



Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

Newham 2015

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1. Executive summary

Newham's last childcare sufficiency assessment (CSA) was published in 2012 and this new assessment compares how the provision of childcare for under-fives has changed since then and takes a view on the current sufficiency of provision.

The 2015 CSA also includes an assessment of sufficiency of childcare services for children from ages five to fourteen.

Four key issues have been considered:

- The current level of demand for childcare
- The factors that influence the take up of childcare
- The current level of supply of childcare
- The gaps in childcare sufficiency and recommendations for the local authority and its partners in closing the gaps identified.

Main findings

Since 2012 there has been a 12.2% increase in the supply of under fives childcare and an improvement in the overall quality of provision in the borough. There is now more provision per resident child than in 2012 and this represents good progress. The quantity and quality of group care has risen strongly. Smaller improvements in the quality of childminding have been achieved and the quantity of childminder provision has declined.

Take up of free early education for three and four year olds is very high and above the national average, with schools delivering the majority of places.

Take up of free early education for two year olds has been increasing but has been lagging behind take up rates in London and nationally. Recent increases in take up mean that more than 50% of eligible families in Newham are now taking up places for the first time and this is close to the London average.

The wards with the least childcare places for resident under-fives are mostly clustered around the centre of the borough.

The cost of childcare for under- fives in Newham has risen above inflation since 2012 and is now above the overall England average but remains below the London average.

The quantity and range of service options for under- fives has increased since 2012. There are now more places overall and earlier starting and later ending times are more common to meet the needs of working parents. There are also more providers offering flexible part time early education places or stretched early education places.

For over fives the quality of out of school provision overall is lower than that which is available to under-fives in Newham and there is wide variation in the quantity of registered provision available depending on where you live. The wards with the least places per resident over fives are clustered around the centre/east of the borough.

Given the projected growth of the child population in Newham, the demand for childcare will continue to grow. High quality childcare has strong and lasting benefits for children and is also necessary to allow many parents the opportunity to work or study. It is therefore essential that development continues to allow wider access to childcare services and improved parental choice. It is also imperative that progress continues on the quality improvement journey of Newham's childcare provision so that more parents feel confident and satisfied with childcare services.

This assessment of childcare in the borough has found the following gaps in sufficiency (discussed in further detail with recommended actions in section 7):

Affordability and knowledge gap. Parents refer to the cost of childcare as a barrier to take up and also identify a lack of information about help with childcare costs as a barrier to take up. Funding mechanisms for subsidising childcare are also seen as complex.

Quality gap. While strong progress had been made with the overall quality of childcare, the Ofsted ratings of childminders is lower than group care in Newham and remains low when benchmarked against national achievement. This needs to be improved if childminders are to play a full part in providing free early education places and childcare for working parents. Ofsted ratings for over fives is also low compared to services for younger children in Newham and also needs to be improved overall in order that all working parents are able to access good quality childcare for their older children in Newham.

Two year old early education gap. While there are enough places to meet current take up overall, this is expected to increase further and more places and choice will be needed to meet parental needs. There is a particular shortfall of places available to eligible families in the wards of Boleyn, East Ham South, Plaistow North, Green Street East and Plaistow South.

Three and four year old early education gap. In 2017 a new duty to provide thirty hours of free early education for children of working parents will be introduced. Indicatively, there is likely to be in the region of 2,750 eligible children in Newham in September 2017¹ and providing places for this cohort will be a significant challenge. In Newham the majority of children take up their existing free fifteen hour of provision is in schools and they are close to full. There is a capacity limitation in accommodating thirty hour places within the existing hours of delivery in schools. The places and range of delivery

¹ DFE indicative number September 2015

options available in schools and across all provider types will need to be increased to meet this new statutory duty.

Location gap in supply. The number of places per resident child varies significantly between wards.

For under- fives the least places per resident child are mostly clustered around the centre of the borough and include Boleyn, Plaistow North, West Ham, East Ham South and Green Street East.

For over fives the least places per resident child are clustered around the centre/east of the borough and include Wall End, East Ham Central, Plaistow North, Green Street East and Green Street West. Some parents are likely to be meeting their out of school childcare needs through unregistered after school clubs and provision.

Disabled Children gap. Data relating to disabled children is being collated into a single register to support the planning and delivery of services but this work is not yet complete.

The local authority recognises the need to do more to support providers of care as so that the rising number of children with SEN and disabilities can access childcare and education support in a range of private, maintained and voluntary organisations

Section 7 of this report identifies key recommendations against the gaps identified. A detailed action plan will be put in place against each recommendation.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose

Childcare sufficiency assessment 2015

The Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a key role in shaping the childcare market in their area. Working with providers from the private, voluntary, independent and maintained sectors, Newham aims to create a strong, sustainable and diverse childcare market that meets the needs of parents. It focuses in particular on sufficient, sustainable and flexible childcare that is responsive to parents' needs.

Section 6, of the 2006 Act gives local authorities a duty of securing, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area in order to enable them to:

- Take up, or remain in, work, or

- Undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

The Children and Families Act 2014 requires that a report be prepared annually for elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare.

Local authorities are responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in their report, geographical division and date of publication. However, the report should include:

- A specific reference to how they are ensuring there is sufficient childcare available to meet the needs of: disabled children; children from families in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit; children aged two, three and four taking up early education places; school age children; and children needing holiday care;
- Information about the 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.

This report provides market information and gap analysis with regard to the demand and supply of childcare in Newham and concludes with a series of recommendations for the local authority to consider in working with providers to develop and improve childcare provision to meet local need.

The CSA relates to the supply of childcare and the majority of the report relates to the types of registered provider indicated at 4.1 – private day nurseries, pre-schools, childminders and out of school providers. Schools and nursery schools have been included in relation to the delivery of free early education at 4.10.

2.2 Methodology

The research comprised:

- A childcare provider survey sent to all registered provision operating in the borough.
- Desk research, literature review and secondary data analysis.
- Parent Focus Groups.

3. Demand for services

3.1 Economic and social conditions

Demographic Profile

Newham has one of the youngest and most diverse populations in the country; and had the third highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds nationally (8.2%), based on 2011 UK Census data².

The 2011 UK Census data recorded Newham's population as 307,984; this was the 7th largest in London. 25,384 residents were aged 0 – 4 years.

Newham's projected population for mid-2015 increases to 338,000. Of these 29,600 children are projected to be aged 0 to 4 years and 41,700 children are projected to be aged between 5 and 14 years old, making the total for 0-14 year olds 71,300 in mid-2015.³

The number of 0-14 year olds is projected to increase to 77,000 by mid-year 2020 and to 83,250 by mid-2025. Significant increases in child populations are projected by 2020 for the wards of Stratford and New Town, Royal Docks, Beckton and Canning Town South.

² GLA CIS - Update CIS2012-01.

³ Greater London Authority (GLA) - 2013 round of demographic projections. Figure has been rounded to the nearest one hundred so that some total figures may vary slightly in this report. This Population projection incorporates assumptions about future development based on data from the 2013 Strategic Housing and Land Availability database.

Table 1: Projected ward populations for mid-year, 2015, 2020 and 2025

GLA population projections for Newham wards for 0 to 14 year olds				Projected change	Projected change
Ward/ mid-year	2015	2020	2025	2020	2025
Beckton	3,500	4,500	5,100	1,000	1,600
Boleyn	3,850	3,700	3,650	-150	-200
Canning Town North	3,350	3,600	3,900	250	550
Canning Town South	3,850	4,650	5,150	800	1,300
Custom House	3,300	3,500	4,150	200	850
East Ham Central	3,450	3,500	3,600	50	150
East Ham North	2,900	2,950	3,000	50	100
East Ham South	4,050	4,000	4,000	-50	-50
Forest Gate North	3,350	3,350	3,300	0	-50
Forest Gate South	3,500	3,650	3,800	150	300
Green Street East	3,450	3,550	3,500	100	50
Green Street West	3,150	3,200	3,250	50	100
Little Ilford	4,500	4,550	4,750	50	250
Manor Park	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Plaistow North	3,500	3,550	3,500	50	0
Plaistow South	4,450	4,700	4,800	250	350
Royal Docks	3,300	4,550	5,950	1,250	2,650
Stratford and New Town	3,550	5,200	7,550	1,650	4,000
Wall End	3,700	3,650	3,600	-50	-100
West Ham	3,100	3,050	3,100	-50	0
Total	71,400	77,000	83,250	5,600	11,850
% change against 2015				7.8	16.6

Newham covers an area of 3,622 hectares and has a population density⁴ of 85.0, which is larger than the average for London and England. The borough had the highest level of overcrowding of all London boroughs with one quarter of all households being overcrowded⁵ and the largest average household size in England and Wales.

Deprivation

Newham has one of the highest levels of deprivation with many residents living in poverty. Newham is the 3rd most deprived area in England and Wales and the 2nd most deprived in London⁶.

⁴ (number of persons per hectare)

⁵ Census Information Scheme (CIS) Greater London Authority (GLA) – Trends in Overcrowding January 2014 CIS2014-01

⁶ The English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Commission by Communities and Local Government. Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) - Headline results from the Indices of Deprivation 2010 March 24th, 2011. The English Indices of Deprivation is currently being updated and is due to be published in September 2015.

Newham was ranked third in London for households with dependent children with no person in employment (8.1%).⁷

27.2 % of children under the age of 16 years and 27.7% under 20 years were believed to be living in poverty in Newham.⁸

Ethnic Diversity

One of the most striking features of Newham is its diversity.

83% of Newham residents were from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group⁹. The largest ethnic group in Newham is Asian accounting for 43.5% of residents, followed by White 29%, Black 19.6%, Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups 4.5% and other ethnic group 3.5%.

Economic Activity

Newham is a multi-centric borough with a number of local centres around which commercial and cultural activity tends to be clustered. Newham's population is also clustered around these centres. Stratford in the north west and East Ham towards the east, Canning Town to the west, Forest Gate to the north, Green Street towards the centre and East Beckton to the south east of the borough.¹⁰ Significant economic regeneration projects will continue to reshape the borough with projects continuing around Stratford and Canning Town and further works at Royal Docks, Beckton and West Ham.

Table 2 Employment and unemployment in Newham

Employment and unemployment (Jan 2014-Dec 2014)				
	Newham (Numbers)	Newham (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	155,000	67.1	76.7	77.3
In Employment†	139,300	60.3	71.2	72.4
Employees†	113,200	49.3	58.0	61.9
Self Employed†	25,100	10.6	12.7	10.0
Unemployed (Model-Based)‡	14,000	9.1	7.0	6.2

In 2014 Newham's employment rate was 60.3%, which was lower than both London and Great Britain.¹¹ The median full time pay rate in Newham in 2014 was £ 25,815, which compares to a rate of £ 32,781 for London.¹²

⁷ 2011 UK Census – Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁸ This measure of poverty is the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Snapshot at 31st August 2012

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-poverty-basket-of-local-indicators>

⁹ This includes all residents except those who stated they were White British (English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish) and is based on 2011 UK Census data – Office for National Statistics.

¹⁰ Newham Joint Strategic Assessment 2010

¹¹ ONS Annual Population Survey

¹² GLA London Borough Profiles

Child and Working Tax Credit – NI 118 Take Up Of Formal Childcare. According to HMRC figures as of August 2013, the take up of the childcare element of the tax credit was 8.5% in Newham in comparison to 13.1% in London and 14.4% on average in England and Wales.

The take up in Newham represents 1,700 families. The Royal Docks had the highest take up of the childcare element, 15.7% and was the only ward with a rate higher than the England and Wales Average of 14.4.

Only three wards had a higher take rate higher than the regional London average of 13.1%; these were Royal Docks 15.7%, Custom House 14.3% and Forest Gate North 14.1%. Stratford and Newham Town ward had a rate equal to the London average.

The lowest take ups were in in Green Street East 3.3% and Green Street West 3.8%; in addition to these wards a further three Newham wards had a take up of less than five per cent East Ham Central 4.2%, East Ham North 4.3% and Boleyn 4.5%.

3.2 Child population age and geographical distribution

The under 5 population projection for Newham in 2014 of 29,640¹³, is an increase of 4.95% against the number in the last Childcare Sufficiency Assessment in 2012-13.

The number of children projected to be between 5 to 14 year olds in Newham in 2014 was 41,745¹⁴

Table 3 overleaf illustrates the significant weighting towards higher numbers of children in the younger age ranges.

Table 3 Newham child population by age

Mid-Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2015	6,659	6,262	5,862	5,593	5,263	5,009	4,687	4,674	4,291	4,192	4,003	3,747	3,807	3,612	3,722

The borough is made up of 20 wards which are shown in map 1 below.

¹³ GLA 2013 Round Projections

¹⁴ GLA 2013 Round Projections

Map 1

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London Borough of Newham LA086517 2003.

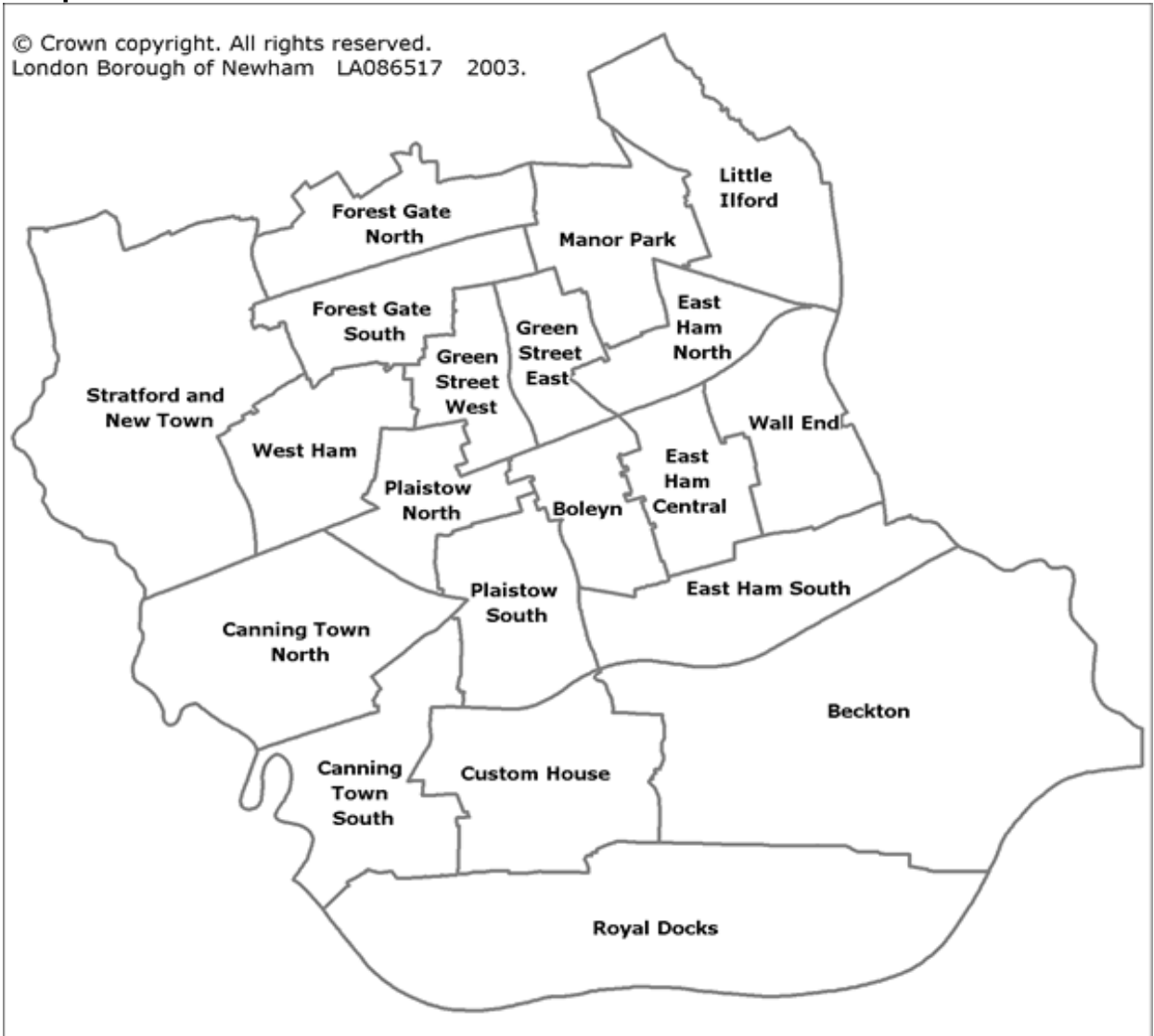
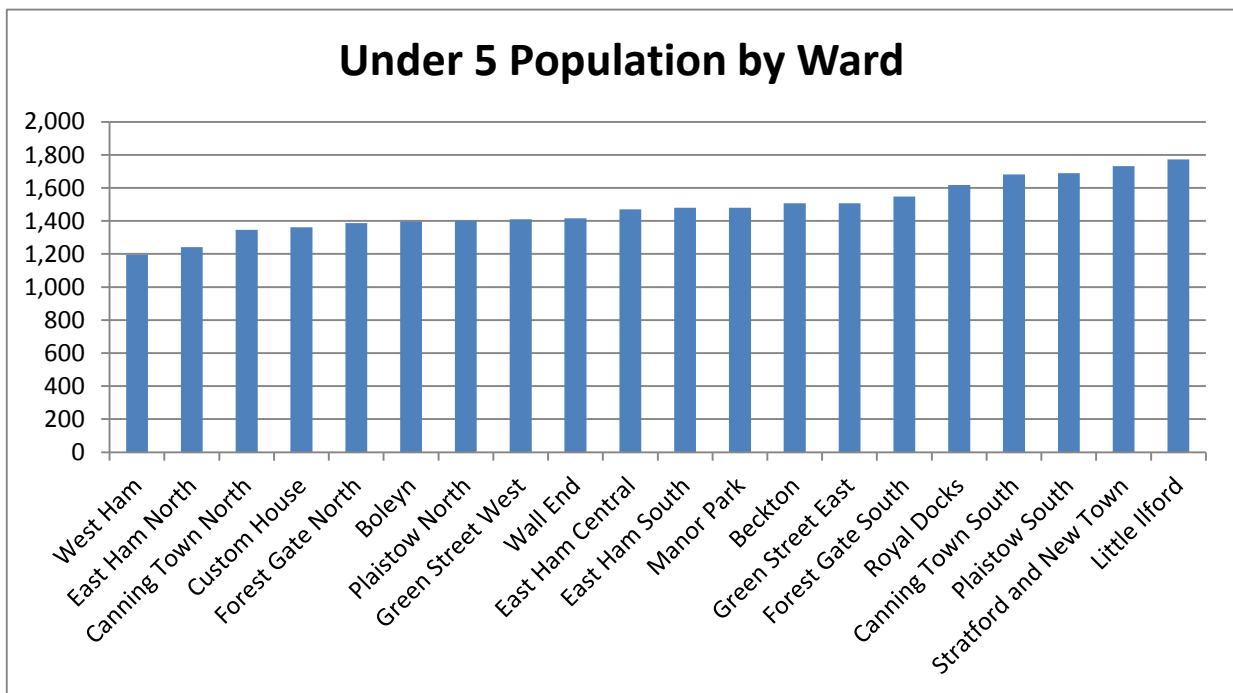


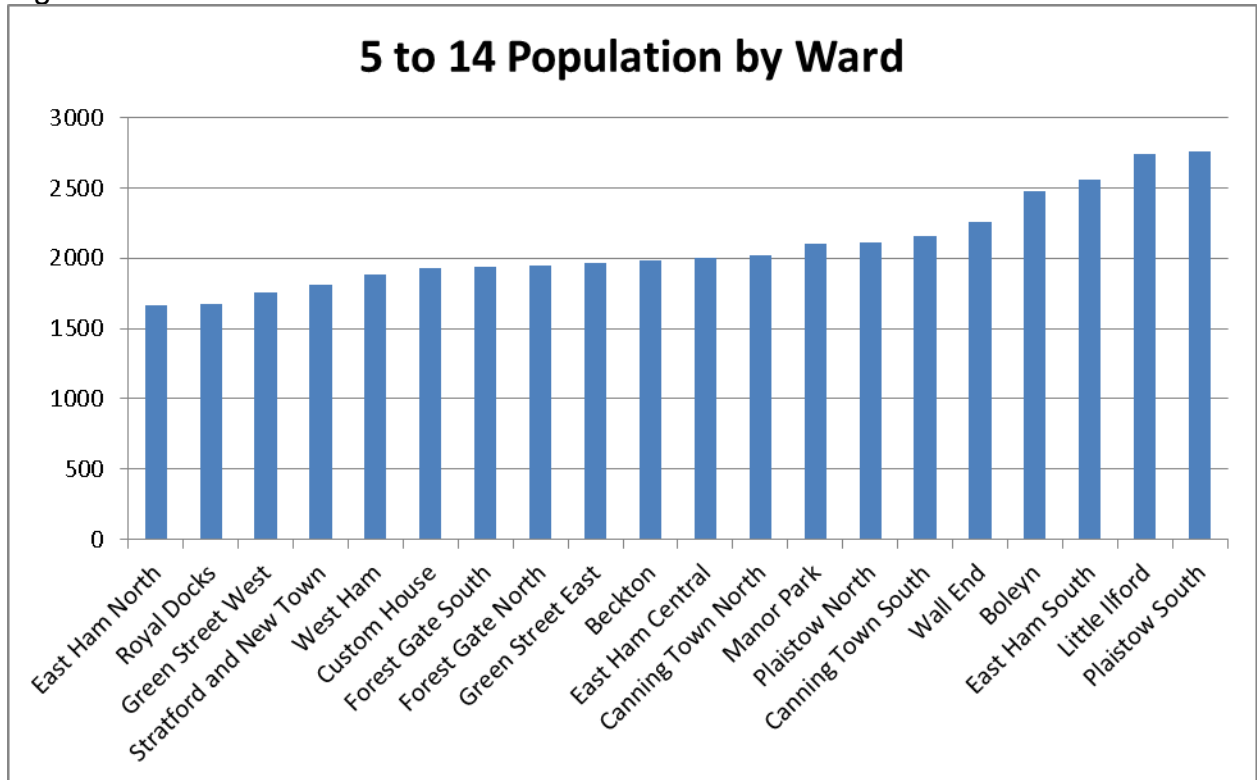
Figure 1



The under 5 population per ward is shown at Figure 1.¹⁵ The most populated wards are Little Ilford, Stratford and New Town, Plaistow South and Canning Town South. The numbers of under 5 children has increased strongly in the Plaistow South and Royal Docks wards since the last childcare sufficiency assessment and reflects the new regeneration that has taken place in these parts of the borough. The least populated wards are West Ham, East Ham North and Canning Town North.

¹⁵ GLA 2013 Round projections

Figure 2



The 5 to 14 population per ward is shown at Figure 2.¹⁶ The most populated wards are Plaistow South, Little Ilford and East Ham South. The wards with the lowest numbers are East Ham North, Royal Docks and Green Street West.

3.3 Disability – 0 to 15 year olds

The 2011 Census showed that there were approximately 2,486 0-15 year olds in Newham with either a long term health problem or a disability that affected their day-to-day activities. The local authority is in the process of reviewing data collection systems on disabled children but anticipates that the number of children has risen in a similar way to the 11% rise in school population. This would mean that the number of disabled children 0-15 is approximately 2,758 in 2015.

The wards with the highest number of 0-15 year olds with their day to day activities affected according to the 2011 census are: Boleyn (175) followed by Little Ilford (157) and East Ham South (153).

The wards with the highest proportion were: Boleyn (4.4%), Custom House (4.3%), East Ham North (4.0%) and Canning Town South (4.0%).

The wards with the lowest number of 0-15 year olds with their day to day activities affected are: Royal Docks (78) followed by Stratford and New Town (100) and Beckton (103).

¹⁶ GLA 2013 Round Projections

The wards with the lowest proportions were: Wall End (3.0%), Beckton (3.1%), and East Ham Central (3.1%).

Table 4 Long term health or disability

2011 wards	Total 0 - 15 years*	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Total with day to day activities affected	% of ward 0-15 population
Beckton	3,330	52	51	103	3.1
Boleyn	3,986	64	111	175	4.4
Canning Town North	3,400	51	74	125	3.7
Canning Town South	3,373	68	68	136	4.0
Custom House	3,226	71	68	139	4.3
East Ham Central	3,574	53	59	112	3.1
East Ham North	3,033	62	68	130	4.3
East Ham South	4,338	75	78	153	3.5
Forest Gate North	3,458	53	61	114	3.3
Forest Gate South	3,370	48	76	124	3.7
Green Street East	3,536	59	56	115	3.3
Green Street West	3,176	52	64	116	3.7
Little Ilford	4,621	68	89	157	3.4
Manor Park	3,601	51	65	116	3.2
Plaistow North	3,651	65	68	133	3.6
Plaistow South	4,119	67	70	137	3.3
Royal Docks	2,250	30	48	78	3.5
Stratford and New Town	2,746	50	50	100	3.6
Wall End	3,747	50	62	112	3.0
West Ham	3,359	55	56	111	3.3
Newham total	69,894	1,144	1,342	2,486	3.6

* This number is based on 2011 Census table DC3302EW – Long-term health or disability by health by sex by age.

3.4 Parent and carer views on the provision of childcare

According to a Department for Education national survey in 2012-13¹⁷ parents take into account a range of factors when deciding which formal provider to choose for their child. The most common reason, for both pre-school and school-age children, was the provider's reputation. Other important factors included convenience, the quality of the care given, and the opportunity for the child to mix with other children. In line with findings from the 2011 survey, only a small proportion of parents said they chose their formal provider because there were no other options available to them, suggesting that most parents were able to choose from a range of providers.

Informal social networks, such as friends or relatives and other parents, were significantly more likely to be used as sources of information for parents about learning

¹⁷ DFE Childcare and Early Years Survey of Parents 2012-13

and play activities than were official sources, such as FIS, local authorities or other national organisations.

A research report into the take up of childcare in Newham captured parent views on the issues and barrier to the take up of formal childcare.¹⁸ Parents who use informal childcare were asked about their concerns about accessing formal childcare. This report highlights the following issues identified by Newham parents:

- All residents who took part in the focus groups are concerned about the cost and affordability of childcare.
- There is low awareness of financial help towards the cost.
- Flexibility is important. Opening times of nurseries are a barrier to working parents, particularly those working in retail and hospitality sectors and parents undertaking training.
- There is some concern about the standard of formal childcare or concern about leaving a child with a stranger, even a qualified childcare professional.

There is evidence that children from Asian backgrounds are less likely to use formal childcare than those from mixed White and Asian, or White British backgrounds. Some of the barriers to BME families accessing childcare include accessing information, the cost of the service, location, language and cultural considerations and a lack of flexible hours.¹⁹ The take up of the free early education entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds also varies from 90 per cent for White British children to 70 per cent for children from Black African backgrounds. And between 11 and 15 per cent of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and other Asian children receive holiday childcare, compared with 41 per cent of all children. (DfE 2011)

Parents of disabled children and children with special education needs were asked about their views on access to childcare in focus groups.²⁰ Parents were asked about their childcare needs, arrangements and satisfaction levels with services.

Findings from the survey can be summarised as follows:

- There is mixed knowledge about how to go about choosing childcare and some residents were confused about entitlements and benefits.
- There were a number of requests for support to help navigate through the childcare system.
- Some parents had experienced difficulties in finding information about settings with staff who were experienced in supporting children with Special Educational Needs (SEN), particularly where children required treatment or administration of invasive medication when in nursery.
- Parents who had found an inclusive childcare setting expressed their relief at being able to trust practitioners and feel welcome and supported by the setting.

¹⁸ Take Up of Childcare in Newham Research Report October 2012, Public Policy and Research.

¹⁹ Hemsall's Literature Review 2014 Take up early learning BME 2014

²⁰ Take Up of Childcare in Newham Research Report October 2012, Public Policy and Research.

4 Supply of services for under 5s

4.1 Types of registered provision

- Day nurseries provide full or part-time day care for children aged from birth to 5 years, although not all day nurseries are registered to care for children aged under 2 years. Most are open from at least 8am - 6pm weekdays and commonly operate between 48 and 51 weeks a year.²¹
- Pre-schools offer day care (under 4 hours) for children aged between 2 and 5 years during school term. Some groups may also offer linked morning and afternoon sessions or places during school holidays.
- Out of School provision may provide a range of breakfast, after school and holiday care. Many offer a school pick up and collection service from local schools, nurseries and pre schools
- Childminders are registered to look after children in the childminders own home. Childminders are often flexible about the hours they work. Many offer a school pick up and collection service from local schools, nurseries and pre-schools.
- Where the term group care is used in this report it describes the combination of day nursery, pre-schools and out of school provision. Where the term full time equivalent is used in this report it is used to represent a place offered over fifty hours in a week.

4.2 Overall number of places available for under 5s

Type of provider	Newham places 2009	Newham places 2012	Newham place 2015	% Change since 2012
Day nurseries and Out of School	2918	2810	3383	20.4
Pre School		379	451	19.0
Childminder	748	679	507	-25.3
Total	3666	3868	4341	12.2

The total places available for under 5s is now 4,341 which is an increase of 473 places or 12.2% since 2012. There has been a decline in the number of childminder places but this is outweighed by increases in all Group care provision. The decline in childminder places is, in part, a result of a drive to encourage inactive childminders to de register.

²¹ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

²² Newham Council Child view Ofsted Data July 2015

4.3 Number of places available in each ward for under 5s

4.3a Figure 3. Group Care places available in each ward

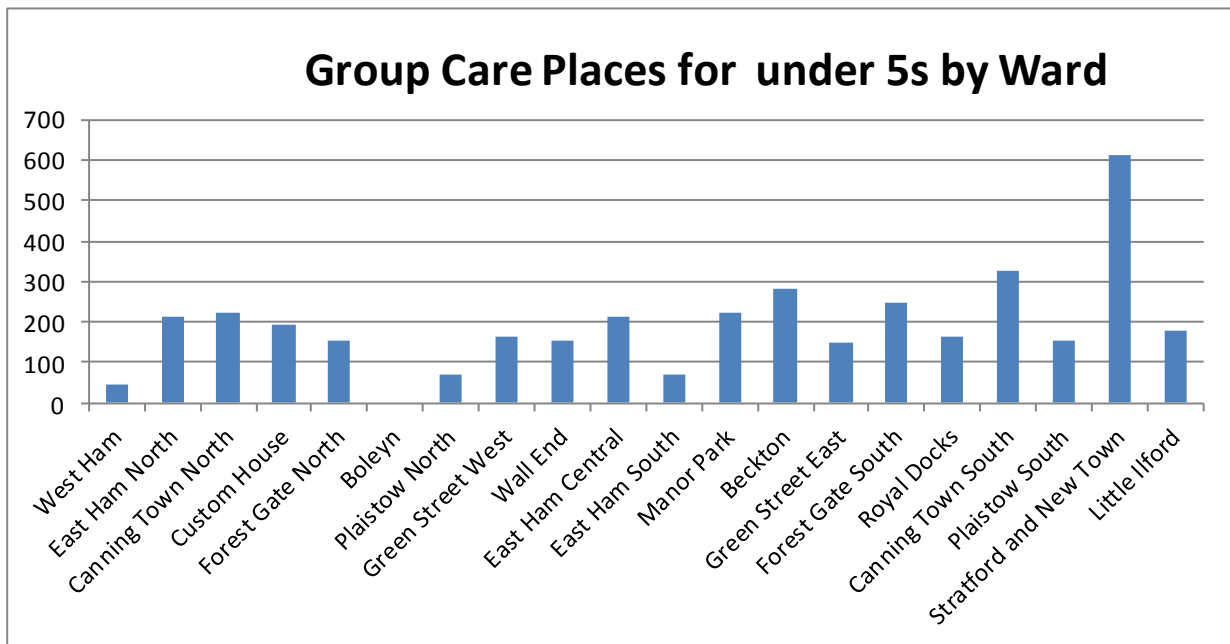


Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of group care places in the borough.²³ It shows that there are no places in the ward of Boleyn and less than a hundred places in West Ham, East Ham South and Plaistow North. The average places per ward is 192. Stratford and New Town has 612 which is more than twice as many places as any other ward.

²³ Newham child view data July 2015

4.3b Figure 4 Childminder places available in each ward

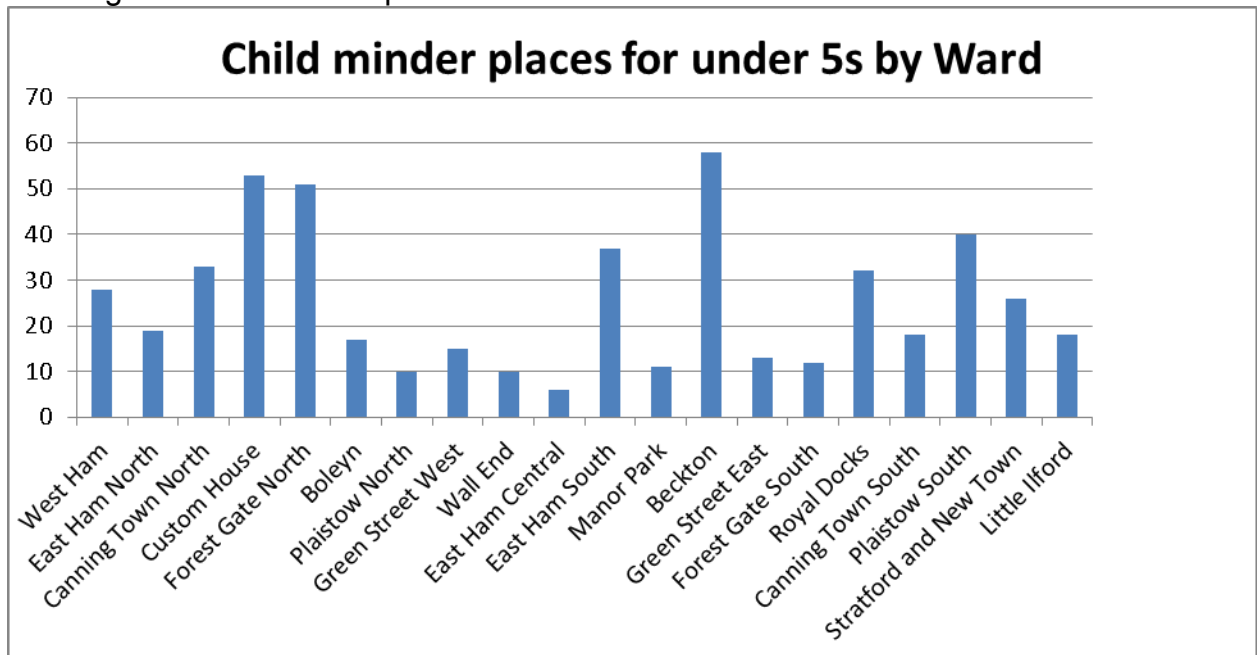


Figure 4 shows the distribution of childminder places.²⁴ There are under 15 places available in East Ham Central, Wall End, Plaistow North, Manor Park, Forest Gate South, Plaistow North and Green Street East. Beckton has many more providers than any other ward at 58, compared to the ward average of 25.

4.3c Figure 5 Combined places by ward.

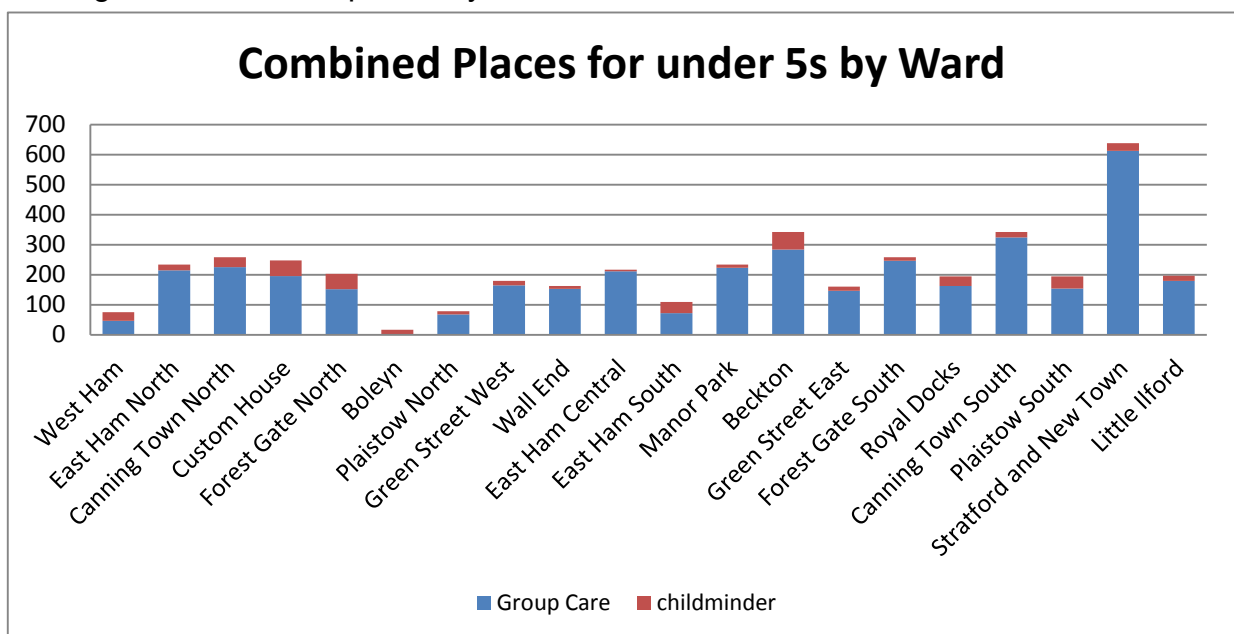


Figure 5 illustrates the overall distribution of under five places across the borough. The wards with the lowest supply are Boleyn (17), West Ham (75) and Plaistow North (78). Stratford and New Town has nearly 500 places, compared to the ward average of 217.

²⁴ Newham Child view Data July 2015

4.4 Number of places available per child in each ward

4.4b Figure 6 Overall place availability per child in each ward

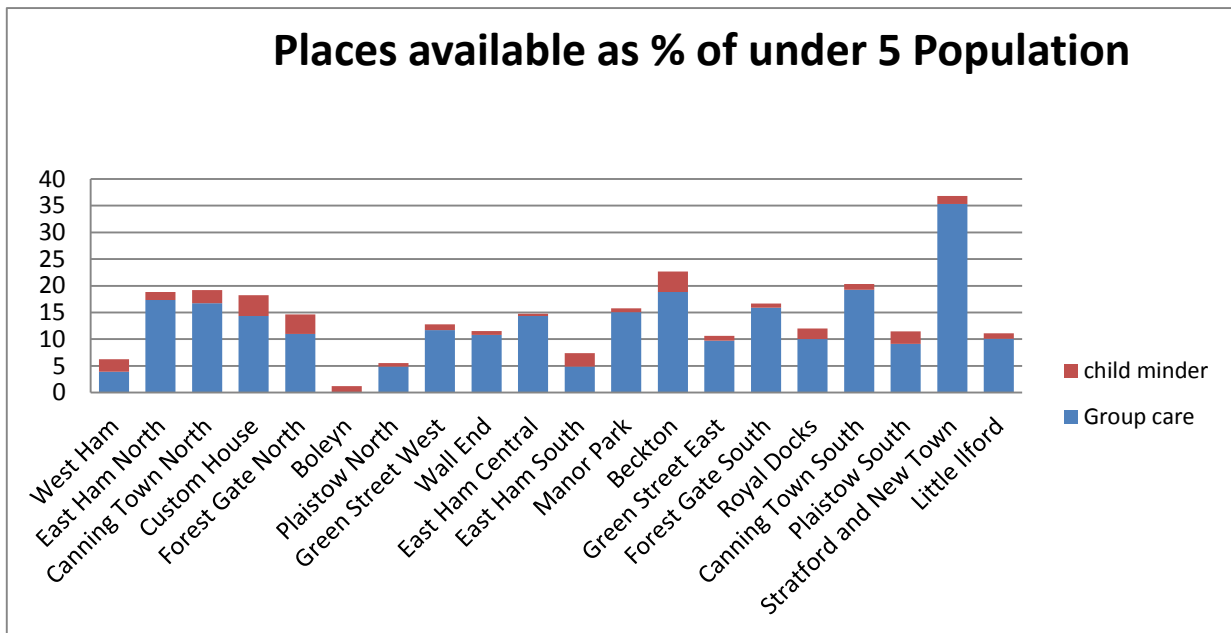


Figure 6 shows the number of all places as a % of the resident under 5s population in each ward.²⁵ The ward distribution of all places shown above translates to an average of 1 place for every 7 children in the age range across the borough. More precisely this equates to 14.6% of under 5s overall. This is a marginal improvement on 2012 when there were places for 13.7% of under 5s overall.

There is a wide variation in the number of places available per resident under 5 in each ward. Two wards at either end of the scale stand out. Boleyn only has enough provision within the ward for 1 in every 83 resident children. On the other hand Stratford and New Town has a place for 1 in 3 of its resident children.

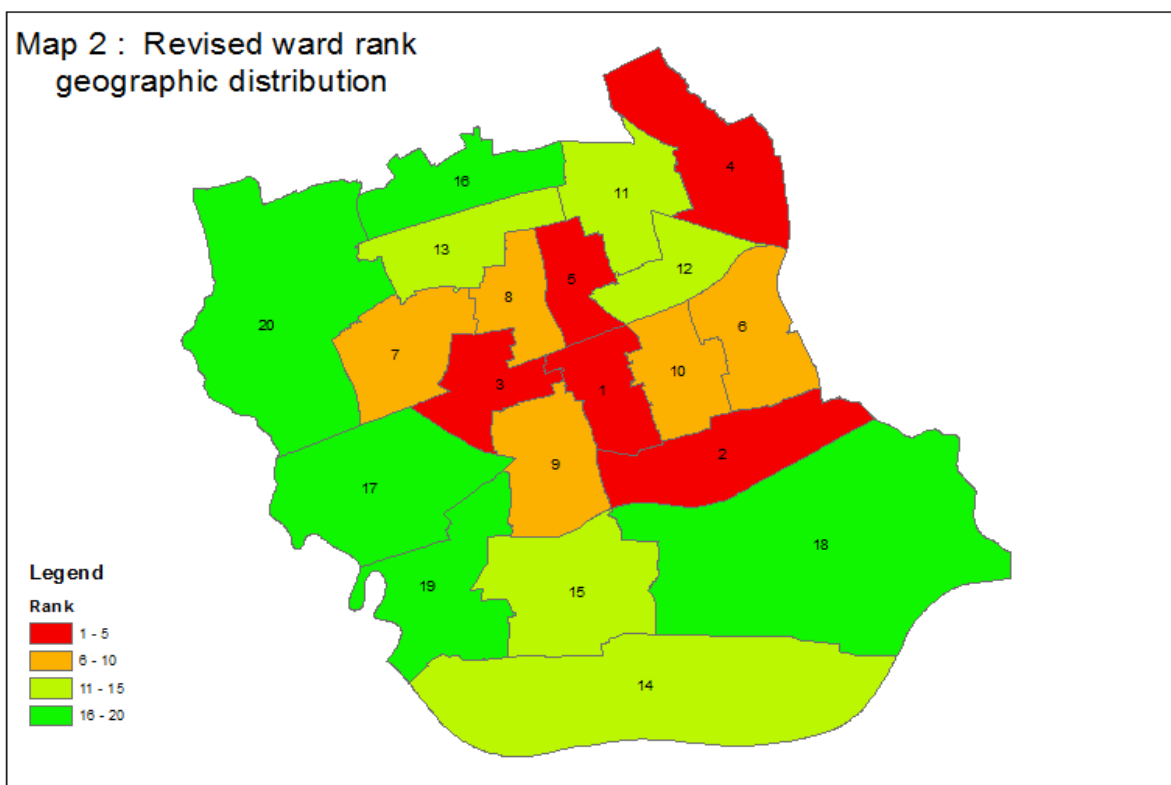
²⁵ GLA Round Projections 2013 and Newham Child view data July 2015

Wards are ranked in Table 6 by total registered places per resident child in ward	
Table 6 Under 5 places per resident child	
1	Boleyn 1 place for every 83 resident children
2	Plaistow North 1 place for every 18 resident children
3	West Ham 1 place for every 16 resident children
4	East Ham South 1 place for every 14 resident children
5	Green Street East 1 place for every 10 resident children
6	Little Iford 1 place for every 9 resident children
7	Plaistow South 1 place for every 9 resident children
8	Wall End 1 place for every 9 resident children
9	Royal Docks 1 place for every 9 resident children
10	Green Street West 1 place for every 8 resident children
11	Forest Gate North 1 place for every 7 resident children
12	East Ham Central 1 place for every 7 resident children
13	Manor Park 1 place for every 7 resident children
14	Forest Gate South 1 place for every 6 resident children
15	Custom House 1 place for every 6 resident children
16	East Ham North 1 place for every 6 resident children
17	Canning Town North 1 place for every 6 resident children
18	Canning Town South 1 place for every 5 resident children
19	Beckton 1 place for every 5 resident children
20	Stratford and New Town 1 place for every 3 resident children
	Newham Average 1 place for every 7 resident children

Some wards with low places per child resident are next to others that have high numbers which can then serve their population needs. For example West Ham (ranked 3 above) has boundaries with other better served wards such as Stratford and New Town (ranked 20), Canning Town North (ranked 17), Forest Gate North (ranked 14) and Green Street West (ranked 10).

A weighted analysis which reflects equally both the places per resident population in a ward and those of other wards with an adjoining boundary produces a slightly different ward ranking, with the majority of those wards with least provision per child clustered in the centre of the borough. This is set out in Table 5 with the geographical distribution shown in Map 2:

Wards are ranked in table 7 to reflect places per child in resident ward and in adjoining wards	
Table 7 Under 5 places revised rank	
1	Boleyn
2	East Ham South
3	Plaistow North
4	Little Ilford
5	Green Street East
6	Wall End
7	West Ham
8	Green Street West
9	Plaistow South
10	East Ham Central
11	Manor Park
12	East Ham North
13	Forest Gate South
14	Royal Docks
15	Custom House
16	Forest Gate North
17	Canning Town North
18	Beckton
19	Canning Town South
20	Stratford & New Town



4.5 Occupancy levels in Newham

4.5a Group care place occupancy

Of the 50 Newham group care settings that provided information on occupancy, 30% indicated that they were between 90% and 100% full against their registered intake. The average occupancy was at 72.2% as at July 2015.²⁶

4.5b Childminder place occupancy

Of the 46 Newham childminders that provided information on occupancy, 26% indicated that they were between 90% and 100% full against their registered intake. The average occupancy was at 57.2% as at July 2015.²⁷

4.6 Childcare places and activities for Disabled Children and Young People

Provision for disabled children is provided by mainstream childcare settings and through a number of specialist services provided by both maintained and voluntary organisations. The authority has identified that as part of its strategic plan that more needs to be done to support providers of care as so that the rising number of children with SEN and disabilities can access childcare and education support in a range of private, maintained and voluntary organisations.

²⁶ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

²⁷ Newham Childcare Provide Survey 2015

To support this Area SENCO posts have been commissioned to be delivered by a local nursery education centre, Ronald Openshaw Nursery Education Centre. A combination of support from the area SENCOs and the SEN support Services give support and training to childcare providers to enable them to develop their skills, practice and strategies to become more inclusive.

Activities for Young People Aged 15 – 19 with a Disability or Additional Needs

The term 'childcare' may not be suitable for this age group as there is a need to recognise a young person's independence regardless of any additional needs.

Youth clubs and activities are age appropriate and help young people to develop their social skills, confidence and independence whilst having fun and new experiences with their peers. There is a wide range of activities and clubs for young people with a disability or additional need available across Newham and these can be found on the Local Offer pages of the Council's website allows parents/carers to search what is available locally.

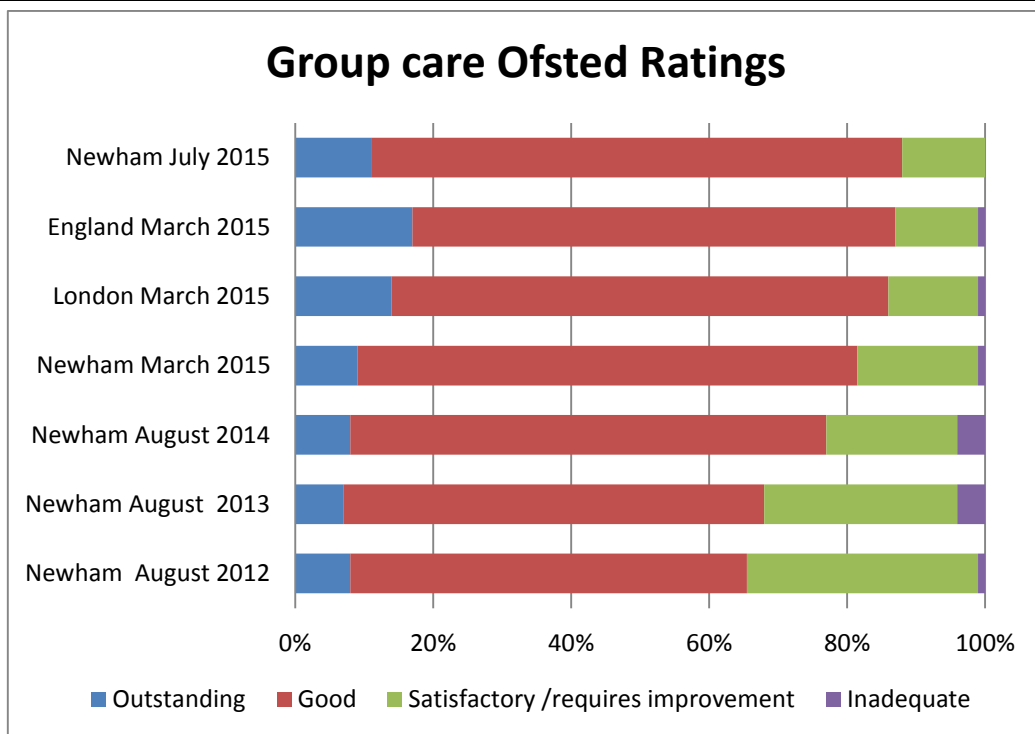
The Newham Local Offer provides information on a range of services and support for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) which includes:

- Schools and colleges (special, specialist mainstream in resourced provision and mainstream)
- Childcare and education for the early years (ages 0 – 5)
- Transport to and from education settings
- Health services and support
- Support for families
- Preparing for adulthood (including housing, training and apprenticeships)
- Things to do and places to go
- Information and advice

With Newham short breaks can be funded as part of an agreed plan following an assessment of needs. These enable a disabled child or young person to enjoy positive activities away from home and helps prepare them for adult life whilst providing families and carers with a break from their caring responsibilities.

The Local Authority also works with several organisations to provide group activities for disabled children and young people who cannot go to local groups because of their support needs. Details of these can be found on the Local Offer pages on the Newham website and Newham has a Framework of Providers in place.

Figure 7 Group Care Ofsted Inspection Ratings Early Years Framework

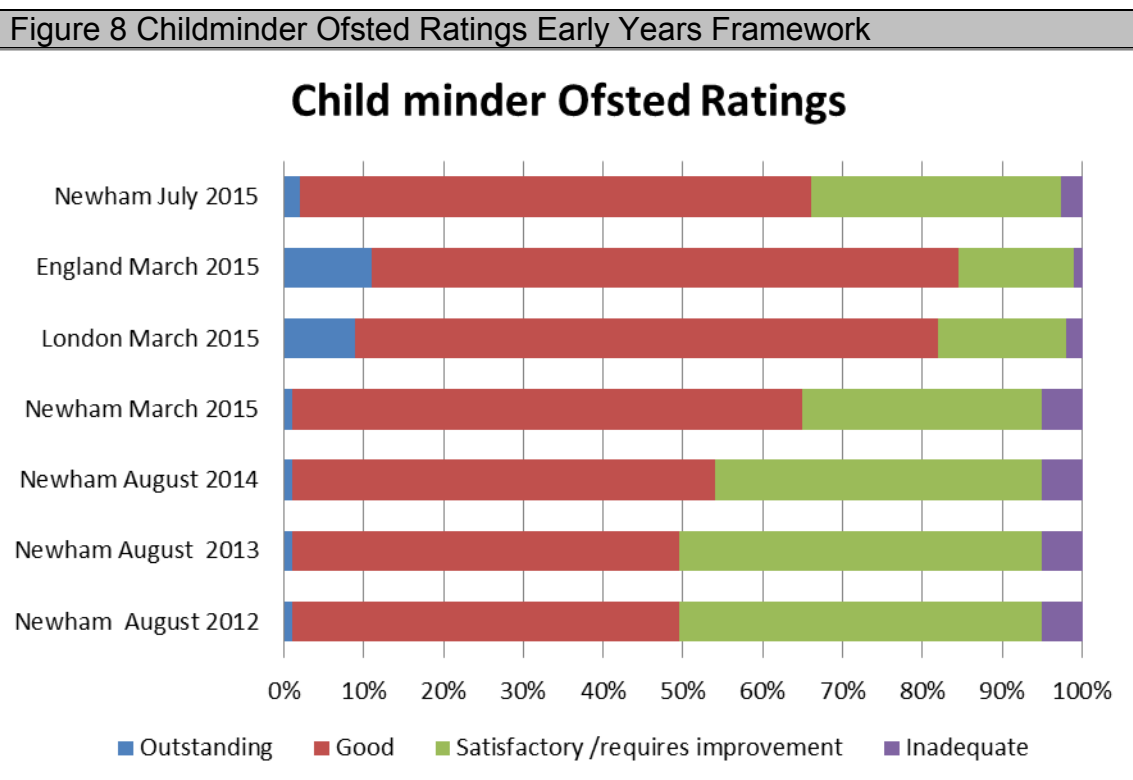


4.7a Figure 7 above shows the percentage of providers in each of the Ofsted Inspection category ratings. Within Newham the scores achieved have significantly improved over time. Providers achieving good or outstanding have increased from 66% in 2012 to 82% in March 2015. However at March 2015 Newham remains below the average for London, where 86% obtain good or outstanding, and the average for England where 88% achieve this.²⁸

By July 2015 further improvements to ratings in Newham had been achieved so that 88% had achieved good or outstanding and there were no inadequate inspections.²⁹

²⁸ Ofsted Data view data update as at March 2015

²⁹ Newham Learning and Achievement Team Ofsted Grade update July 2015



- 4.7b Figure 8 shows the percentage of childminders in each of the Ofsted Inspection category ratings. Within Newham the scores achieved have improved over time. Providers achieving good or outstanding have increased from 50% in 2012 to 65% by March 2015. However Newham remains significantly below the average for London, where at March 2015 82% obtain good or outstanding, and the average for England where 84% achieve this.³⁰

By July 2015 further improvements to ratings in Newham had been achieved so that 66% had achieved good or outstanding and inadequate inspections fell from 5% to 3%. There are a large number of new providers that are still awaiting their first Ofsted inspections in Newham (26% of all childminders). The inspection outcomes for these new providers will have a significant impact on overall performance.³¹

- 4.7c Taken overall, there has been significant improvement in the quality of group care in Newham and inspection results are now close to the London average and are moving toward the England average.

There has been some positive progress with childminder grades too but outcomes overall remain low when benchmarked against national achievement.

³⁰ Ofsted Data view as at 31 August 2012

³¹ Newham Learning and Achievement Team Ofsted Grade update July 2015

4.8 Cost of childcare

Table 8 Average Day Nursery Prices Full Time 50 hours per week					
Age range	Newham Weekly Average 2012 ³²	Newham Weekly Average 2015 ³³	Newham Per Hour (full time) 2015	England weekly average 2015 ³⁴	London weekly average 2012 ³⁵
"0-2	£ 193	£ 214	£ 4.28	£ 214	£ 287
"2-3	£ 181	£ 203	£ 4.06		
"3-5	£ 164	£ 187	£ 3.74		

Table 9 Average Day Nursery Prices Half Time 25 hours per week				
Age Range	Newham weekly average 2015 ³⁶	Newham per hour (half time) 2015 ³⁷	England weekly average 2015 ³⁸	London weekly average ³⁹
"0-2	£ 141	£ 5.64	£ 117	£ 152
"2-3	£ 136	£ 5.44	£ 112	£ 141
"3-5	£ 125	£ 5.00		

4.8a The prices shown in Table 8 are for full time places, Full time prices in Newham have increased overall by an average of 12.3% since 2012. This is above the inflation rate over the same period. Most providers also offer part time places and commonly charge a higher hourly rate for this as is illustrated in table 9.

Despite this, Newham's average day nursery charge rates remain below the London average. Early years childcare charges in London have also risen above the rate of inflation over the last five years and this has been attributed to factors such as higher staff costs, linked to higher qualifications, increased premises costs and business rates.⁴⁰

³² Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2012

³³ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

³⁴ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

³⁵ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

³⁶ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2012

³⁷ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

³⁸ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

³⁹ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁴⁰ Family and Childcare Trust t London Childcare Report 2014

Table 10 Average Childminder Prices Full Time 50 hours per week					
Age range	Newham Weekly Average 2012 ⁴¹	Newham Weekly Average 2015 ⁴²	Newham Per Hour (full time) 2015	England weekly average 2015 ⁴³	London weekly average 2012 ⁴⁴
"0-2	£ 186	£ 217	£ 4.34	£ 199	£ 269
"2-3		£ 209	£ 4.18		
"3-5	£ 185	£ 203	£ 4.06		

Table 11 Average Childminder Prices Half Time 25 hours per week				
Age range	Newham weekly average 2015 ⁴⁵	Newham per hour (half time) 2015	England weekly average 2015 ⁴⁶	London weekly average 2015 ⁴⁷
"0-2	£ 131	£ 5.24	£ 105	£ 146
"2-3	£ 121	£ 4.84	£ 104	£ 144
"3-5	£ 120	£ 4.80		

- 4.8b Average Childminder Prices. Table 10 shows that full time childminder prices in Newham have increased overall by an average of 13.1% since 2012, which is above inflation. Average prices are now close to those charged by day care providers in in Newham.

Most childminders also offer part time places and commonly charge a higher hourly rate for this as is illustrated in table 11.

Newham Childminder charges are lower than London averages but are now higher than England averages.

4.9 Hours of operation

4.9a Day nurseries

For Day Nurseries in Newham the most common number of hours offered each day is ten hours. The most common start and end times are 8am – 6pm. But longer hours is becoming more common. The earliest start time is 7am and the latest end time is 7pm. All operate Monday to Friday.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2012

⁴² Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

⁴³ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁴⁴ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁴⁵ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

⁴⁶ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁴⁷ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁴⁸ Newham Child view July 2015

4.9b Childminders

Overall childminders have a greater capacity to accommodate out of hours or changeable childcare needs. Although the most common start and end times are the same as Day Nurseries at 8 am and 6 pm, there is greater variation and the earliest start time is 6.00 am and the latest is 9 pm. Of the forty nine childminders who provided information on weekend working, eleven said they offered this service.⁴⁹

4.10 Free Early Education sufficiency

4.10a Free Early Education for two year olds scheme.

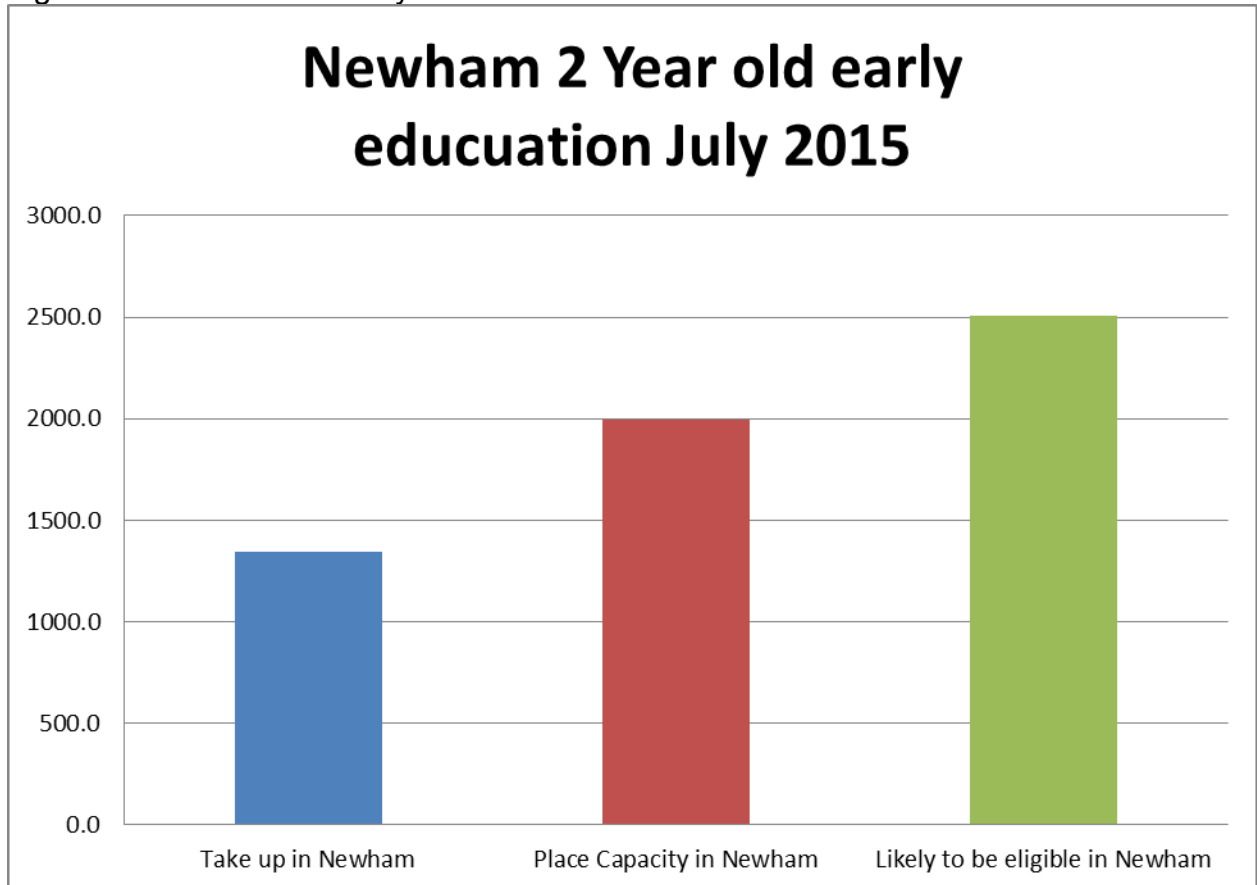
In September 2013 the Government placed a legal duty on local authorities to secure early education places for 2 year olds by offering 570 hours a year over no fewer than 38 weeks for every eligible child in the borough.

A child can access a place if they are looked after by the Local Authority or eligible for Free School Meals. The entitlement commences from the term after the child's second birthday. In September 2014 and in addition to the above eligibility criteria, additional places were offered to two year olds where:

- families are in receipt of Working Tax Credits and earning no more than £16,190 a year;
- children have a current statement of special educational needs (SEN) or an education, health and care plan;
- they get Disability Living Allowance; and/or
- they have left care through special guardianship or an adoption or residence order.

⁴⁹ Newham Childview July 2015

Figure 9 Two Year Old Early Education in Newham



As is illustrated in Figure 9, the total number of children on the scheme in summer term 2015 was 1,343⁵⁰. Total places available to the scheme in summer 2015 were 1993⁵¹. The number of likely to be eligible Newham children according to the Department for Work and Pensions data in June 2015 was 2,506.⁵²

At the time of the last childcare sufficiency assessment the number of children accessing places was 432 (autumn term 2012). Since then take up has increased every term. The 1,343 children in places in Newham in July 2015 represents 53.6% of eligible children in the borough. However take up of the 2 year old early education in Newham is low when benchmarked against the national average of 63% for England in June 2015 but is now comparable to the London average which was 51% in June 2015.⁵³

Though there is capacity to deliver existing take up and some growth, there is currently not enough places to meet all likely to eligible children if everyone accessed a place.

⁵⁰ Newham Child view Headcount July 2015

⁵¹ Newham Early Years Agreement declaration 2015 & Capital Application responses

⁵² Department for Work and Pensions data June 2015

⁵³ Voluntary survey (DFE June 2015) and calculated against the March 2015 DWP list

Figure 10 Ward Analysis

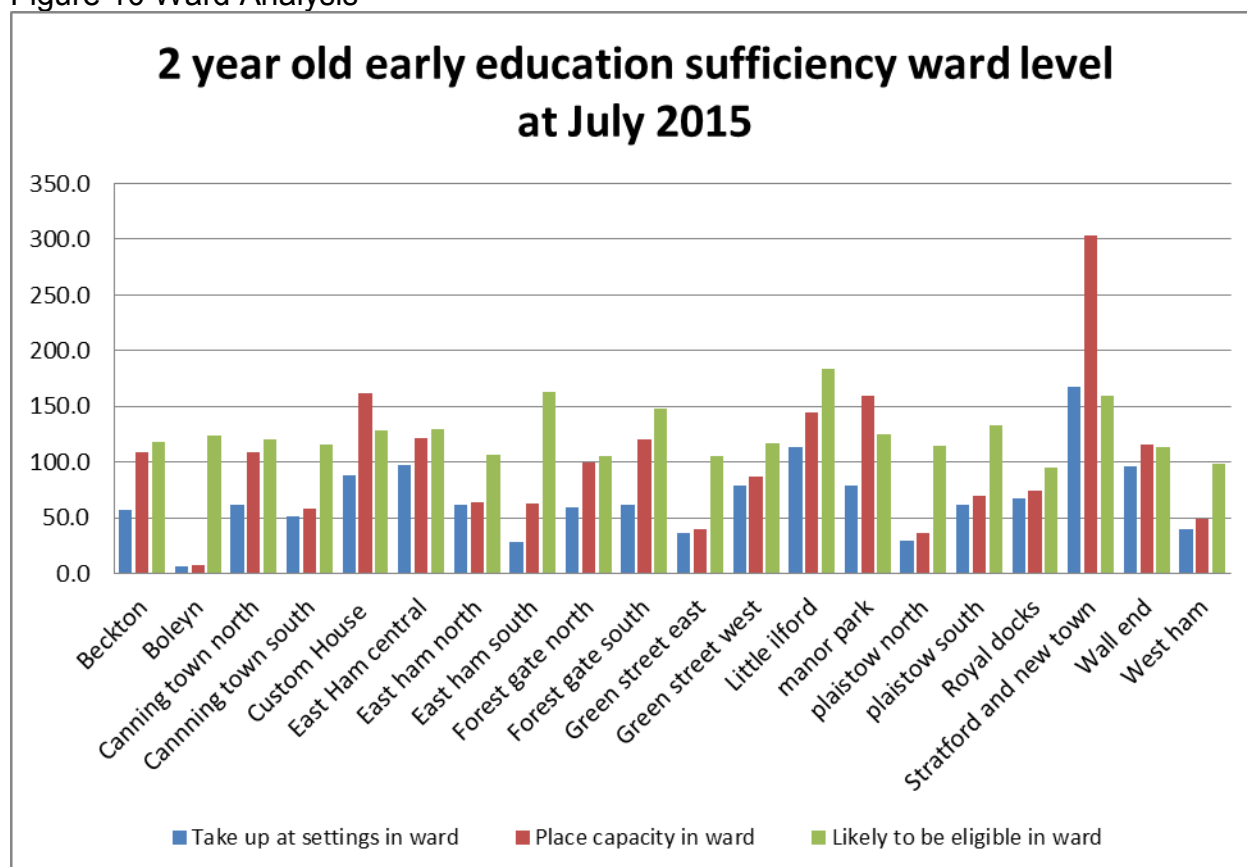


Figure 10 illustrates the pattern of take up, capacity and eligibility at a ward level in Newham.⁵⁴ Those wards with the biggest gap between available places and likely to be eligible resident children are Boleyn (116 place shortfall), East Ham South (100 place shortfall), Plaistow North (79 place shortfall), Green Street East (66 place shortfall) and Plaistow South (63 place shortfall). The total shortfall is 513 places.

The total number of providers offering places in July 2015 has now grown to 112. This includes 10 Schools/Nursery Schools, 60 PVI settings and 42 childminders. Of the 112 settings on the scheme 4 have an Ofsted rating of outstanding, 87 good 17 are awaiting first inspection and 4 are satisfactory/requires improvement.

4.10b Free Early Education for three and four year olds.

Table 12 Take up of Free Early Education for Three and Four Year Olds ⁵⁵			
Year	2012	2013	2014
Newham % Take Up	97	100	100
National Average			97

Table 12 shows that Newham's take up of the three and four year old free entitlement is currently 100%, higher than the national average of 97%.

⁵⁴ Newham child view data July 2015/ Newham EY Agreements 2015/DWP eligibility data June 15

⁵⁵ Department for Education Benchmarking Tool July 2015

Figure 11 Three and four year old early education in Newham

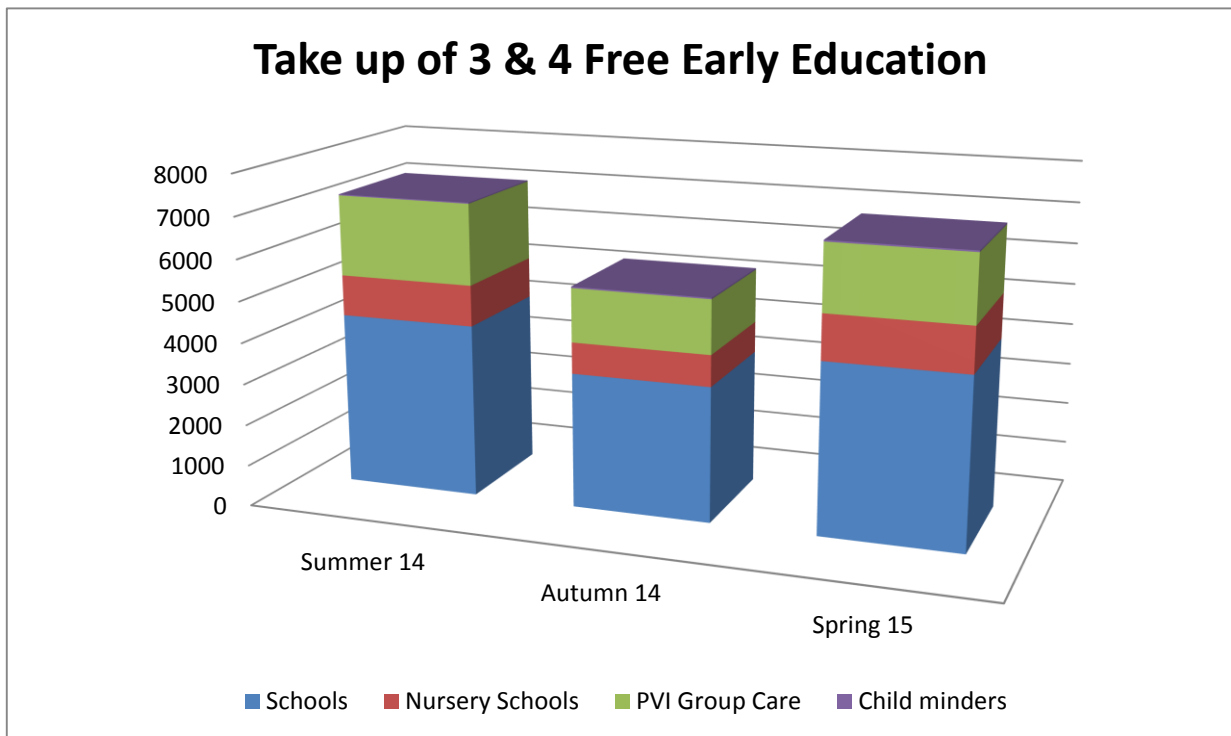


Figure 11 shows that the delivery of the offer is spread across all types of provider. Schools are by far the biggest provider type delivering the offer in Newham at 59.8%. PVI Group care deliver 25.1%, Nursery Schools 14.6% and childminders 0.5%.⁵⁶ This is quite different from the overall London picture where free early education for three and four year olds is split more evenly between provider types:⁵⁷

Numbers fluctuate during the year reflecting the single entry point to school each September. The summer term has the highest occupancy and the autumn the lowest.

A total of ninety two providers are registered to offer the free entitlement in a flexible way, meaning that they must offer the free entitlement both three hours a day over five days a week and five hours a day over three days a week. This is an increase from the fifty two providers that were offering this in 2012. There are now also eighteen providers offering a “stretched” free entitlement, so that parents can access their (annual entitlement of five hundred and seventy hours) free provision throughout the year, rather than being restricted to term time.⁵⁸

Thirty Hour offer for Working Parents

The new Government’s election manifesto commitment to giving families where all parents are working an entitlement to thirty hours of free childcare for their three- and four-year olds is being introduced with a new Childcare Bill. This will be implemented in 2017.

⁵⁶ Newham Education 2,3 and 4 Year Olds Early Education databases

⁵⁷ Department for Education 2011 Childcare and Early Years Survey of Providers London

⁵⁸ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

The Childcare Bill places a duty to secure the equivalent of 30 hours of free childcare per week in each of 38 weeks in any year to eligible working parents of three- and four-year-old children. This means a total of 1,140 hours of free childcare per year for eligible families; 570 through the existing early education entitlement for all three- and four-year-olds, and 570 through the new entitlement.

Eligibility. The conditions for eligibility will include:

- working parents with children aged three and four;
- parents working part-time or full-time – each parent must be working the equivalent of 8 hours per week at the national minimum wage;
- parents who are employed or who are self-employed; and
- lone parents who are working the equivalent of 8 hours per week at the national minimum wage to support their families.

In 2015 around 600,000 families in England have three or four year old children with both parents in work.⁵⁹ Indicatively the number of eligible children for Newham, using DfE working assumptions, will be approximately 2,750.⁶⁰ Some of these children will already be receiving 30 hours of childcare but will only be currently receiving 15 hours free.

The summer term 2014 returns from schools and nursery schools show that overall there was 94.8% occupancy against available spaces.⁶¹ As noted earlier, Schools are the biggest provider of three and four year old provision in Newham (59.8%). There is limited scope for accommodating extended thirty hour early education places within existing hours at existing school provision. Delivering extended places before or after the traditional school day is an option that should be explored.

In the private, voluntary and independent sector the overall occupancy rate for under 5s is 72.2 % and this indicates that there is some capacity to grow 30 hour early education places in this sector.

Of the 237 Ofsted registered childminders in Newham, 42 are currently approved to deliver free early education. Childminders are an underutilised resource in relation to free early education in Newham. Good quality Childminders have the potential to offer 30 hour places in full or could deliver 15 hour top up sessions in partnership with a school or other provider.

Development of additional places to meet the coming duty to secure 30 hour free early education for three and four year olds will need to be planned alongside the need to secure enough places for all eligible families that want a free 15 hour early education place for their two year olds. The number of children accessing two year old early education has increased each term since 2012 and may reasonably be expected to continue to do so.

⁵⁹ Childcare Bill 2015 Policy Statement

⁶⁰ DfE September 2015 Working assumption 50% of date of birth eligible children receiving early education from term after third birthday and 50% four year olds not yet in reception

⁶¹ Newham school place capacity assessment 2011

5 Supply of Services for Over 5s

5.1 Types of registered provision for over 5s

Out of School Group care provision

Out of School provision may provide a range of breakfast, after school and holiday care. Many offer a school pick up and collection service from local schools, nurseries and pre schools. They can be run on or off a school site and may be operated by the school or by private, voluntary or independent groups. Furthermore, many schools provide extended services for children including after school activities such as homework clubs, film clubs etc. which may not be formally classed as childcare but which still provide a safe and fun environment for children whilst parents/carers are at work or studying.

Not all out of school provision has to be Ofsted registered and there is no legal requirement to inform the Local Authority of operation, therefore it is difficult to determine the exact number of places. Only registered provision has been included in this report.

Childminders

Childminders are registered to look after children in the childminders own home. Childminders are often flexible about the hours they work. Many offer a school pick up and collection service from local schools.

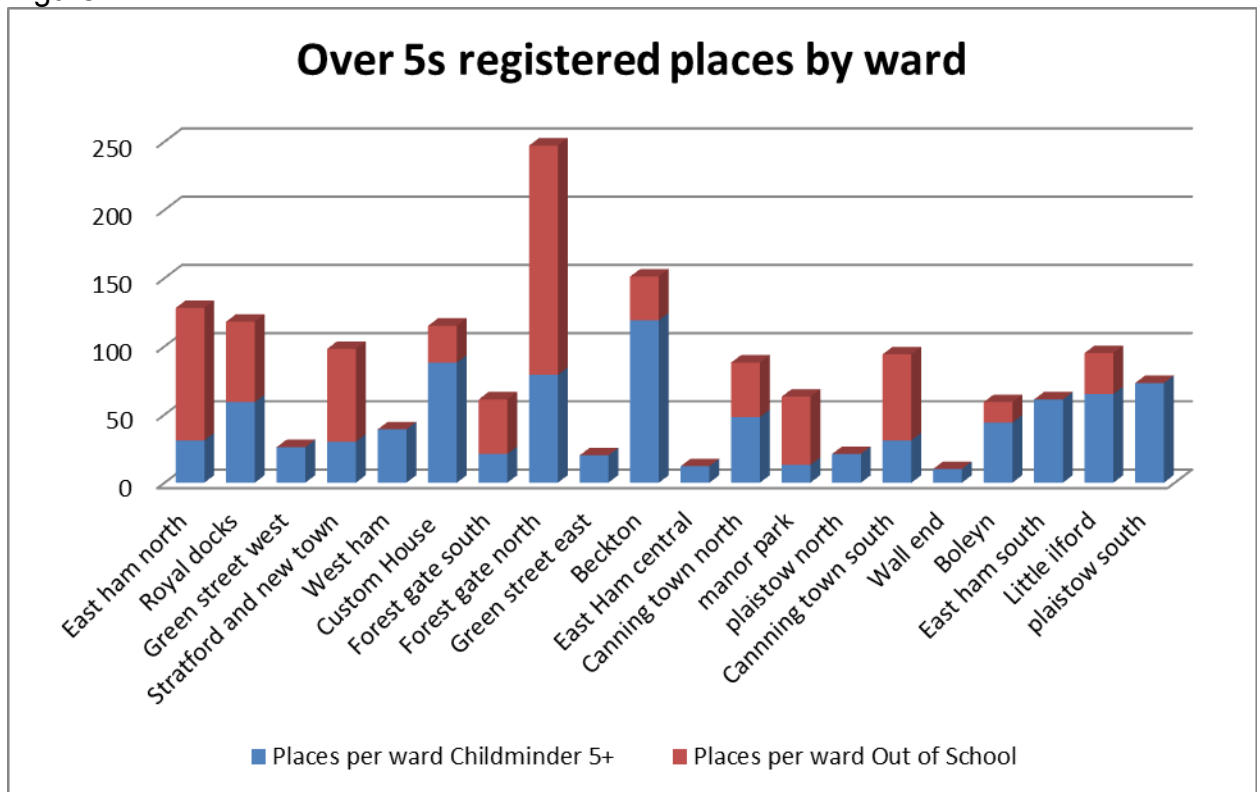
5.2 Overall number of registered places available over 5s

Type of provider	Places	% of Total
Out of School Group care	689	24.3
Childminder	2148	75.7
Total	2837	100.0

⁶² Newham Child view Ofsted Data July 2015

5.3 Number of places available in each ward over 5s

Figure 12

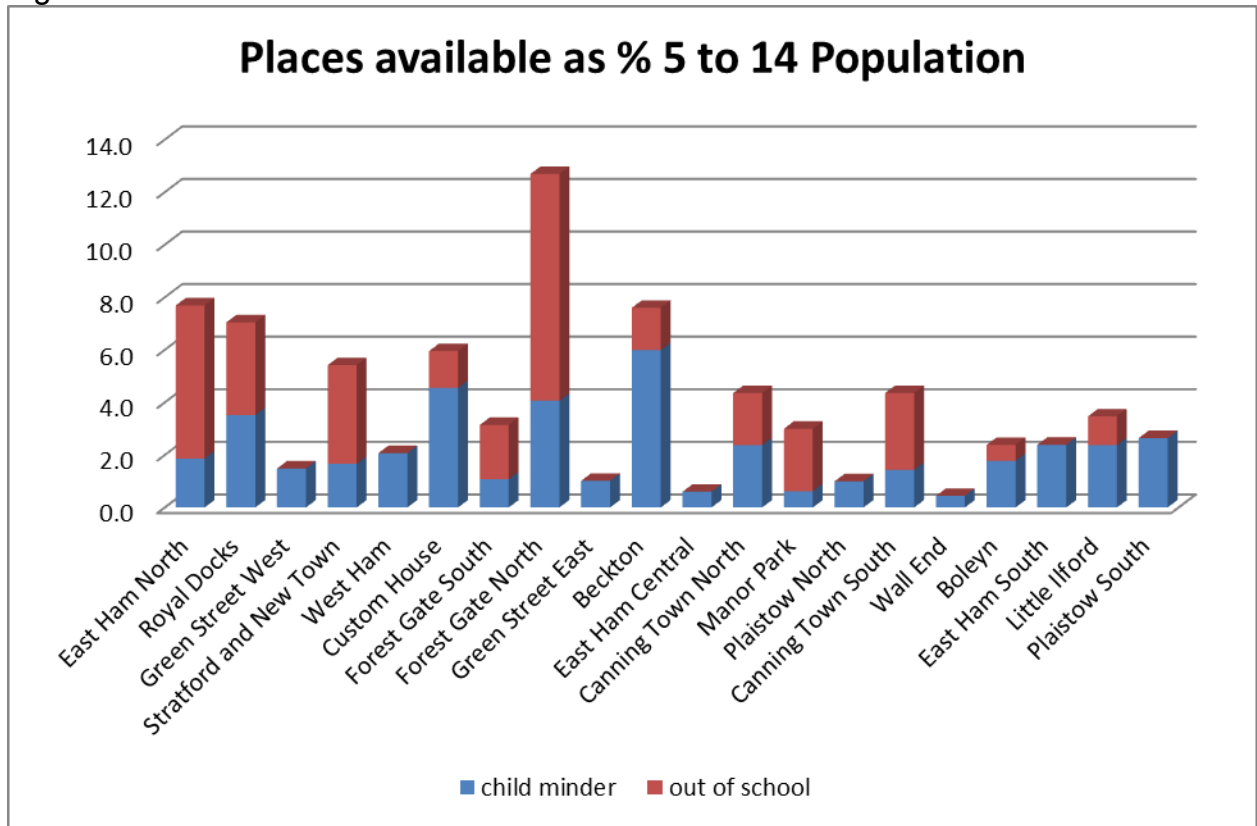


Across the borough there are a total of 2,837 places⁶³. The average number per ward is 142. Forest Gate North is the only ward with over 150 registered places. Wall End, East Ham Central, Green Street East, Green Street West and West Ham all have less than 50 places.

⁶³ Newham Child view Ofsted data July 2015

5.4 Number of places available per child in each ward over 5s

Figure 13



The registered places available across the borough are 3.8% of the five to 14 population, this is equivalent to one place for every 27 children. Wall End has the lowest percentage of places available per resident child at 0.4% of the population. Forest Gate North has the highest at 12.7% of the ward population.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ GLA 2013 round projections / Newham child view Ofsted data July 2015

Wards are ranked in terms of total registered places per resident child		
Table 14 Places per resident 5 to 14 child in each ward		
1	Wall End	1 place for every 226 resident children
2	East Ham Central	1 place for every 166 resident children
3	Plaistow North	1 place for every 100 resident children
4	Green Street East	1 place for every 98 resident children
5	Green Street West	1 place for every 67 resident children
6	West Ham	1 place for every 48 resident children
7	Boleyn	1 place for every 41 resident children
8	East Ham South	1 place for every 41 resident children
9	Plaistow South	1 place for every 37 resident children
10	Manor Park	1 place for every 33 resident children
11	Forest Gate South	1 place for every 31 resident children
12	Little Ilford	1 place for every 28 resident children
13	Canning Town North	1 place for every 22 resident children
14	Canning Town South	1 place for every 22 resident children
15	Stratford and New Town	1 place for every 18 resident children
16	Custom House	1 place for every 16 resident children
17	Royal Docks	1 place for every 14 resident children
18	Beckton	1 place for every 13 resident children
19	East Ham North	1 place for every 13 resident children
20	Forest Gate North	1 place for every 7 resident children
Newham Average		1 place for every 26 resident children

5.5 Provider Quality over 5s

Figure 14

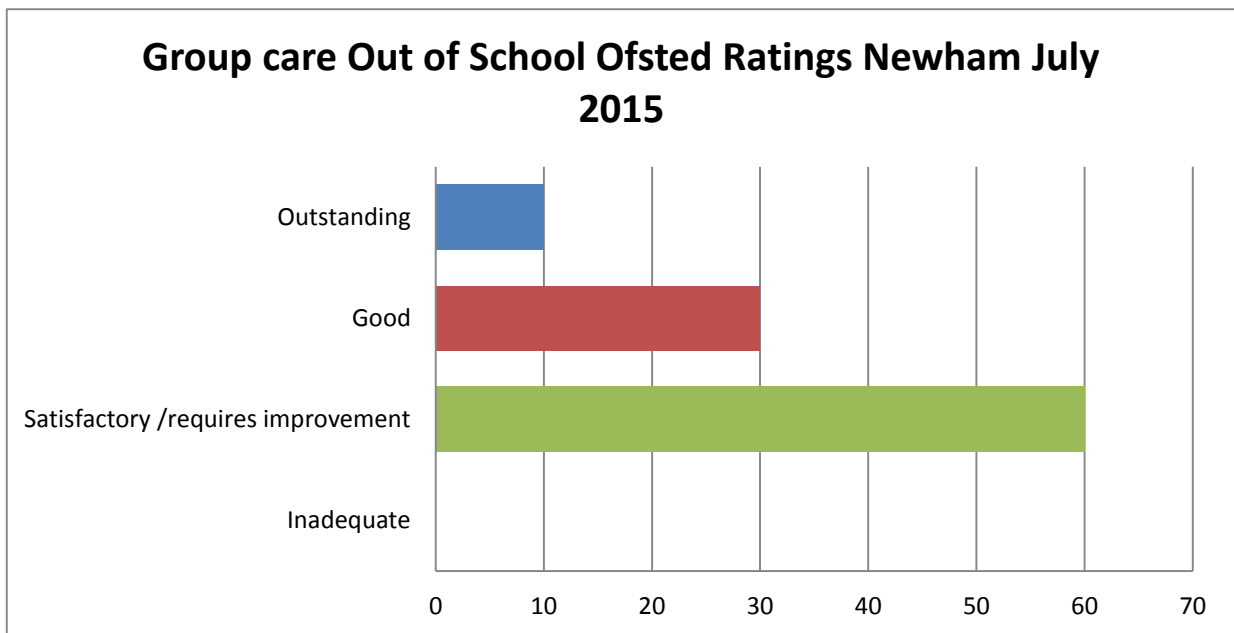
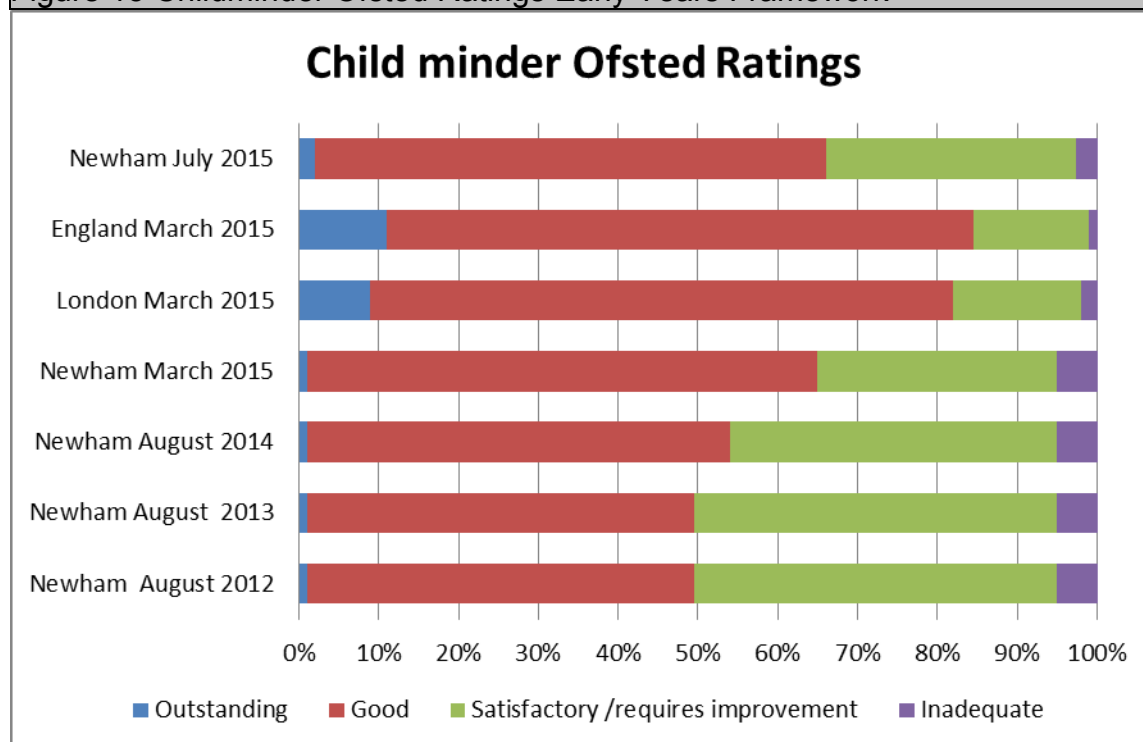


Figure 14 summarises Ofsted ratings for Newham's Group care out of school providers that deliver places for over 5s as at July 2015. ⁶⁵40% of settings that have received an Ofsted judgement are good or outstanding. 60% are either satisfactory or requires improvement and there is no inadequate provision. The % of good or outstanding inspection outcomes at 40% is much lower than the 88% achieved by group care providers for under 5s in Newham as at July 2015.

In addition to the above there is currently 1 met inspection and 5 new Out of School providers awaiting their first inspection.

⁶⁵ Newham Child view Ofsted Data July 2015

Figure 15 Childminder Ofsted Ratings Early Years Framework



Childminders. Figure 15 shows the percentage of childminders in each of the Ofsted Inspection category ratings. Childminders can commonly care for under 5s and over 5s. In July 2015 66% had achieved good or outstanding outcomes, 31% were satisfactory/requires improvement and 3% inadequate.⁶⁶

In Newham, taken overall, there is a lower proportion of good or outstanding provision for over 5s, compared to that available for under 5s

5.6 Cost of childcare over 5s

Table 15 Average weekly costs Out of School Provision over 5s			
Out of School Group care	Newham ⁶⁷	England ⁶⁸	London ⁶⁹
Breakfast	12.4		
After school	46.2	47.9	53.7
Holiday scheme	90.0		112.1
Childminder pick up	86.6	65.2	89.9
Childminder full day	219.6		

⁶⁶ Newham Child view Ofsted Data July 2015

⁶⁷ Newham Childcare Provider Survey 2015

⁶⁸ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015

⁶⁹ Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey 2015 and London Childcare Report 2014

Table 15 shows that services for over 5s are more expensive when delivered by a childminder rather than a group care provider. Where comparison can be made average charges in Newham for group care are lower than London or England, Childminder charges are lower than the average in London but higher than the average in England.

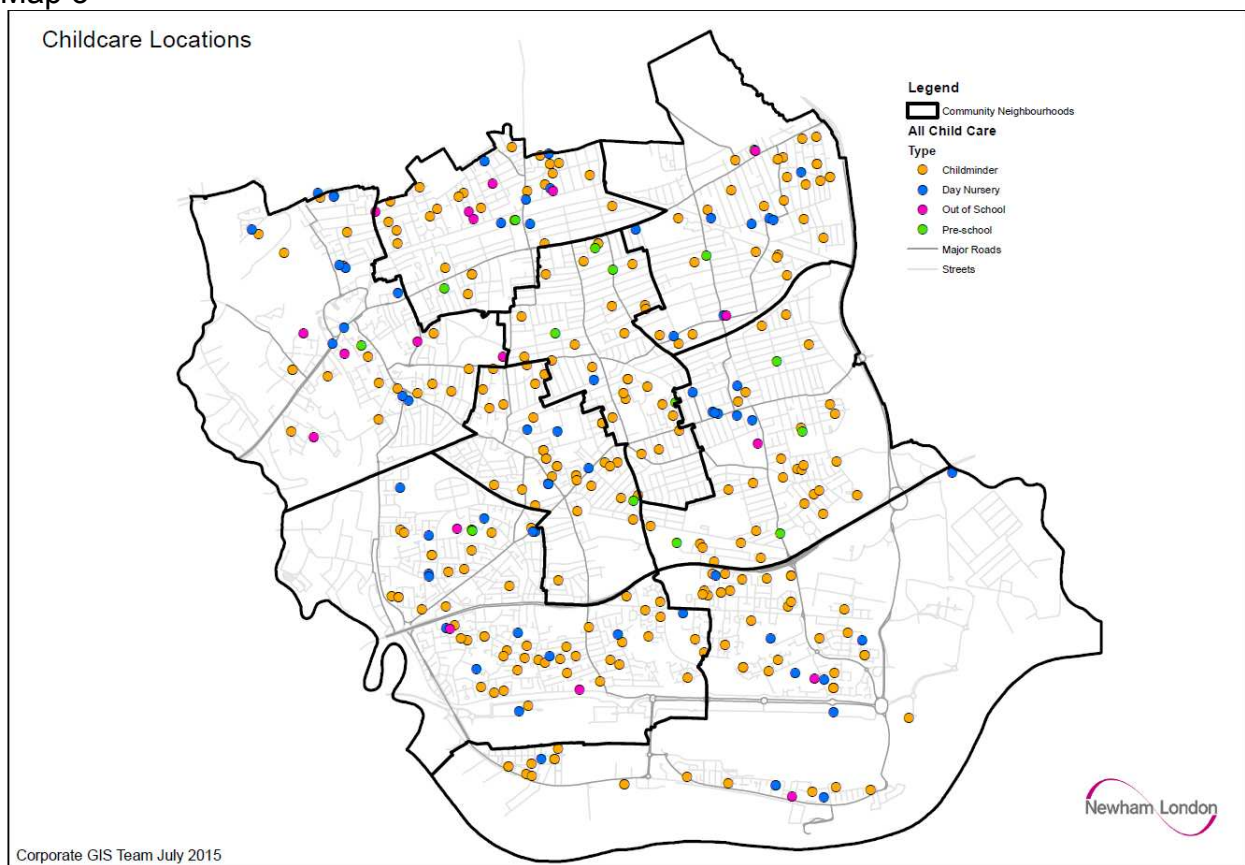
5.7 Hours of operation

The average weekly hours for breakfast clubs in Newham is 6.5 hours per week. The most common deliver hours is 7.5 hours.

The average weekly hours for after school clubs in Newham is 16.3 hours. The most common delivery hours is 15.

The average and most common weekly hours for a holiday club in Newham is 50 hours.

6 Supply map all childcare services in Newham⁷⁰ Map 3



⁷⁰ Child view Ofsted data July 2015

7 Gap analysis and recommendations

This assessment of childcare sufficiency in the borough has found the gaps detailed below. Recommended actions are shown against each identified gap and a detailed action plan will be put in place against each recommendation.

- 7.1 Affordability and knowledge gap.** Parents refer to the cost of childcare as a barrier to take up and also identify a lack of information about help with childcare costs as a barrier to take up. Funding mechanisms for subsidising childcare are also seen as complex.

Recommendation

Support the parental journey to allow access to formal childcare by ensuring there is a common joined up strategy across local sources of advice and support such as Families Information Service, Children's Centres, Job Centre Plus, Workplace, and Childcare providers.

To support child care providers to disseminate up to date and accurate information with regard to help with childcare costs.

To encourage the take up of Childcare Element of Tax Credit and in particular prioritise the wards of Green Street East, Green Street West, East Ham Central, East Ham North and Boleyn. To utilise Children's Centre staff to engage parents to support take up.

To consider outreach activities to target underrepresented groups.

To develop, maintain and make available to the public a register of extended services for children including after school activities such as homework clubs, film clubs etc.

- 7.2 Quality gap.** While strong progress had been made with the overall quality of childcare, the Ofsted ratings of childminders is lower than group care in Newham and remains low when benchmarked against national achievement. This needs to be improved if childminders are to play a full part in providing free early education places and childcare for working parents. Ofsted ratings for over fives is also low compared to services for younger children in Newham and also needs to be improved overall in order that all working parents are able to access good quality childcare for their older children in Newham.

Recommendation

To continue to support childcare providers to deliver high quality, sustainable provisions

Aim to improve the quality of the providers which are judged by Ofsted as Satisfactory/ Requires Improvement or Inadequate by working intensively with them.

- 7.3 Two year old early education gap.** While there are enough places to meet current take up overall, this is expected to increase further and more places and choice will be needed to meet parental needs. There is a particular shortfall of places available to eligible families in the wards of Boleyn, East Ham South, Plaistow North, Green Street East and Plaistow South.

Recommendation

To continue to market and promote Early education for Two's to ensure that the families who are eligible become aware of the entitlement.

To encourage and support additional place development, particularly in the wards of Boleyn, East Ham South, Plaistow North, Green Street East and Plaistow South.

To join up the development of additional two year olds places with the development of thirty hour places for three and four year olds.

- 7.4 Three and four year old early education gap.** In 2017 a new duty to provide thirty hours of free early education for children of working parents will be introduced. Indicatively, there is likely to be in the region of 2,750 eligible children in Newham in September 2017⁷¹ and providing places for this cohort will be a significant challenge. In Newham the majority of children take up their existing free fifteen hour of provision in schools and they are close to full. There is a capacity limitation in accommodating thirty hour places within the existing hours of delivery in schools. The places and range of delivery options available in schools and across all provider types will need to be increased to meet this new statutory duty.

Recommendation

To consult all provider types on the new duty and potential options available to deliver the thirty hours offer.

Further research and mapping to identify potential sites and providers for delivery in Newham.

To assess the feasibility of providing early education services in Schools from 8am until 6pm to support the thirty hour offer.

Put in place a working group to support implementation.

- 7.5 Location gap in supply.** The number of places per resident child varies significantly between wards.

For under- fives the least places per resident child are mostly clustered around the centre of the borough and include Boleyn, Plaistow North, West Ham, East

⁷¹ DFE indicative number September 2015

Ham South and Green Street East.

For over fives the least places per resident child are clustered around the centre/east of the borough and include Wall End, East Ham Central, Plaistow North, Green Street East and Green Street West. Some parents are likely to be meeting their out of school childcare needs through unregistered after school clubs and provision.

Recommendation

To conduct a site search for potential buildings that may be used for childcare in wards with the highest identified need.

In relation to under- fives to disseminate the findings of the CSA to new and existing providers to make them aware of the potential for development in the wards with low supply.

With regard to over fives to conduct further research into the demand for fee paying registered out of school services in areas where there is low supply.

7.6 Disabled children gap

Data relating to disabled children is being collated into a single register to support the planning and delivery of services but this work is not yet complete.

The local authority recognises the need to do more to support providers of care as so that the rising number of children with SEN and disabilities can access childcare and education support in a range of private, maintained and voluntary organisations

Recommendation

The Council will continue to work to improve the process for the collection of accurate statistical data for children with disabilities and/or special educational needs and is putting in place a register of disabled children. Disabled Children's Register will be established by the end November 15. Number of entries will grow over time as families register.

To support providers of care, in September 2015 two area SENCO's were appointed to work strategically across the PVI sector to support early identification and increase knowledge and skills in the work with children in non-maintained provision. These positions are permanent and are funded through the Early Years Block.

The results of the parent/carer consultation will be analysed further at a local level to identify any unmet needs relating specifically to children with additional needs or disability and further consultation will be undertaken if required.