

**Decision Taken: Declarations**

**Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Employment**

**REPORT TITLE: Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**

Original recommendation as set out in the report approved without amendment	Yes
Original recommendation amended and decision as follows (including any reasons for the amended decision) :	No
I have a disclosable pecuniary interest, non-disclosable pecuniary interest or non-pecuniary interest in this matter	Yes/No*
If an interest is declared please give details below	

*Erica Williams*



.....  
*Councillor*

*Date*      *12 November 2020*

.....  
*Councillor*

*Date*

# South Gloucestershire Council

REPORT TO: CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT

NOVEMBER 2020

CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT 2020/21 (ALL WARDS)

## Purpose of Report

1. To receive and approve the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2020/21.

## Recommendations

2. To approve the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2020/21.
3. To approve the principles and activities that will guide our work for the next 12 months as set out in paragraph 33 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 eighth 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 The local authority's duty to assess sufficiency of childcare provision was repealed under Section 86 of the Children and Families Act 2014.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;
  - Tax Free Childcare was also introduced in 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), children who are looked after by the local authority, have been through the care process, or have high level SEND.
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.
  - In September 2019 eligibility for disadvantaged 2 year olds was extended to three additional groups: Children of Zambrano Carers, Children of families with no recourse to public funds with the right to remain in the UK on grounds of private/family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, Children of a subset of failed asylum seekers (supported under section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 – 'the 1999 Act').

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 £139.52 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. Also in September 2017 Tax Free childcare was fully rolled out to parents of 3 and 4 year olds children
14. 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.
15. As at September 2020 there were 136 groups and 181 childminders in South Gloucestershire making provision there is one 1 temporary closure for building work.

## The Issues

16. Each year the Local Authority measures supply and demand for early year's 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:
17. **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.
18. A key priority for this academic year was to maintain the high take up of places by eligible 2 year olds during the fourth year of operation of the extended entitlement for 3&4 year olds. This year participation rates have remained high averaging for the autumn and spring terms 90% of eligible children accessing their free place an average of 553 children. The summer term traditionally has the highest number of two year olds eligible and this was the case for summer 2020 with 685 children. However, only 75% of children took up a place in the summer term which is likely to be related to the impact of Covid -19. The take up for the autumn 2019 and spring 2020 terms compare 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 at local supermarkets and promotional events;
  - contact with eligible families identified locally or through DWP data both by mail shots and home visits, the home visits, normally at the start of each term, did not take place during the summer term due to Covid – 19. Although they have restarted in September 2020, this may have an impact in take up for the autumn term 2020.
  - arrangements for consideration of children with special or additional needs who do not meet the core eligibility criteria.
19. A new Nursery has now opened on the Lyde Green housing development providing 81 full day care places. This is continuing to meet the priority of monitoring the increasing need in areas of housing development and enable provision where necessary.
20. **Accessibility:** As shown in the “Number of places per 100 children shown by ward and age group” table in Annex 1, there are five 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. These are the same wards identified in the 2019/2020 report. Capacity in two of the areas Yate North and Woodstock both have an additional 2 places per hundred compared to 2019/20 following new childminders opening in these areas. In all of these areas there is capacity in the adjoining wards to ensure places are available within a reasonable distance summarised as follows; Dodington (13 places per 100 children) and Yate North (9 places per 100 children) there is capacity in the adjoining wards Yate Central (56 places per 100 children) and Chipping Sodbury and Cotswold (71 places per 100 children), Woodstock (8 places per 100 children) and Longwell Green (16 places per 100 children) there is capacity in the adjoining ward Parkwall & Warmley (67 places per 100 children), Charlton and Cribbs (15 places per 100 children) there is capacity in the adjoining wards Patchway & Coniston Ward (77 places per 100) Filton (57 places per 100 children). There is also new nursery planning to opening on the on the Charlton Hayes housing development in 2020/21 academic year, which will take the Charlton and Cribbs ward well above 17 per 100 threshold.
21. **Impact of Covid 19:** During “lock down” in the first half of the summer term 47 Private and Voluntary settings remained open, together with 53 childminders providing places for vulnerable children and children of key workers that qualified for and required a place in accordance with Government guidance. After lockdown and by 9<sup>th</sup> July 121 Private and Voluntary settings were open, together with 103 childminders.
22. **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 “requires improvement”.

The latest available Ofsted grading's as at 1/9/2020 are:

Grading	Groups	Childminders
Outstanding	22	22
Good	94	112
Requires Improvement	4	1
Inadequate	0	1
Met Requirements	1	12
Not Met Requirements	0	3
Awaiting Grade	16	35
Total	137	186
% Graded Good +	97%	99%

**23. 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. An additional Disability Access Fund was introduced in 2017 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 in 2017, 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.

**24. 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.

**25. Gaps in provision:** During the last year there has been a decrease in setting based provision by one setting and there are five fewer childminders operating in South Gloucestershire. However, there is a net increase of 7 places (0.1%) available across the Local Authority area. Parents have been able to find alternative provision in the areas where childminders 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.

**26. Summary of parents' and providers' views of childcare provision:** In January 2020 the Council issued Early Years Census through the provider portal to 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 234 responses from group settings and childminders that offer funded early education; there were 80 childminders that did not have any funded children attending on the census date.

27. In October 2020, 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 108 responses, 89 (82%) use formal childcare and 19 (18%) use informal childcare.

Key issues in the parental responses were:

**Do your current childcare arrangements meet your needs?**

	Number of responses	
Fully	75	69%
Partially	30	28%
No	3	3%
Total	108	100%

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

	Number of responses	
Easy	86	80%
Difficult	19	18%
Not possible	2	2%
No Response	1	1%
Total	108	100%

28. The majority of parents responding, 87 (81%), required childcare to enable them to work in full or part time employment, 6 (6%) to enable them to study. Whilst 76 (70%) gave allowing their children to develop social and learning skills as a reason for needing childcare, of these 61(56%) are also included in those that required childcare to enable them to work or study and 2 (2%) also cited the need for respite care. 2 respondents stated that their child had special needs, for 1 of these childcare partially met their requirements. The other a child is not in childcare.

**29. How could the formal childcare provision you use for this child be improved?**

Different type of childcare provider	(1)
At a different time of day	(13)
More flexible sessions	(13)
More affordable	(13)
Closer to home	(3)
Closer to work	(2)
Closer to school attended by sibling	(1)
Better quality	(2)
Other	(2)

30. Further summarised comments made by respondents included the following:

- Successfully accessed provision close to home, work or school attended by sibling (12)
- the cost of childcare is too high (7)  
(this refers to provision beyond the free entitlements)
- more flexible sessions and extended opening hours are needed (7)  
(including flexible options for shift workers on 7 day work patterns)
- Concerns about long waiting lists at some providers (7)
- Successfully accessed a place by applying early (5)
- Found provider through website/intranet (4)
- Lots of choice in households area (4)
- Insufficient childminders in the area (3)
- Insufficient choice of settings the area (including 2 in rural areas) (3)
- Providers didn't respond to emails (2)
- Difficulty finding list of providers on council website (2)
- Nursery closed due to Covid 19. South Glos. were very fast, helpful and we had found a place less than 1mile away from home for the days required in less than 7 days. (1)
- Have childcare for 3 year old would like free childcare for younger children (1)
- The preschool has extended their hours and open year-round to meet the needs of the area (1)

31. The tables below identify changes in requirements when choosing a childcare as a result of Covid 19.

#### Location

Criteria	Pre Covid		Following Covid		% Change
	No	%	No	%	
Close to Home	86	80%	84	78%	-2%
Close to Place of Work/Study	10	9%	11	10%	1%
Close to School Attended by Sibling	9	8%	8	7%	-1%
No Response	3	3%	5	5%	2%
	<b>108</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100%</b>	

#### Childcare hours required

	No of responses	%
More childcare hours per week	24	22%
Less childcare hours per week	9	8%
No Change	73	68%
No Response	2	2%
	<b>108</b>	<b>100%</b>

32. 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 665 parents were contacted, and positive responses were received from over 536 parents by the end of the academic year.

33. The following activities and principles will guide the approach to childcare sufficiency:
- 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.
  - to ensure sufficient places to meet parents and statutory requirement for any displaced children as a result of setting temporary closures relating to Covid - 19.

### **Consultation**

34. Early year's census forms were completed by 234 childcare providers, 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 in week beginning 16<sup>th</sup> January 2020.
35. In the week beginning 5 October 2020, all providers were contacted and asked to inform parents of the online childcare sufficiency questionnaire. There were also posts on Twitter and Facebook drawing attention to the questionnaire. This would normally happen in June but was delayed due to Covid-19, 108 responses received.
36. In September 2019, Jan and March 2020, 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 two year old free early education places.

### **Equalities Considerations**

37. 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.

38. This report confirms that sufficient places have been secured, including the places required for 2 year olds from low income households.
39. 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 year’s places and, secondly, through the Ofsted inspection framework.
40. 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, as well as 2 year olds with high needs SEND (including those in receipt of disability living allowance). Also for 3 and 4 year olds by providing additional early years support through pupil premium funding for disadvantaged children; as well as Disability Access Funding for children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance and Early Years Inclusion Fund to enable children with SEND to take up their universal 15 hours per week 3 and 4 year old entitlement .

### **Risk Assessment**

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

### **Financial Implications (includes tax implications such as VAT)**

42. Funding for free early education places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds is part of the Dedicated Schools Grant Early years Block.
43. The 2020-21 budget to fund pre-school providers for the delivery of free early education is:

	<u>£000</u>
2 year old place funding	1,392
3 and 4 year olds place funding	14,234
Deprivation funding	129
Inclusion funding	289
Early years pupil premium	55
Early years disability access fund	65

44. The budget is allocated based on the January 2020 census data and should be sufficient budget to meet the expected nursery placement demand for 2020/21
45. However during 2020/21 a shortfall in funding was identified due to an error in the data submitted by settings for the census return in January 2019 and January 2020. In addition there is a further financial pressure due to Covid-19 and the

recommendation from the Education and Skills Funding Agency that Local Authorities fund settings for the autumn term 2020 based on same levels as autumn term 2019 to ensure sustainability and that settings don't lose funding. The forecast deficit position in the Early Years Block and details of how the Department for Children, Adults and Health plans to challenge and reduce the deficit is being reported to Cabinet in the quarterly monitor reports during 2020/21. **Caroline Warren – Finance Business Partner for CAH Children Management Accounts – 01454 863153**

### **Legal Implications**

46. 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. 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 have regard to 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.
47. 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 childcare provision will be addressed. **Maria Sweetman – Solicitor – 01454 864229.**

### **Human Resources Implications**

48. There are no Human Resources implications that arise directly from this report. **Nicola Plant – Human Resources Business Partner – 01454 863093**

### **Climate Emergency and Environmental Implications**

49. The assessment reveals a disparity in the distribution of available childcare places across the area. The report highlights 5 wards in particular where provision does not meet demand. 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, walking and cycling to childcare provision should be promoted. 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. It is crucial that the activities identified around generally increasing capacity, increasing capacity in marginal areas and the continued monitoring of increased need are carried out. Work should focus on ensuring that childcare places across the area match the distribution of demand.

50. 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. As part of the councils Climate Emergency declaration it will be looking at reducing the environmental impact of council owned buildings and buildings within the area. 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. **Lucy Rees – Senior Environmental Policy & Climate Change Officer – 01454 862224**

### **Social Implications**

51. The provision and development of an effective and sufficient range of early year's 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. The report demonstrates both the overall level of provision in South Gloucestershire and a number of Areas for Improvement. Successfully addressing these will help reduce long term inequalities and have a positive social impact. **Robert Walsh, Head of Safe and Strong Communities, 01454 865818**

### **Economic Implications**

52. 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.

53. In relation to employment, a vigorous and expanding PVI sector provides jobs and opportunities for training and development. **Ian Steele – Business Investment & Digital Connectivity Manager – 01454 868202.**

### **Risks, Mitigations & Opportunities**

54. If sufficient early years places are not created the Authority will not have met its statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006.

55. 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.

56. The local authority has substantial experience of working with the PVI sector, including business and professional support.

57. Use of locally based groups gives opportunities for capitalising on local knowledge of needs and community engagement.

### **Other Implications**

58. None identified.

## **Reasons for Decision**

59. 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**

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## **Background Papers**

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2019/20

## Childcare and Educational Places in South Gloucestershire

Report produced: Mar 2020

Data taken on: 03/03/2020

### Population by age group:

Age Group	No. of Children
Under 1	3179
1 year old	3224
2 years old	3341
3 years old	3370
4 years old	3434
5 - 11	23874
<b>Total (0 - 11)</b>	<b>40422</b>

### 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	125	5541	194	194	1184	1984	1984	0
* Nursery Units of Independent Schools	4	251	8	8	48	93	93	0
* Childminders	184	1109	90	90	210	106	106	509
* Sessional Nursery Provision	7	240	0	0	60	90	90	0
* LEA Nurseries	4	172	0	0	16	78	78	0
* Before School and Breakfast Clubs	11	444	0	0	0	0	0	444
* After School Groups	47	1310	0	0	0	0	0	1310
* Holiday Provision	28	952	0	0	0	0	0	952
<b>Totals</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>10019</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1518</b>	<b>2351</b>	<b>2351</b>	<b>3215</b>

### No. of Early Year places per 100 children:

Under 1	9
1 year old	9
2 years old	45
3 years old	70
4 years old	68
<b>Total (0 - 4)</b>	<b>41</b>

### 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
<b>Total (5 - 11)</b>	<b>13</b>

The No. of Early Year places includes Full Day care places and Sessional places per 100 children.

N.B. DfES target is 17 childcare places per 100 children, based on the national average.

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 (AHA2019). The 5 - 11 population data was produced by the Office for National Statistics in Oct 2018 and are derived from mid year estimates for wards in mid 2017 (experimental statistics). 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.

\* Sessional places are provided for 2 - 4 year olds by: Sessional 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 Early Year childcare places per 100 children					
		Total	Age in years				4
			0	1	2	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>The Chase</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Frome Vale</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Kings Forest</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Severn Vale</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Southern Brooks</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>The Chase</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Frenchay &amp; Downend</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Kingswood</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>New Cheltenham</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Staple Hill &amp; Mangotsfield</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Woodstock</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Frome Vale</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Chipping Sodbury &amp; Cotswold</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Dodington</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Frampton Cotterell</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Yate Central</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Yate North</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Kings Forest</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Bitton &amp; Oldland Common</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Boyd Valley</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Emersons Green</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Hanham</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Longwell Green</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Parkwall &amp; Warmley</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Severn Vale</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Charfield</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Pilning &amp; Severn Beach</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Severn Vale</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Thornbury</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Southern Brooks</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Bradley Stoke North</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Bradley Stoke South</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Charlton &amp; Cribbs</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Filton</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Patchway Coniston</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Stoke Gifford</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Stoke Park &amp; Cheswick</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Winterbourne</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>93</b>
Data Sources: Mar 20 and AHA 2019		Includes Full daycare and sessional places					

## Childcare & Early Years Provision in South Gloucestershire

Data Source: Capita 19 Mar 20 and AHA 2019

Area	Ward	Early Year Places per 100 children
The Chase	Woodstock Ward	8
Frome Vale	Yate North Ward	9
Frome Vale	Dodington Ward	13
Southern Brooks	Charlton & Cribbs Ward	15
Kings Forest	Longwell Green Ward	16
Kings Forest	Emersons Green Ward	22
Severn Vale	Pilning & Severn Beach Ward	22
Southern Brooks	Stoke Gifford Ward	32
The Chase	Staple Hill & Mangotsfield Ward	33
Severn Vale	Thornbury Ward	34
Southern Brooks	Bradley Stoke South Ward	34
Kings Forest	Bitton & Oldland Common Ward	36
Kings Forest	Boyd Valley Ward	41
The Chase	New Cheltenham Ward	42
Kings Forest	Hanham Ward	46
Severn Vale	Severn Vale Ward	53
Frome Vale	Frampton Cotterell Ward	55
Frome Vale	Yate Central Ward	56
Southern Brooks	Filton Ward	57
Southern Brooks	Winterbourne Ward	60
The Chase	Kingswood Ward	61
Severn Vale	Charfield Ward	62
Kings Forest	Parkwall & Warmley Ward	66
Frome Vale	Chipping Sodbury & Cotswold Edge Ward	71
The Chase	Frenchay & Downend Ward	72
Southern Brooks	Patchway Coniston Ward	74
Southern Brooks	Bradley Stoke North Ward	76
Southern Brooks	Stoke Park & Cheswick Ward	94

This chart shows the provision of childcare places as at 19 Mar 20 (Source iChIS). The number of childcare places may have changed since the chart was produced.



# Childcare & Early Years Provision in South Gloucestershire



