth Support Services) and align with the Supporting Troubled Families Programme to provide a joined-up, whole-family service to those who have high levels of need, but who do not meet the threshold for statutory social care.

The main benefit to families with children aged 0–19 years (or up to 25 for young adults with learning difficulties and/or disabilities) would be that they could access support currently provided separately through the services listed above – through one point of contact which would consider the needs of the family as a whole.

Joining up services in this way would enable efficiencies to be made in the running costs of each service to make best use of available resources. It would improve access to a range of other services including child and adolescent mental health services and a range of public health and other support services.

It is anticipated that £8.5 million of savings could be delivered by combining children's centre services, Early Help Hubs and the Youth Support Services to form a single Family Support Service, working out of fewer buildings, and with a streamlined management and operating structure.

Current staffing levels (300 employees) could be reduced by up to 60%. This would come into effect from early 2017.

Furthermore, the focus of the new Family Support Service would be to ensure that available support is targeted to the most vulnerable families and children. Typically, these would be families and children with multiple needs who require the involvement of more than one agency (categorised at Level 3).

The statutory social care work provided to families and children at Level 4 would remain unchanged.

How the proposed Family Support Service would work

It is proposed that the new Family Support Service would be delivered at a local level to respond to the needs of local families. For example, the Service would work with:

- families with young children who need support and help in order to be effective, resilient and nurturing parents;
- parents with learning disabilities who may require additional help;
- parents who need help with their children's behaviour, learning and development in order to keep their children safe and healthy;
- families where there are children who are persistently missing from school or home without explanation;
- families where there are young people not in education, employment or training;
- teenage parents;

- families where there are young people with emotional and early mental health issues; and
- families where there are children who are at risk of offending and have anti-social behaviour resulting in risk of entering the criminal justice system.

Advice and support would be offered to children and young people, together with tailor-made interventions for families. The Service would also look at the broader needs of the adults in the family and offer group and one-to-one support. For example, support would be delivered through parenting groups and some one-to-one advice to help parents with their children's behaviour, learning, and well-being.

Support would be given as part of an overall family plan which may also involve other agencies such as Health (including mental health). Health Visitors and School Nurses would also work with the single service to plan help for families at Level 3, rather than work individually with separate services, which is currently the case.

Families with lower levels of need would be signposted to other community services including those provided by health professionals.

How the new Family Support Service would differ from current arrangements

The Family Support Service would be targeted at the most vulnerable families (see 'Thresholds of need' table, page 7) instead of being a universal service currently offered to all families at all levels of need.

For example, this would mean that children's centre services would no longer provide open access to activities for families at Level 1 and 2, but instead, would focus on supporting those families and children in most need of help, mainly at Level 3.

On the whole, less reliance would be placed on the delivery of services from a designated static centre, with greater use made of outreach venues to support families in their local communities. 11 Family Support Service Hubs would be created, one in each district in Hampshire.

This integrated support to families would enable staff based in the Hubs to be used flexibly across the age ranges, sharing expertise and specialisms.

Specifically, the proposed changes would involve:

- The creation of a single point of contact through which families would be able to either directly contact the Hub, or be referred by a professional in order to be assessed for targeted support. This may involve a meeting with a Family Support Service worker at a Hub, local outreach venue, or via a telephone conversation. Families would no longer need to go to different agencies, depending on the age of their children, as is currently the case.
- Children's centre services being delivered through the new Family Support Service, and targeted at families with children aged 0–4 years at Level 3, who have multiple needs requiring the involvement of more than one agency. Support may be delivered through different outreach venues or on a one-to-one basis in the family's home – focusing on parenting support.

- Families with Level 2 needs who are also within identified priority groups, for example: teenage parents or families experiencing domestic abuse being able to access some Family Support Service activities at a Hub or local outreach venue, as part of an overall programme of mainly parenting support that could also involve services delivered by partner agencies. These activities would include young parents' support groups and family links parenting programmes, and would be dependent on local needs. Drop-in visits to children's centres would no longer be available.
- Families with children aged 0–4 years with no specific additional needs at Level 1, accessing services such as parent and toddler groups through other agencies in the community, for which there may be an associated charge. An online directory would indicate where these services are available. Drop-in visits to children's centres would no longer be available.
- Activities which are currently available on a universal basis, such as: Rhyme Time; Stories and Songs; Stay, Play and Learn Together; Chatty Children; Explore through Play; Baby Explorers; Dad's Club; Messy Play; Cook and Eat; Cooking for Baby; and Baby Massage no longer being open to all families for free and therefore, would incur a charge (of up to £9 per session). These activities may be delivered from the Family Support Service Hubs or other outreach venues.
- Streamlining the existing management and operating structures for children's centre services and Early Help Hubs to create the new joined-up Family Support Service. Current staffing levels (300 employees) could reduce by up to 60%.

- The Supporting Troubled Families Programme not changing significantly, but aligning with the Family Support Service.

To illustrate how the proposed Family Support Service would work, a number of examples are set out in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

Reducing the number of buildings from which children's centre services would operate

As part of the proposal to develop a single Family Support Service, and to contribute towards securing savings by 2017, the number of buildings currently used to deliver children's centre services would be reduced. This includes closing some of the facilities and buildings that are designated as children's centres.

Increasingly, services are being delivered in different and more flexible ways through home visits and use of other community venues, requiring the use of fewer buildings. By reducing the number of designated buildings through which children's centre services are delivered, savings could be made in running costs of almost £1 million a year.

Services would still be provided, as described earlier in this document, through a new single, joined-up Family Support Service, with 11 Hubs created (one in each Hampshire district), some of which would be based in the current designated children's centres. This would mean that there would be 11 designated children's centres in Hampshire.

Some of the remaining buildings could continue to be used as outreach venues to deliver services, or released for other purposes within the community e.g. for

pre-schools. The majority of current venues are within schools, nurseries or community centres and as such, could potentially have alternative use. To ensure services remain locally accessible, buildings such as community centres would continue to be hired by the Family Support Service for support to Level 3 families – at an estimated cost of approximately £90,000 a year.

Under the proposals, the number of designated children’s centres would reduce from 54 to 11. However, a designated children’s centre would be retained, where there is the highest level of need, in each district.

The proposed changes are set out in Appendix 2.

Options considered and discarded

In developing the proposals to create a Family Support Service, the County Council has considered a number of other options, which have subsequently been discarded, and are as follows:

The County Council could maintain the current level of service to children and families, and retain the associated assets (i.e. buildings). However, this option has been rejected because funding levels would be insufficient in future to continue to fund these services at the same level, in the same way. Therefore, with limited resource, the proposals have been designed to support families and children who have high levels of need.

The County Council could continue to deliver Early Help Hubs, children’s centre services, Youth Support Services, and the Supporting Troubled Families Programme separately. However, this option has been rejected because it continues to divide service delivery and causes families to have to seek help from multiple agencies, instead of accessing one, joined-up, single point of contact.



Appendix 1

Examples of how the new Family Support Service would work

A number of examples are set out below which illustrate how a Family Support Service could support families and children in Hampshire, with varying needs, between Level 1 and 4. These examples are fictitious, and for indicative purposes only.

Example 1

The Frasers are a family of three – Mum, Dad, and James aged 8 months (Level 1)

The family has just moved into the area and has no extended family, locally. Dad is employed full-time and they own the three bedroom home in which they live. James is developing well, but Mum wants some ideas of how she can continue to support his development. She is also feeling a bit isolated as she does not know anyone in the area and would like to know what groups and activities are available so that she can make new friends, both for her, and James. Mum is currently on maternity leave and is intending to return to work in the next few months. She is in contact with her Health Visitor.

- The family can attend health visitor clinics for James to be weighed and to discuss how he is developing. Through these clinics, reassurance can be provided about his development and ideas for next steps.
- The Health Visitor can provide information about the local area, including signposting to the Family Support Service online directory, containing information about local groups, such as Rhyme Time, Explore Through Play and parent and toddler groups.
- When Mum is ready to return to work and is looking for childcare, information is available through the County Council's website and customer contact centre.

Example 2

The Proctor family are a family of three – Mum, Charlie aged 3, and Sophie aged 22 months (Level 2)

Mum currently works part-time, and while at work, Sophie and Charlie are cared for by their Grandmother. Charlie also attends a local pre-school where he is settled and reported to be developing well. Mum is concerned that Sophie is not saying very many words, and is experiencing problems in managing Sophie's behaviour. She has been

talking to her Health Visitor who has provided some ideas, but wonders if there is anything else she can be doing to support Sophie.

- Further help with ideas and strategies could be provided to Mum through a meeting at an advice surgery with a Family Support Service worker.
- At two years old, Sophie would undergo a progress check by the Health Visitor to provide a fuller assessment of her development and determine whether additional support was needed, for example from a NHS speech and language therapist.
- The online Family Support Service directory would signpost Mum to songs and rhymes groups running in the community which Sophie could attend with Mum or Grandmother, to support Sophie's language development.
- Mum may also be able to access parenting programmes delivered by the Family Support Service, for a fee.

Example 3

The Smiths are a family of five – Mum, Dad, Sarah – aged 6, Adam – aged 2 and Lily – aged 1 (Level 3)

Mum and Dad are both out of work, and have few qualifications. Mum has told her Health Visitor that she has a problem with alcohol. Sarah's behaviour is difficult to manage at home, and she is not going to school every day. Adam has a place at a pre-school but his attendance is poor and he is often late. The pre-school has also said that Adam has language delay and he receives help from a speech and language therapist, but Mum and Dad are not sure how to help him at home. Lily is having problems with going to bed, and is up most of the night. The Health Visitor has provided advice but the family is struggling to follow it. A request for support is made to the Family Support Service by the Health Visitor, following Lily's one year old check, and the two year old check on Adam.

The Family Support Service accepts the case, and a key worker is assigned to the family, who agrees that the following support would help them:

- A Family Support Worker to visit the family's home to support Mum and Dad with sleep routines for Lily, routines to get Adam to pre-school regularly, and on-time, and Sarah to school. The Family Support Worker would also view Sarah's behaviour in the home, and help her parents with strategies to manage it. The support would also focus on how they could undertake language activities with Adam, based on the speech and language therapist's advice.
- The Family Support Worker to help Mum to access the substance misuse service and to follow a programme to help her at home and possibly to join a support group.

- When Mum and Dad feel things are improving at home, they would join a parenting course to help them learn skills to support their children as they get older. It might also help with their confidence and enable them to move on to other courses to increase their skills and qualifications, e.g. literacy and numeracy courses.

Although multiple agencies would be involved in designing the support package for the different needs of the children and parents, the family would have one main point of contact: the Family Support Worker. The family's needs would have been considered as a whole, and the support would be delivered as a single package.

Example 4

The Browns are a family of seven – Mum, Dad and five children – aged between 4 and 15 (Level 3)

Mum is pregnant. A request for support is made to the Family Support Service by the primary school following the children's poor school attendance and lateness. The secondary school has concerns about the violent behaviour and poor attitude of the eldest child. A social worker has been involved in the past, but those issues were not addressed. Mum and Dad are finding the behaviour of the children difficult. Neither Mum or Dad is working and both are in receipt of benefits. Mum reports being depressed and finding it difficult to cope.

The Family Support Service accepts the case, and a key worker is assigned to the family, who agree that the following support would help them:

- Direct work on routines, rewards and sanctions to improve the children's behaviour and attendance at school
- Work with each child to understand their views, and help improve the situation at home
- Both schools to support the children to attend breakfast and after-school clubs, and communicate weekly with the key worker
- Eldest child to attend a five-day course run by Hampshire firefighters
- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services to offer support to the eldest child
- Mum to re-engage with health services regarding her poor mental health
- Both parents offered support by the Department for Work and Pensions to look at returning to work

Example 5

The Jones family: Family of Five – mum, dad, three children aged between 8 and 15 (Level 4)

John (15 years old) comes into school with a dark bruise to the bottom of his right eye and a small mark below the bruise. The bruise was caused by John punching his sibling, Paul (13 years old) and the red mark was caused by him throwing a tablet console at John. Mum says she is at the end of her tether with John saying that is he constantly hitting his brother and that he had begun to hit Michelle (8 years). She says that Paul goes into Michelle's bedroom and hits her. He is also swearing and abusive to all of the family members.

Mum and Dad both have physical disabilities, which mean they are unable to move around their home easily. The family live in a two storey home and struggle to get up the stairs.

A social worker visits the home to talk to the family. The social worker discusses with Mum and Dad the problems they are having in relation to living in a two storey home when they have physical disabilities and that this means the house is not as clean and safe as it needs to be for the children. There are lots of animals in the home. All the animals are kept in cages which again impacts on the cleanliness in the home.

The social worker discusses the behaviour of John and Paul towards Michelle. Mum and Dad are aware of how the boys bully Michelle to the point where she has locked herself in her bedroom and wets the bed from fear of leaving her room to go the toilet. Parents are unable to intervene due to this taking place upstairs. Mum and Dad say they are unable to implement appropriate boundaries within the home because the children tend to spend the majority of their time upstairs and are left to their own devices.

The social worker tells Mum and Dad that things need to change in the home to ensure the children are safe and have adequate supervision and that the conditions in the home need to improve because they are not acceptable. As a consequence of this discussion with the family and other involved agencies, the social worker puts a Child in Need (CiN) Plan in place. This plan outlines what the parents need to do to improve the conditions for the children, who can help them achieve this, in what timescales and what the consequences might be if the situation does not improve sufficiently for the children.

Appendix 2

Proposed changes to the number of designated children's centre buildings

There are currently 54 designated children's centres and a total of 75 venues from which children's centres services are delivered. The services provided may include activities such as parenting programmes as well as health clinics and individual support. The table, on the following pages, lists all of the current buildings used to deliver services, together with the buildings proposed to be used in the future as Family Support Service Hubs and which would be retained as designated children's centres, where staff would be located.

The table also lists current children's centre buildings which could be closed as children's centres and made available for alternative use i.e. to a school, early years setting, or community group. Some of these buildings may continue to be available for the delivery of children's centre or Family Support Services. If it is not possible for the building to be used in this way, services would be delivered in outreach venues where necessary such as community centres and church halls.

District	Buildings used to deliver children's centre services	Children's centre buildings proposed for closure – and to be made available for alternative community use	Buildings proposed to be retained as Family Support Service Hubs
Basingstoke and Deane	<p>Honeycomb Chiltern Primary School</p> <p>Lily Pads Chineham Library</p> <p>Courtyard Lychpit Community Centre</p> <p>Pebbles Popley</p> <p>Octopus Oakridge Hall for All</p> <p>Badgers Bishops Green Community Centre</p> <p>Hometree Tadley Community Centre</p> <p>Westside Westside Community Centre</p> <p>Buttercups Manor Field Infants School</p> <p>Bunnies Hatch Warren Community Centre</p> <p>Snowdrops Overton Community Centre</p>	<p>Lily Pads Chineham Library</p> <p>Courtyard Lychpit Community Centre</p> <p>Pebbles Popley</p> <p>Octopus Oakridge Hall for All</p> <p>Badgers Bishops Green Community Centre</p> <p>Hometree Tadley Community Centre</p> <p>Westside Westside Community Centre</p> <p>Buttercups Manor Field Infants School</p> <p>Bunnies Hatch Warren Community Centre</p> <p>Snowdrops Overton Community Centre</p>	Honeycomb Chiltern Primary School
East Hampshire	<p>Bushy Leaze Alton</p> <p>Heath Petersfield</p> <p>Chase Bordon</p>	<p>Heath Petersfield</p> <p>Chase Bordon</p>	Bushy Leaze Alton

District	Buildings used to deliver children's centre services	Children's centre buildings proposed for closure – and to be made available for alternative community use	Buildings proposed to be retained as Family Support Service Hubs
Eastleigh	<p>Aviary Nightingale Primary School</p> <p>The Windmill Bursledon School's site</p> <p>Little Coppice Wyvern College</p> <p>West End Gateway West End Townhill Farm Community Centre</p> <p>Hop-a-Long Botley Primary School</p> <p>The Nest Wildern School</p> <p>Chamberlayne Norwood Primary School</p> <p>Caterpillar Hill Chandlers Ford Library</p>	<p>The Windmill Bursledon School's site</p> <p>Little Coppice Wyvern College</p> <p>West End Gateway West End Townhill Farm Community Centre</p> <p>Hop-a-Long Botley Primary School</p> <p>The Nest Wildern School</p> <p>Chamberlayne Norwood Primary School</p> <p>Caterpillar Hill Chandlers Ford Library</p>	<p>Aviary Nightingale Primary School</p>
Fareham	<p>Oak Meadow North-West Fareham</p> <p>Keepsake Portchester Community Centre</p> <p>Sovereign Brookfield Community School</p> <p>Merryfields Neville Lovett School</p>	<p>Keepsake Portchester Community Centre</p> <p>Sovereign Brookfield Community School</p> <p>Merryfields Neville Lovett School</p>	<p>Oak Meadow North-West Fareham</p>

District	Buildings used to deliver children's centre services	Children's centre buildings proposed for closure – and to be made available for alternative community use	Buildings proposed to be retained as Family Support Service Hubs
Gosport	<p>Rowner Siskin School Campus</p> <p>The Haven Bridgemary</p> <p>Haselbridge Haselworth Primary School</p> <p>Stubblee Hill Lee-on-Solent Infant School</p> <p>Little Waves St Vincent College</p> <p>The Tree House Elson Infants School</p>	<p>The Haven Bridgemary</p> <p>Haselbridge Haselworth Primary School</p> <p>Stubblee Hill Lee-on-Solent Infant School</p> <p>Little Waves St Vincent College</p> <p>The Tree House Elson Infants School</p>	<p>Rowner Siskin School Campus</p>
Hart	<p>Turners Wood Elvetham Heath Primary School</p> <p>Woodlark Yateley Secondary School</p> <p>Water Lilies Frogmore Junior School</p> <p>Wisteria Odiham Library</p> <p>Little Saplings Oakwood Infant School</p> <p>Fleet Fireflies Fleet Library</p> <p>Wild Rose Church Crookham Junior School</p>	<p>Woodlark Yateley Secondary School</p> <p>Water Lilies Frogmore Junior School</p> <p>Wisteria Odiham Library</p> <p>Little Saplings Oakwood Infant School</p> <p>Fleet Fireflies Fleet Library</p> <p>Wild Rose Church Crookham Junior School</p>	<p>Turners Wood Elvetham Heath Primary School</p>

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Havant	<p>Sharps Copse Sharps Copse Primary School</p> <p>Park Futures Warren Park Primary School</p> <p>Starfish Mengham Junior School</p> <p>The Orchard Emsworth Primary School</p> <p>Trospacc Trosnant Infant School</p> <p>Branches Horndean College</p> <p>Links Wecock Farm</p> <p>Crookhorn Lane Morelands Primary School</p> <p>Mill Hill Mill Hill Primary School</p>	<p>Park Futures Warren Park Primary School</p> <p>Starfish Mengham Junior School</p> <p>The Orchard Emsworth Primary School</p> <p>Trospacc Trosnant Infant School</p> <p>Branches Horndean College</p> <p>Links Wecock Farm</p> <p>Crookhorn Lane Morelands Primary School</p> <p>Mill Hill Mill Hill Primary School</p>	<p>Sharps Copse Sharps Copse Primary School</p>
New Forest	<p>Cadland Cadland Primary School</p> <p>Forest First Blackfield</p> <p>The Waterside Waterside Primary School</p> <p>The Patch Calmore Community Centre</p> <p>The Harbour Eling Infant School</p>	<p>Forest First Blackfield</p> <p>The Waterside Waterside Primary School</p> <p>The Patch Calmore Community Centre</p> <p>The Harbour Eling Infant School</p> <p>Phoenix New Milton</p>	<p>Cadland Cadland Primary School</p>

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New Forest	<p>Phoenix New Milton</p> <p>All Seasons Pennington C of E Junior School</p> <p>Pathways Ringwood Library</p> <p>The Bridges Fordingbridge Junior School</p>	<p>All Seasons Pennington C of E Junior School</p> <p>Pathways Ringwood Library</p> <p>The Bridges Fordingbridge Junior School</p>	
Rushmoor	<p>Park Park Primary School</p> <p>Owls Cherrywood Community Primary School</p> <p>Maple Vue Belle Vue Infant School</p> <p>Butterflies Manor Infant School</p> <p>Sycamore South Farnborough Junior School</p>	<p>Owls Cherrywood Community Primary School</p> <p>Maple Vue Belle Vue Infant School</p> <p>Butterflies Manor Infant School</p> <p>Sycamore South Farnborough Junior School</p>	<p>Park Park Primary School</p>
Test Valley	<p>Spring Meadow Alamein</p> <p>Little Oaks Romsey Primary School</p> <p>Poppies Barton Stacey C of E Primary School</p> <p>Watermeadow Stockbridge Primary School</p>	<p>Little Oaks Romsey Primary School</p> <p>Poppies Barton Stacey C of E Primary School</p> <p>Watermeadow Stockbridge Primary School</p>	<p>Spring Meadow Alamein</p>

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Winchester	<p>Merry-Go-Round Wickham C of E School</p> <p>Lanterns St Barnabas</p> <p>Sparklers Winnall Community Centre</p> <p>The Carroll Stanmore</p> <p>Reign & Shine Kings Worthy Primary School</p> <p>Sunbeams Sunhill Schools site</p> <p>Little Petals Bishops Waltham Library</p> <p>Happy Valley Denmead Infant School</p>	<p>Lanterns St Barnabas</p> <p>Sparklers Winnall Community Centre</p> <p>The Carroll Stanmore</p> <p>Reign & Shine Kings Worthy Primary School</p> <p>Sunbeams Sunhill Schools site</p> <p>Little Petals Bishops Waltham Library</p> <p>Happy Valley Denmead Infant School</p>	<p>Merry-Go-Round Wickham C of E School</p>