

South Gloucestershire Council

DRAFT REPORT TO: CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT

OCTOBER 2018

CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT 2018 (ALL WARDS)

Purpose of Report

1. To receive and approve the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2018.

Recommendations

2. To approve the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2018
3. To approve the actions for the next 12 months as set out in paragraph 30 of the report

Policy

4. Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents in their area.
5. Under that Act, local authorities were originally required to undertake a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment every three years. South Gloucestershire carried out the required assessments in 2008 and 2011.
6. Since 2013 an annual report is to be made available and accessible to parents. In subsequent guidance, the manner of reporting is no longer prescribed. Local authorities are therefore able to determine the appropriate level of detail in their report. This guidance has now been included in revised statutory guidance for local authorities, which sets out the areas the report should include. This is the sixth annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment report for South Gloucestershire.
7. The local authority's duty to assess sufficiency of childcare provision was repealed under Section 86 of the Children and Families Act 2014. However the local authority still has a duty to secure sufficient childcare and to provide information and advice about that childcare to elected council members, parents and childcare providers. This report enables the local authority to demonstrate how it is meeting these duties.
8. The statutory guidance sets out what local authorities should take into account when assessing whether there is sufficient childcare in their area. This includes
 - what is reasonably practicable in their area;
 - the state of the local childcare market, including the demand for specific types of providers, in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists;

- the state of the labour market including the sufficiency of the local childcare workforce;
 - the quality and capacity of childcare providers, including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise;
 - information about the supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision; and
 - details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed.
9. Local authorities are required to ensure that parents are provided with information about their child's entitlement to an early education and childcare options in this area so that they may take up provision. This includes:
- entitlement to 15 hours of free provision for 3 and 4 year olds and some 2 year olds;
 - an increased entitlement to 30 hours of free provision per week for 3 and 4 year olds of working parents, which was introduced from September 2017;
 - information on local provision and options;
 - eligibility checking procedures for 2 year olds;
 - eligibility checking procedures for early years pupil premium for 3 and 4 year olds;
 - information on the quality of providers based on Ofsted inspection.

Background

10. Free early education for all 3 and 4 years olds was increased to 15 hours per week in September 2010. From September 2013, this was extended to 2 year olds from low income households (based on entitlement to a range of income based benefits) or children who are looked after by the local authority or have been through the care process.
11. With effect from September 2014, eligibility was extended to around 40% of 2 year olds (approximately 260,000 children nationally). The eligibility criteria for this second phase are:
- eligibility for Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, or the Guarantee element of State Pension Credit;
 - annual gross income of no more than £16,190 and entitlement to Working Tax Credits; or household earnings of no more than £15,400 and entitlement to Universal Credit;
 - children with a high level of SEN, regardless of family income;
 - children who are looked after by the local authority or who have left care through adoption, residence orders or special guardianship orders and children entitled to Disability Living Allowance.
12. With effect from September 2017, the entitlement to free early education was extended to 30 hours per week for 3- and 4-year-old children of working families. The eligibility criteria for the extended entitlement are:
- the parent, and any partner, must each expect to earn (on average) at least £125 a week, equal to 16 hours at the National Minimum or Living Wage;
 - the parent, or partner, is on maternity, paternity or adoption leave, or is unable to work because of a disability or having caring responsibilities;

- the parent, and any partner, must each expect to earn less than £100,000 per year.
13. Pre-school provision in South Gloucestershire is almost entirely in the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector. The local authority therefore has a key role in commissioning provision and working with PVI providers to secure sufficient provision.
14. As at August 2018 there were 139 groups and 191 childminders in South Gloucestershire making provision.

The Issues

15. Each year the Local Authority measures supply and demand for early years education provision. An annual early years census is taken, which measures the number of hours of free education attended by individual children at each setting. Information is also gathered from OFSTED registrations and inspections; and parents are consulted on their requirements. The following sections describe the issues that have been identified in the last year:
- 16. Supply and Demand for Places:** The attached analysis at Annex 1 shows that overall there are sufficient pre-school places in South Gloucestershire to meet the needs of the child population at the current level of entitlement to free hours. Each registered place can accommodate two children at 15 free hours per week, so there is potential demand for 50 places per 100 three and four year olds plus 20 places per 100 two year olds. This level of provision enables not only sufficiency of places but a degree of choice for parents and carers and the opportunity to purchase additional hours in excess of the free entitlement. In addition, capacity is distributed as far as possible on a local and accessible basis to reduce the need for travel.
17. A key priority for this academic year was to maintain the high take up of places by eligible 2 year olds during the first year of operation of the extended entitlement for 3&4 year olds. This year participation rates have remained high with 91% of eligible children accessing their free place each term; a total of 598 children during the year. This compares favourably with the national average participation rate. This level of participation has been achieved by
- an ongoing series of publicity campaigns to increase awareness of entitlement and encourage take up; these include the Council's website, use of social media, local advertising on till receipts at local supermarkets and promotional events;
 - contact with eligible families identified locally or through DWP data both by mail shots and home visits;
 - arrangements for consideration of children with special or additional needs who do not meet the core eligibility criteria.
18. Another key priority for this academic year was to secure sufficient places to accommodate children eligible for the new entitlement to 30 hours per week of free of free provision. There was no new capital funding available from central government for this purpose this year. Work was completed this year on the two new nursery buildings and building improvements at five other settings using funding awarded and reported last year. This new accommodation increased the

capacity of places available to deliver free early education but there was still a net reduction in the total number of places available because of the closure of other settings.

19. **Accessibility:** As shown in the “Number of places per 100 children shown by ward and age group” table in Annex 1, there are four wards where the level of provision is below 17 places per 100 children under 5 years of age, which is not sufficient to meet the needs of their own residents. In those wards, which are Dodington (10 places per 100 children), Yate North (11 places per 100 children), Oldland Common (14 places per 100 children) and Siston (15 places per 100 children) there is capacity in the adjoining wards Yate Central (56 places per 100 children), Chipping Sodbury (55 places per 100 children) and Parkwall (59 places per 100 children) respectively.
20. **Quality:** Under DfE regulations published in August 2014, 2 year olds should be offered placement in a setting which is “good” or better, and 3 and 4 year olds should be offered placement in a setting which is at least “satisfactory” or “requires improvement”.

The latest available Ofsted gradings are:

Grading	Groups	Childminders
Outstanding	24	27
Good	94	120
Satisfactory	0	0
Requires Improvement	0	4
Inadequate	0	0
Met Requirements	1	17
Not Met Requirements	0	0
Awaiting Grade	20	23
Total	139	191
% Graded Good +	100%	97%

21. **Children with Special Educational Needs:** Specific work has been undertaken to target children with special or additional needs, including those entitled to Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payments. An additional Disability Access Fund was introduced last year to facilitate appropriate placements. There is liaison with colleagues in the SEN Team and Children’s Centres and individual assistance with placements where needed. A small number of families apply each year for funding to meet additional needs identified by an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHC). Early years support officers have expressed concern that it takes 20 weeks to complete an EHC plan before any additional funding can be allocated. It is important to identify children for EHC plan assessment as early as possible to allow them to access additional needs funding for the whole of their early education. A new Early Years Inclusion Fund was introduced last year, as part of the Local Authority’s Local Offer, to support children with lower level needs that do not meet the criteria for an EHC plan.
22. **Affordability:** The entitlements to 15 or 30 hours per week free childcare for 3 and 4 year olds and eligible 2 year olds is free at the point of delivery. Outside that entitlement, charges are set by the individual PVI provider. The Council has no direct control over the level of charges but the general position in South

Gloucestershire is in line with other areas. The number and distribution of providers means that there is, overall, a basis for reasonable charges and therefore affordability for most parents and carers.

23. **Gaps in provision:** During the last year one nursery and five pre-schools closed, and there were nine fewer childminders operating in South Gloucestershire. This has resulted in a net reduction of 270 places (3.6%) available across the Local Authority area. Parents have been able to find alternative provision in the areas where settings have closed. The Local Authority will continue to monitor the take-up of the entitlements and will secure additional places if necessary where any future gap in provision appears.

24. **Summary of parents' and providers' views of childcare provision:** In January 2018 the Council issued Early Years Census forms to 276 childcare providers to collect information on their hours of operation, staff qualification levels and the number of children taking up their free entitlement. There were 257 responses from group settings and childminders that offer funded early education; there were 19 childminders that did not have any funded children attending on the census date.

25. In June 2018, the Council issued a consultation paper to parents and carers via childcare settings, Council outlets and other public offices and the questionnaires were also made available on line on the Council's consultation website.

Out of 59 responses, 55 (93%) use formal childcare and 13 use informal childcare.

Key issues in the parental responses were:

Do your current childcare arrangements meet your needs?

	Number of responses	
Fully	29	49%
Partly	26	44%
No	4	7%
Total	59	100%

How easy was it for you to find the childcare you wanted?

	Number of responses	
Easy	34	59%
Difficult	17	29%
Not Possible	7	12%
Total	58	100%

26. The majority of parents responding, 51 (86%), required childcare to enable them to work in full or part time employment, whilst 29 (49%) gave allowing their children to develop social and learning skills as a reason for needing childcare. However, in 2 cases (3%) respondents cited the need for respite care either in respect of the child's special needs or those of the parent/carer/partner.

27. Only one respondent stated that their child had special needs, a parent of a school-aged child who was unable to find suitable childcare that opened earlier

than 8am. No response was received from any parent or carer of a pre-school aged child with special needs.

28. Further comments made by respondents included the following:

- the cost of childcare is too high (29)
(this refers to provision beyond the free entitlements)
- more flexible and extended opening hours are needed (20)
(various times from 7am to 7pm rather than 8am to 6pm)
- provision closer to home, work or school attended by sibling (6)
- would like school wrap-around childcare (3)
(whereas only childminders are available)

29. Parents of two-year-old children from households with an annual income under £16,190 before tax, are entitled to 15 hours free childcare per week. These parents were each contacted up to six times during the year to inform them of their entitlement, either by letter, postcard or by canvassers making home visits. Approximately 650 parents were contacted, and positive responses were received from over 600 parents by the end of the academic year.

30. The following action points for the next 12 months have been identified based on this assessment:

- continue to work with providers to secure additional provision as required for the extended entitlement to 30 hours per week for three and four year olds of working parents;
- encourage providers to be as flexible as possible with the session times that they offer to suit local demand across a wide range of opening hours throughout the year, including weekends and school holidays where appropriate;
- continue work to maintain the high take up of places, particularly for eligible 2 year olds and those working families that are eligible for 30 hours per week;
- monitor, and where possible increase, the capacity available in areas where the sufficiency is marginal (this is likely to apply particularly to the Bristol fringe areas and to the impact of cross border take up places);
- participate fully in all opportunities to work with the Department for Education and other funding organisations to maximise the level of capital funding available for expanding and creating new places
- monitor the increasing need in areas of housing development and enable provision where necessary;
- prioritise provision and placement for children with special and additional needs and those who are otherwise vulnerable;
- work with providers to encourage eligible parents to register for early years pupil premium funding.

Consultation

31. In the week beginning 8 January 2018, early years census forms were issued to 276 childcare providers, all of these providers responded to the census with

details of the number of places available at their settings and a headcount of the number of children claiming funding for their free early education entitlement.

32. In the week beginning 11 June 2018, consultation papers were issued to parents and carers via childcare settings, Council outlets and other public offices and the questionnaires were also made available on line on the Council's consultation website. Responses were received from 59 parents and carers.

33. In April, June and September 2018, parents and carers were contacted via childcare settings, by letter and by canvassers making home visits to those families that had not taken up their free place, to inform them of their entitlement to free early education places.

Equalities Considerations

34. The Council has a statutory duty, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- a. Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.
- b. Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means:
 - removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - encouraging persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- c. Foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means:
 - tackling prejudice;
 - promoting understanding.

35. This report sets out the legal framework/statutory requirement established by Government to require local authorities to secure sufficient childcare in their area for 3 and 4 year olds and less advantaged 2 year olds. As the statutory guidance points out, "Evidence shows that higher quality provision has greater developmental benefits for children, particularly the youngest children". The intention is to mitigate disadvantages, break the 'cycle of deprivation', narrow gaps in children's attainment and provide a stronger basis for entering the primary phase of education.

36. This report confirms that sufficient places have been secured, including the places required for 2 year olds from low income households.

37. The equality duty also requires that the Council, in securing childcare places, ensures that the equalities practices of PVI providers are appropriate. This is achieved in two ways: first, through the Provider Agreement between the Council

and the providers of early years places and, secondly, through the Ofsted inspection framework.

38. It is anticipated that the arrangements for the foundation years and the eligibility criteria for entitlement to free early education will impact positively upon equalities within South Gloucestershire by putting in place a legal entitlement to free early education for disadvantaged 2 year olds, and by providing additional early years pupil premium funding for disadvantaged 3 and 4 year olds.

Risk Assessment

39. The following sections include the outcome of a risk assessment and advice arising from this.

Financial Implications (includes tax implications such as VAT)

40. Funding for free early education places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds is part of the Dedicated Schools Grant.

41. The 2018-19 budget to fund pre-school providers for the delivery of free early education is:

	<u>£000</u>
2 year old place funding	1,619
3 and 4 year olds place funding	12,954
Deprivation funding	134
Inclusion funding	275
Early years pupil premium	49
Early years disability access fund	71

42. Based on current projections, there is sufficient budget to meet nursery placement demand.

43. Utilising capital funding from the Department for Education's Early Years Grant Funding programme and working with private, voluntary and independent providers, the Council helped to facilitate the expansion of early years places. As part of the Council's 30 hour strategy, a total of 700 additional places have been made available through the provision of new and extended accommodation. This has increased the availability of free early years places to meet the entitlement to 30 hours per week. **Caroline Warren – Finance Business Partner for CAH Children Management Accounts – 01454 863153**

Legal Implications

44. Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient childcare for working parents, so far as is reasonably practicable, in their area and Section 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient early years provision, free of charge at the point of use, for eligible children resident in their area. Local authorities must comply with the early education and childcare statutory guidance for local authorities dated June 2018. This requires the local authority to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare.

45. The statutory guidance requires the report to set out how the local authority is meeting the duty to secure sufficient childcare and should include specific reference to how it is ensuring there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of: children with special educational needs and disabilities; children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit; children with parents who work irregular hours; children aged two, three and four taking up free places; school age children; and children needing holiday care. The report should also contain information about the current and projected supply and demand of childcare for particular age ranges of children, and the affordability, accessibility and quality of provision; and details of how any gaps in childcare provision will be addressed. **Maria Sweetman – Solicitor – 01454 864229**

Human Resources Implications

46. There are no Human Resources implications that arise directly from this report. **Kate Barnes – Human Resources Business Partner – 01454 863088**

Environmental Implications

47. As far as possible, childcare provision should be enabled so that it is available on a local and accessible basis without the need for extended travel. This is in order to reduce the emissions generated from associated journeys. This in turn helps to reduce the air quality impact of journeys made for this purpose and to support and encourage active travel to and from facilities.

48. In the majority of cases, provision is located in spare accommodation in Council and other buildings or operates on a joint use base, thereby promoting effective use of existing accommodation. These two measures help minimise the environmental impact of the service. It will be important to ensure timely provision of childcare within housing development areas, so that new residents can access facilities locally while travel patterns are being established. These measures contribute to the delivery of the Council's Climate Change Strategy. **Lucy Rees – Senior Environmental Policy & Climate Change Officer – 01454 862224**

Social Implications

49. The provision and development of an effective and sufficient range of early years education and childcare services is a key element in the Council's role in supporting the needs of children, parents, families and carers in relation to childcare, education, personal circumstances and employment. **Mark Pullin – Strong, Safer Communities Manager – 01454 868480**

Economic Implications

50. Given that the majority of provision is in the PVI sector, there is a requirement for an effective and sustainable commissioning role for the Council including stimulating and supporting that sector.

51. In relation to employment, a vigorous and expanding PVI sector provides jobs and opportunities for training and development. **Antony Merritt – Strategic Economic Development Manager – 01454 863645**

Risks, Mitigations & Opportunities

52. If sufficient early years places are not created the Authority will not have met its statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006.
53. The great majority of places will continue to be in the PVI sector. This puts a premium on the sustainability of that varied sector and on the effectiveness of the local authority's commissioning role.
54. The local authority has substantial experience of working with the PVI sector, including business and professional support.
55. Use of locally based groups gives opportunities for capitalising on local knowledge of needs and community engagement.

Other Implications

56. None identified.

Reasons for Decision

57. The authority is currently meeting its statutory duty to secure sufficient places for early education and childcare. Work continues to ensure that there will be sufficient capacity available. This has depended, and will continue to depend, on the good provision made in the PVI sector and the partnership with the local authority in commissioning provision.

Author

Chris Sivers, Director for Children, Adults and Health

Departmental Contacts

Stephen Chandler, Early Years & Schools Planning Officer 01454 868978
Tanya Smith, Strategic Lead - School Place Planning and Capital Investment 01454 863332

Background Papers

1. Childcare Act 2016, www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/5/enacted
2. Early education and childcare: Statutory guidance for local authorities June 2018, www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-education-and-childcare--2
3. Children and Families Act 2014, www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted
4. Equality Act 2014, www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

5. Childcare Act 2006,
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/21/pdfs/ukpga_20060021_en.pdf
6. Department for Education Consultation – Early Years National Funding Formula
<https://consult.education.gov.uk/early-years-funding/eynff>

I:\PLANNING AND POLICY\Early Years and Childcare\Childcare Sufficiency Assessment\2018 Assessment\7
Report\Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2018 PUBLISHED.docx

Childcare and Educational Places in South Gloucestershire

Report produced: Mar 2018

Data taken on: 06/03/2018

Population by age group:

Age Group	No. of Children
Under 1	3120
1 year old	3140
2 years old	3247
3 years old	3285
4 years old	3353
5 - 11	23469
Total (0 - 11)	39614

Childcare and educational places:

Setting Type	No. of Settings	Total No. of Places	Number of Places by Age Group					
			Under 1	1 year old	2 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 - 11
* Full Day Nursery Provision	126	5326	173	173	1134	1923	1923	0
* Nursery Units of Independent Schools	3	191	8	8	33	71	71	0
* Childminders	204	1275	103	103	204	102	102	662
* Seasonal Nursery Provision	7	234	0	0	59	88	88	0
* LEA Nurseries	3	118	0	0	12	53	53	0
* Before School and Breakfast Clubs	10	387	0	0	0	0	0	387
* After School Groups	36	1098	0	0	0	0	0	1098
* Holiday Provision	23	875	0	0	0	0	0	875
Totals	412	9504	285	285	1441	2236	2236	3022

No. of Early Year places per 100 children:

Under 1	9
1 year old	9
2 years old	44
3 years old	68
4 years old	67
Total (0 - 4)	40

No. of Out of School places per 100 children:

Under 1	0
1 year old	0
2 years old	0
3 years old	0
4 years old	0
Total (5 - 11)	13

The No. of Early Year places includes Full Daycare places and Seasonal places per 100 children

Note that some places are allocated across two age groups. Figures are shown rounded to the nearest whole number.

The source of the childcare places data is Capita. The population data has two sources. The 0 - 4 population data comes from Area Health Authority figures (AHA2017). The 5 - 11 population data was produced by the Office for National Statistics in Oct 2017 and are derived from mid year estimates for wards in mid 2016. The 5 - 11 population is calculated by summing the individual populations for ages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

* Full Day places are provided for 0 - 4 year olds by: Full Day Nurseries, Nursery Units of Independent Schools and Childminders.

* Seasonal places are provided for 2 - 4 year olds by: Seasonal Nurseries and LEA Nurseries.

* Out of School places are provided for 5 - 11 year olds by: Before School and Breakfast Clubs, After School Groups, Holiday Provision, Nursery Units of Independent Schools and Childminders.

See Assumptions 2014/09 workbook for a list of assumptions relevant to this work

Number of places per 100 children shown by ward and age group

		Number of Early Year childcare places per 100 children					
		Total	Age in years				
			0	1	2	3	4
Total	South Gloucestershire	40	9	9	44	68	67
Area	The Chase	41	10	10	48	66	71
Area	Frome Vale	39	9	9	41	65	67
Area	Kings Forest	28	7	7	29	50	45
Area	Severn Vale	45	11	10	51	75	69
Area	Southern Brooks	48	10	10	55	83	80
Area	The Chase	41	10	10	48	66	71
Ward	Downend	63	28	24	75	95	87
Ward	Kings Chase	22	4	5	28	38	41
Ward	Rodway	41	7	8	44	73	68
Ward	Staple Hill	24	4	4	30	39	42
Ward	Woodstock	51	9	9	60	78	110
Area	Frome Vale	39	9	9	41	65	67
Ward	Chipping Sodbury	55	11	8	43	115	97
Ward	Cotswold Edge	130	28	32	144	170	289
Ward	Dodington	10	2	2	14	16	16
Ward	Frampton Cotterell	52	16	12	58	81	73
Ward	Ladden Brook	87	22	23	87	143	136
Ward	Westerleigh	22	6	7	32	32	31
Ward	Yate Central	56	9	9	58	94	108
Ward	Yate North	11	5	6	14	15	17
Area	Kings Forest	28	7	7	29	50	45
Ward	Bitton	34	7	6	44	56	43
Ward	Boyd Valley	28	3	2	36	51	42
Ward	Emersons Green	18	6	7	19	34	25
Ward	Hanham	35	7	8	36	62	63
Ward	Longwell Green	24	7	8	14	40	50
Ward	Oldland Common	14	5	4	8	25	26
Ward	Parkwall	59	13	12	59	108	111
Ward	Siston	15	5	4	20	25	20
Area	Severn Vale	45	11	10	51	75	69
Ward	Almondsbury	24	9	8	28	40	29
Ward	Charfield	82	24	17	114	134	97
Ward	Pilning and Severn Beach	24	6	7	27	33	47
Ward	Severn	42	2	2	47	91	69
Ward	Thornbury North	32	10	8	35	49	53
Ward	Thornbury South and Alveston	64	15	13	70	110	100
Area	Southern Brooks	48	10	10	55	83	80
Ward	Bradley Stoke Central and Stoke	60	15	16	67	94	95
Ward	Bradley Stoke North	82	25	19	87	137	122
Ward	Bradley Stoke South	28	4	4	43	46	45
Ward	Filton	58	10	9	68	120	98
Ward	Frenchay and Stoke Park	83	20	22	84	149	127
Ward	Patchway	33	5	5	40	54	62
Ward	Stoke Gifford	33	8	8	35	58	52
Ward	Winterbourne	57	11	10	66	94	90
Data Sources: Mar 18 and AHA 2017		Includes Full daycare and sessional places					

I:\PLANNING AND POLICY\Early Years and Childcare\Childcare Sufficiency Assessment\2018 Assessment\6 Results\Annexes\2018 03 Totals for S.Glos.xlsm : Places per 100

Childcare & Early Years Provision in South Gloucestershire

Data Source: Capita 06 Mar 18 and AHA 2017

Area	Ward	Early Year Places per 100 children
Frome Vale	Dodington	10
Frome Vale	Yate North	11
Kings Forest	Oldland Common	14
Kings Forest	Siston	15
Kings Forest	Emersons Green	18
Frome Vale	Westerleigh	22
The Chase	Kings Chase	22
The Chase	Staple Hill	24
Kings Forest	Longwell Green	24
Severn Vale	Pilning and Severn Beach	24
Severn Vale	Almondsbury	24
Southern Brooks	Bradley Stoke South	28
Kings Forest	Boyd Valley	28
Severn Vale	Thornbury North	32
Southern Brooks	Stoke Gifford	33
Southern Brooks	Patchway	33
Kings Forest	Bitton	34
Kings Forest	Hanham	35
The Chase	Rodway	41
Severn Vale	Severn	42
The Chase	Woodstock	51
Frome Vale	Frampton Cotterell	52
Frome Vale	Chipping Sodbury	55
Frome Vale	Yate Central	56
Southern Brooks	Winterbourne	57
Southern Brooks	Filton	58
Kings Forest	Parkwall	59
Southern Brooks	BS Central and Stoke Lodge	60
The Chase	Downend	63
Severn Vale	Thornbury South and Alveston	64
Southern Brooks	Bradley Stoke North	82
Severn Vale	Charfield	82
Southern Brooks	Frenchay and Stoke Park	83
Frome Vale	Ladden Brook	87
Frome Vale	Cotswold Edge	130

This chart shows the provision of childcare places as at 06 Mar 18. The number of childcare places may have changed since the chart was produced.

Childcare & Early Years Provision in South Gloucestershire

