



Camden Sure Start
Your journey. Our support.

Integrated Early Years Service
Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
2017/2018



Interpreting sufficiency

What is sufficient childcare?

Local authorities are under a duty to ensure that there is sufficient childcare provision in their areas for two main purposes:

Under Section 6 (1) of the Childcare Act 2006, the provision must be "sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in the local authority's area who require childcare in order to enable them to:

- a) take up, or remain in, work, or
- b) undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

This requirement is applicable to all children up to 1st September after they reach the age of 14. For children with a disability (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995), the requirement applies to children or young people until they reach the age of 18.

Under Section 6(2) of the Childcare Act 2006, in determining whether childcare is sufficient, the local authority must have regard to the needs of parents in their area

- a) for provision for which the childcare element of Working Tax Credit is payable; and
- b) the provision of childcare that is suitable for children with a disability.

Under Section 7(1) of the Childcare Act 2006, local authorities must secure free early years provision for all eligible children in their area. Regulations made under section 7 set out the type and amount of free provision and the age of children to benefit.

In discharging both these duties, the local authority must have regard to relevant guidance that is issued by the Secretary of State. This document provides that guidance in relation to their overall sufficiency duties. The Code of Practice for Local Authorities on Delivery of Free Early Years Provision for 3 and 4 Year Olds sets out clear expectations in relation to the flexibility and quality of provision required to meet the free entitlement.

Section 6(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to secure the provision of childcare "so far as is reasonably practicable".

In assessing what is "reasonably practicable", the local authority may take into account:

- The state of the local childcare market, including the level of demand in a particular locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists;
- The state of the labor market and the potential for increasing the number of people working in childcare;
- The resources available to, and capabilities of, childcare providers (resources means not just the available funding, but also staff and premises, and capabilities will include experience and expertise);
- The need to develop an effective, phased programme to meet the sufficiency duty;
- The local authority's resources, capabilities, and overall budget priorities.

If challenged, a local authority may be called upon to demonstrate how it has done all that it can to secure sufficiency, taking into account these constraints. Local authorities should work, over time, to reduce particular constraints, for example by building their own capabilities and expertise, and those of local providers.

"Reasonably practicable" allows some flexibility. What is practicable or impracticable in one time and place may not be in another. Local authority decisions to address gaps in childcare through one method, rather than another, based on what they regard as reasonably practicable, should be documented and published to allow scrutiny and challenge.

The sufficiency duty is phrased in general terms, and it will be for the authority to decide what is sufficient given the needs of parents in its area. A local authority may not be failing to fulfill the duty simply because an individual parent's particular need is not being met at a particular time, as it may be judged to be not reasonably practicable to do so. However, a local authority should not assume that it is not reasonably practicable to secure childcare that meets particular needs, such as childcare for a child with a disability or at atypical hours, just because it is difficult to do so.

What is childcare?

Childcare is defined in Section 18 of the Childcare Act 2006 as "any form of care for a child" including "education ... and any other supervised activity".

The following are specifically excluded from this definition:

- education or activities provided by a school for a pupil during school hours, unless that pupil has not yet started Key Stage 1 (thereby including nursery and reception classes);
- care provided for a child by a parent, stepparent or person with parental responsibility; or any relative; or foster parent (local authority or private); or
- care provided by a children's home, a care home, a hospital or a residential family centre, a young offenders' institution, a secure training centre, or a secure care home within any of those establishments.

In the Childcare Act 2006, "early years provision" means childcare for a child aged from birth until the 31st August following the child's 5th birthday and "later years provision" means childcare for a child from the 1st September following the child's 5th birthday until the child reaches 18. (see sections 20 and 96(6) of the Act).

Childcare includes some "supervised" provision for under 18 year olds. This may overlap with local authorities' duties under section 507B of the Education Act 1996, to secure sufficient leisure activities for 13-19 year olds.

Local authorities should regard childcare as any provision that is regular and reliable and provides children a safe place to be. It would not include, for example, before school or afterschool activity that was unsupervised or that was provided as a one-off activity.

Camden is to 'report annually to how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents'.¹ We have prepared this report in order to meet this duty.

Having sufficient childcare means that childcare is available that meets their child's learning needs and enables parents to make a real choice about work and training. This applies to all children from birth to age 14, for children with a disability (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995), the requirement applies to children or young people until they reach the age of 18.

The supply of childcare is constantly changing. As such the figures presented in this report represent the best estimates at the time.

In determining whether Camden fulfils its sufficiency duty, this document uses the following definitions of childcare and sufficient childcare as set out in Chapter 1 of the Department for Children, Schools and Families publication *Securing Sufficient Childcare: Statutory guidance for local authorities in carrying out their childcare sufficiency duties* (2010).

Since the original, 2008 requirements of Childcare Sufficiency Assessments (CSAs) and the subsequent CSA of 2011, a change to the reporting cycles was introduced and local authorities are

¹ Statutory guidance on Early Education and Childcare, effective from 1st September 2017. The wording of the 2014 statutory guidance, effective until this date, is identical.

now required to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and to make this report available and accessible to parents.

The supply and demand data is broken down and reported on by Camden Sure Start localities. The localities consists of the following wards:

- **Euston locality** – Camden Town with Primrose Hill, St Pancras and Somers Town & Regents Park.
- **Kings Cross & Holborn locality** – Holborn & Covent Garden, Kings Cross and Bloomsbury
- **Kilburn locality** – West Hampstead, Fortune Green, Swiss Cottage, Frognal and Fitzjohns and Kilburn
- **Kentish Town East locality** – Highgate, Kentish Town & Cantelowes
- **Kentish Town West locality** – Belsize, Gospel Oak, Hampstead and Haverstock

Summary

National changes

The biggest change to the childcare market has been the implementation of the new early year's national funding formula and the introduction of the 30 hours childcare places for working parents. Camden was one of the small number of authorities who received less funding in the new formula. There were also new requirements on the amount of funding that could be retained centrally which has required adjustments to support services.

Camden has also invested approximately £1.6 million to support the local childcare market place by funding 30 hours of provision for the most disadvantaged 3&4 year olds

Local priorities

Over the next year Camden will need to monitor closely the effects the new national funding formula will have on the supply of and demand for childcare. The following issues are beginning to emerge but the full effects will probably not be realised until 2018:

- The new arrangements, in place from September 2017, actually mean that Camden, unlike almost all other LAs, has an oversupply of part-time nursery places at the current time. This oversupply is, as predicted, creating turbulence in the early year's market place. The full implications of the new arrangements as they roll out will not be clear for at least another year
- Prior to implementation of the new early education arrangements in September it was thought, based on anecdotal evidence, that the over-supply of places would have greatest impact in our PVI sector as parents have historically favoured a nursery place in school if available. This would mean that the additional numbers of places in school created by a mix of full and part time places would draw children from other provision. The data from the October headcount seems to show that this has not happened immediately.
- The new national funding formula has equalised the rates payable for provision for 2 and 3&4 year olds despite their being significant differences in the delivery costs because of the staffing ratio requirements. Camden is discussing this matter with the Department for Education and will need to continue to do as we move towards 2019/20.
- Providers will need to continue to adapt delivery models to meet the market changes. The Local Authority will have a significant role in supporting these changes.
- The maintained nursery provision will need to be reviewed in light of the required savings and opportunities for re-provisioning explored.

Key findings of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

- There are currently sufficient childcare places in Camden to meet demand
- During the past year, there has been very little feedback from parents that childcare needs cannot be met
- The number of settings closing this year has been balanced by an equal number of new provisions:
 - Over the last 12 months, 10 new childminders have been registered and 11 childminders have resigned.
 - Over the last 12 months, 9 day care providers have opened, of these 7 were in the private sector and 2 were in the voluntary sector. 6 day care providers have closed, of these 5 were in the private sector and 1 was in the voluntary sector.
 - There has been a small net gain of 97 childcare places Ofsted registered places for under 5's in the last year.
- There are approximately 17 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 21 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 134 childminders who may provide care for school age children.
- There has been very little change in the out of school sector.

Section 1 - Profile of Camden

Characteristics of Camden²

Comprising almost 22 square kilometres in the heart of London, Camden is a borough of diversity and contrasts. The latest 'official' estimate of Camden's resident population is 241,100 at mid-2015³. This is the nationally comparable population estimate required for government returns and nationally comparable performance indicators. Of our neighbours, Barnet, Brent, Haringey and Westminster have bigger populations; Islington and the City are smaller. Camden is just a fragment of Greater London, occupying only 1.4% by area (London's 8th smallest borough by area), but is home to 7% of London's employment and 2.8% of its population.

Population

The population of an area changes over time. As a central London borough Camden experiences a high degree of population 'churn'⁴. Due to large migration in- and out-flows, Camden ranks 3rd highest local authority area in 2014-15 after the City of London and Cambridge. In the year to mid-2015, ONS estimates total migration inflow to Camden of 34,500 people, a total outflow of 29,900; with the net effect of an additional 4,600 people⁵. Migration flows are split between those measured within the UK and those from outside (international), though the dominant flows for Camden are to/from the rest of the UK, accounting for almost two thirds of the annual inflow (60%) and four-fifths of the outflow (79%). A sizeable proportion of movement is the annual transfer of students to/from Camden, both internationally and within the UK.

Births and Deaths also affect population dynamics. In the year to mid-2015 there were 2,735 births to Camden-resident mothers and 1,117 deaths recorded, leading to a 'natural change' of +1,618 (net population change). The previous two years had seen a marked fall in the number of births in Camden but 2014-15 shows a moderate increase of 2.1%. This increase in births in Camden is consistent with increases in births in London, but England & Wales births are still falling.

Cultural Diversity

Camden's population is ethnically diverse. In 2011, 34% of Camden residents were from black or minority ethnic groups⁶ (increased from 27% in 2001). A further 22% are non-British White residents including Irish and others originating mainly from English-speaking countries in the new world, the EU, Eastern Europe and beyond. In 2015-16 the top 5 nationalities of Camden residents requesting National Insurance numbers to work in the UK were: Italy (13%), France (12%), Spain (8%), Australia (5%) and USA (3%)⁷.

According to the 2011 Census ethnic group categorisation, Bangladeshis form the largest minority group in seven Camden wards; Black African the largest minority in six, Other Asian in four and Chinese in one. In all wards at least 20% of the population is from black and minority ethnic groups; there are no wards in Camden where White groups form a minority.

Camden's largest communities with a distinctive cultural identity are the Bangladeshi, Black African and Irish communities, followed by Chinese and Indian. In common with other inner London boroughs, there are small but growing communities of migrants who are refugees or seeking asylum, as well as migrants resulting from EU enlargement.

² The 2011 Census provides the most comprehensive and detailed information about Camden and is supplemented by various survey estimates and administrative counts.

³ Mid-2015 usual resident population estimates, based on the 2011 Census, published by ONS on 23 June 2016.

⁴ Churn measures migration flows relative to population size, calculated as the sum of in- and out- migration divided by the total population.

⁵ ONS Mid-year Estimates: components of population change.

⁶ All ethnic groups other than *White* (i.e. *White British*; *White Irish*; *White Gypsy or Irish Traveller*; or *White Other*).

⁷ DWP National Insurance Number registrations by nationality 2015-16 (via London Datastore)

According to the 2011 Census, 60% of Camden residents were born in Britain or Ireland. Of the remainder, 11% were born in other EU countries⁸ and 30% from elsewhere. After England, more Camden residents were born in the United States, Bangladesh, the Republic of Ireland, France, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Germany and Somalia than any other individual country in the world. In 2015 there were 2,699 births to Camden-resident women: 37% of the births were to mothers born in the UK; 19% to those born in Middle East and Asia; 16% in the EU, 11% in Africa, 10% in the rest of the world and 7% in non-EU Europe⁹. GLA ethnicity projections forecast little change in the proportion of people from non-White ethnic groups, increasing slightly from 34.7% in 2016 to 35.2% in 2031. The largest growth in numbers is forecast (2016-31) in the Other White, Other Asian, Indian and Arab groups¹⁰.

Main language spoken¹¹ was recorded for the first time in the 2011 Census. In Camden, after English, the most commonly spoken languages were Bengali (13%); French (8%); Spanish (6%); Italian and Somali (5%); German, Arabic, Portuguese and Polish (4%). Meanwhile in Camden schools, Camden-resident children speak 146 languages and dialects. The most widely spoken languages are: Bengali/Sylheti with 3,295 speakers; Somali with 1,635; Arabic with 1,025; Albanian with 960, and French, Spanish and Portuguese, each with more than 360 speakers¹².

Social Deprivation

Every part of Camden has areas of relative affluence alongside areas of relative poverty. On the average rank summary measure for local authorities, the Indices of Deprivation 2015¹³ ranks Camden among the 69 most deprived districts in England. The most deprived area in Camden (found in Gospel Oak ward) is among the 5% most deprived areas in England. By contrast, Hampstead Town ward has the least deprived areas in Camden, where 5 out of the 7 LSOAs are among the 25% least deprived LSOAs in England. In 2014 (latest data available) 31.9% of children in Camden live in low income families¹⁴. Camden ranks 4th highest in London. This compares with a London average of 24% and 20% in England & Wales.

Changes to the population of children in our area¹⁵

Births

Camden actual births show an upward trend to 2012, followed by a local/national fall. Camden saw a drop in 2013 and 2014, followed by a two year recovery to 2016, a small upward trend. GLA birth forecasts are lower this year but suggest a continuing upward trend to 2025, dipping from 2026. Forecasts suggest a recovery to similar levels below actuals of recent years.

Housing development

The estimated additional cumulative numbers of children projected to emerge from the latest housing development data in Camden is higher in all areas when compared to last year (2016). They are fully reflective of changes to planning applications/housing mix, and the phasing of developments i.e. between 2016/17 to 2030/31 (comparing the same period) there is a projection this year of 6,478 children over that period compared to 4,684 last year, an increase of +1,794. It is anticipated an additional 2,719 children would be accommodated in new housing developments between 2016/17 and 2020/21 (386 more than estimated last year).

⁸ 8% were from EU as constituted on Census Day, 29 April 2001 and a further 3% from EU Accession countries joining between April 2001 and March 2011.

⁹ ONS Vital Statistics 2015.

¹⁰ GLA 2015 Round-based Ethnic Group Projections.

¹¹ ONS 2011 Census table QS204. All people aged 3+.

¹² Camden Schools Language Survey 2014-15 (unpublished).

¹³ CLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2015 - based on Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) geography.

¹⁴ HMRC Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures, 2014.

¹⁵ Place Planning 2017

Section 2: Demand for childcare

Population of early years children

In total, there are 13,300¹⁶ children under the age of five living in the local authority. These children may require early years childcare.

Age	Euston	Kings Cross & Holborn	Kilburn	Kentish Town East	Kentish Town West	Total across Camden
Age 0	500	300	900	400	600	2,700
Age 1	500	200	900	400	600	2,600
Age 2	500	200	800	400	700	2,600
Age 3	500	200	800	400	700	2,600
Age 4*	500	300	900	400	700	2,800
Total	2,500	1,200	4,300	2,000	3,300	13,300

* Some four year olds will have started reception.

Population of school age children

In total there are 19,300 children aged 5-11, and 7,100 children aged 12-14 living in our local authority. These children may require childcare before and after school, and/or during the school holidays.

Age	Euston	Kings Cross & Holborn	Kilburn	Kentish Town East	Kentish Town West	Total across Camden
Age 5	500	300	900	500	800	3,000
Age 6	500	300	800	500	800	2,900
Age 7	500	300	800	500	800	2,900
Age 8	500	300	800	400	700	2,700
Age 9	500	300	800	400	700	2,700
Age 10	500	300	700	400	700	2,600
Age 11	500	300	600	400	700	2,500
Age 12	400	300	600	400	600	2,300
Age 13	500	300	600	400	600	2,400
Age 14	500	300	600	400	600	2,400
Total	4,900	3,000	7,200	4,300	7,000	26,400

¹⁶ GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Source: GLA Intelligence, © 2017. GLA require all figures are to be rounded to the nearest 100 for publication

Section 3: Number of children with special education needs and disabilities

Children with EHC plans

Children with special education needs and disabilities (SEND) are entitled to support with childcare up to the age of 18 (age 14 for children who do not have a special need or disability). The number of children with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan in our local authority is:

Age	Number of children
Birth to school age	21*
Primary school (reception to year six)	496
Secondary school (year seven to thirteen)	540

*early years figure is low at this time of year as plans tend to be issued as children approach reception age – so would increase throughout academic year but then move to primary from September

Children’s needs change over time and are identified at different ages. Among the youngest children, SEND may only be identified when they start in childcare or school, and it can take some time from problems being identified to an EHC plan being issued. It is therefore possible that the number of children with SEND aged 0-4 is an underestimate. Some children have SEND but do not have an EHC plan.

SEND – funded children

Free Early Education for 2 Year Olds

Children aged 2 whose families receive certain benefits (including in-work benefits with an income of less than £16,190), or who have a disability, or who are looked after by the local authority, are entitled to 15 hours per week

Free Early Education for 3 and 4 Year Olds

All children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare (up to 570 hours per year). There is no eligibility assessment for this scheme other than the child must be 3 years old the term before they can take up a place. Camden are currently funding 167 children aged under 5 years of age with special educational needs and disabilities, the breakdown of this funding is:

SEND Children - Autumn 2017		
Provider type	2 Year Old funding	3&4 Year Old funding
Childminder	0	0
PVI	18	22
Maintained Nursery	30	39
School	14	44
Grand Total	62	105

Section 4: Supply of childcare – Early years

Number of early years providers and places

In total, there are 263 childcare providers in the local authority, offering approximately 4787 early years' childcare places

For private, voluntary and independent nurseries and childminders, the number of registered places represents the maximum number of children who can be on the premises at any given time. In practice, many providers choose to operate below their number of registered places.

Children may attend childcare full time or part time. This table records places for children who are attending full time, or for as many hours as the setting is open. In some cases, two or more children attending part time may use one full time equivalent place.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places
Childminders*	134	398
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school	35	1195
Maintained nurseries	9	622
Private, voluntary and independent** nurseries	85	2572
Total - 2017	263	4787

The data in this table was correct on November 2017

* Some childminder places may also be available for older children

** Independent places are those on the NEF autumn 17 headcount

Ofsted Registered¹⁷ place breakdown by locality

Locality	Under 1 Years	Birth to under two	2 - 3 Years	2 Years To End Of EYFS	3 To End Of EYFS	Birth To The End Of The EYFS	Total
Euston Locality	32	12	36	397	115	0	592
Kings Cross & Holborn Locality	43	30	62	318	136	62	651
Kilburn Locality	0	83	141	166	206	22	618
Kentish Town East Locality	146	82	144	373	184	87	1061
Kentish Town West Locality	27	36	26	140	64	24	317
Total - October 2017	248	243	409	1394	705	195	3194

Home carers

Camden has 215 registered home childcarers. Details on the numbers of registered places and the numbers of Camden children using home-based childcare are not available and therefore it is not possible to assess the impact of home-based childcare on sufficiency.

Section 5: Funded early education

¹⁷ Does not included Nursery classes in schools/nursery schools or independent nurseries

Free Early Education for 2 Year Olds

The current two year old scheme provides free part time childcare places for eligible families.

Eligibility

- meets the criteria for free school meals; or
- receives working tax credits and your household income is less than £16,190; or
- child is looked after by the local authority; or
- have left care through special guardianship or an adoption or residence order; or
- have a current statement of special educational needs (SEN) or an education, health and care (EHC) plan; or
- receive the disability living allowance or
- receive support from the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) through part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act

This chart identifies the number of actual children funded per term since 2015 and the number of potentially eligible children that appear on the DWP list of those parents in the area receiving benefits. It also identifies the number of applications received by the Free Entitlement Team from parents applying for the 2 year old scheme.

Year	Term	Number of funded children	Potential eligible children under economic criteria (DWP)	% of funded 2YOs
2015-2016	Summer	545	921	59%
	Autumn	479	812	59%
	Spring	394	794	50%
2016 - 2017	Summer	444	781	57%
	Autumn	524	787	67%
	Spring	487	768	63%
2017-2018	Summer	456	754	60%
	Autumn	525	747	70%

Universal Entitlement

All children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare (up to 570 hours per year). There is no eligibility assessment for this scheme other than the child must be 3 years old the term before they can take up a place.

Below is a breakdown of the number of funded children on the universal 15 hours in the autumn term 2017 compared with autumn term 2016:

3 & 4 year old Universal Entitlement			
Provider type	Autumn 16	Autumn 17	Variation
Childminder	17	16	-1
PVI	1108	1137	29
Maintained Nursery	259	224	-35
School	991	859	-132
Grand Total	2375	2236	-139

There are 139 less children being funded in autumn 2017 compared to the previous autumn term.

Extended Entitlement 30 Hours

From September 2017 the Government have introduced an additional 15 hours for working parents, on top of the universal entitlement. HMRC are responsible for eligibility checking and issuing a unique code to the parent. The parent takes their code to their selected childcare provider and the provider, using the Synergy FIS portal, validates this code.

In the Autumn term, 430 children were funded under the Government extended entitlement; this is the breakdown of take up by sector:

Government Extended Entitlement	
Autumn Term 2017	
Provider type	No of funded children
Childminder	3
Private	95
Voluntary	63
Maintained Nursery	226
School	43
Grand Total	430

There have been **462** codes issued for Camden residents and **359** codes have been validated 78%. This is about the national average. Take up of these places in Camden has been higher at 430 due to non-resident children accessing places.

Camden enhanced offer 30 Hours

From September 2017 London Borough of Camden have introduced an offer of an additional 15 hours, on top of the universal entitlement, for Camden residents who are on low incomes and who are not eligible for the Government extended entitlement.

This table shows the number of children funded against the provider type for the autumn term 2017.

Camden Enhanced Offer	
Autumn Term 2017	
Provider type	No of funded children
Childminder	1
Private	13
Voluntary	15
Maintained Nursery	93
School	186
Grand Total	308

Section 6: Supply of childcare – Out of school and holiday scheme places

Number of school age providers and places

In total, there are approximately 17 providers of childcare for school age children during term time, and 21 providers of childcare for school age children during the holidays. There are also 134 childminders who may provide care for school age children.

Tracking supply of childcare for school age children is difficult because not all of this type of provision is registered with Ofsted. It is possible that we have under-counted the provision of breakfast and afterschool clubs and holiday clubs. Parents may also use provision which is not considered 'childcare', for example sports or arts clubs after school or in the holidays.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of registered places
After-school club	17	669
Childminders*	134	207
Holiday club	21	1059
Total	155	1935

* Some childminder places may also be available for children in the early years

Out of school and holiday scheme places by locality

Locality	Out of school places				Holiday scheme places			
	3 - 7 Years	3 Years To End Of Eyfs	4-8 Years	5 - 7 Years	3 - 7 Years	3 Years To End Of Eyfs	4-8 Years	5 - 7 Years
Euston locality	0	10	0	100	128	2	14	89
Kings Cross & Holborn locality	24	5	26	19	8	0	76	0
Kilburn locality	65	30	24	120	0	38	0	188
Kentish Town East Locality	0	24	120	6	0	15	160	85
Kentish Town West Locality	0	6	0	90	0	20	0	236
Grand Total	89	75	170	335	136	75	250	598

Section 7: Prices, vacancies and hours

All the costs in this section exclude funded entitlements and any support through tax-free childcare, Universal Credit or Tax Credits. We do not have data on the take up of tax-free childcare, Universal Credit or Tax Credits at local authority level.

Prices of early year's childcare

For early years childcare outside the funded entitlements, we report on average prices per hour, reported to us by settings. There may be variations to prices based on the number of hours a family uses, with reductions for longer hours, or discounts for sibling groups. There may be additional payments for lunch and other meals, which are not included in these prices.

Price per hour	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Childminders
Under 3 years of age	£7.97	£7.25
3 and 4 year olds	£7.47	£7.25

Prices of school age childcare

For school age children during term time, we report on after school and childminding per hour. For holiday childcare, we report on holiday club prices per week.

Setting and price unit	Price
After-school club per hour	£6.92
School age childminder per hour	£7.25
Holiday schemes per week	£125.00

Early years: vacancies

Vacancy rates are a snapshot, and often change rapidly. In some cases, providers may have a vacancy, which is only available for a specific age group, or for a particular part time arrangement. [We ask providers to report vacancies to us so we can help promote them. Not all choose to do this.

Type of provision	Number of providers	Number of providers with at least one vacancy
Childminders	134	97
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school	35	132*
Maintained nurseries	9	9
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	76	31

The data in this table was correct on October 2017

* The vacancies were worked out as the difference in pupil numbers between autumn 16 and autumn 17 headcount

Early years: atypical hours

Childcare is most commonly delivered during the typical working day – between 8am and 6pm on weekdays. Some parents require childcare outside these times in order to fit with their work or other responsibilities.

The number of providers offering childcare for atypical hours in our local authority is:

Type of provision	Number of providers	Available before 8am weekday	Available after 6pm weekday	Available weekends ¹⁸
Childminders	134	29	37	10
Nursery classes in schools/nursery school	35	0	0	0
Maintained nurseries	9	0	0	0
Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	76	11	11	0

The data in this table was correct on November 2017

Providers that operate for 9 hours or more

	Childminders	Maintained nurseries	Private, voluntary and independent nurseries	Total
9 hours	11	0	3	14
9:30 hours	9	0	2	10
10:00 hours	60	9	24	93
10:15 hours	0	0	5	5
10:30 hours	12	0	2	14
11 hours	11	0	7	18
11:30 hours	4	0	0	4
12 hours	9	0	0	9
13 hours	2	0	0	2
Total	118	9	42	169

¹⁸ This includes availability at any time during the weekend, not necessarily for the whole weekend

Section 8: Quality of childcare

Ofsted inspection grades

All childcare providers must register with and be inspected by Ofsted, who give them an overall grade for the quality of their provision. Childminders and private and voluntary providers are on the Early Years Register, and schools and standalone maintained nursery schools are on the Schools register. The grades for both registers are equivalent. Schools with nurseries have an overall inspection grade for the whole school and most also have a separate early year's grade.

Both schools and early years providers have four possible Ofsted grades: 'outstanding', 'good', 'requires improvement', and 'inadequate'.¹⁹ Some providers are still awaiting their first full inspection or have been inspected without children on roll. These providers are excluded from our calculation.

Type of provision	Total number of providers who have been inspected	Total number of providers	% achieving good or outstanding
Childminders	92	69%	97%
Nursery classes in schools *	35	97%	100%
Maintained nursery schools and maintained nurseries	10	100%	100%
Private and voluntary nurseries	64	83%	98%
Total	201	78%	99%

* Early years grade if available, otherwise overall school grade

** Nursery classes in independent schools do not generally have an Ofsted grade.

Providers with a met/not-met grade

When providers do not have any children on site when they are inspected, they are given an Ofsted grade of 'met' or 'not met'. This shows whether they are meeting the requirements for Ofsted registration. At present, we have 26 providers (including childminders) with a 'met' grade, 3 providers with a 'not met' grade and 55 childcare providers awaiting their first inspection.

¹⁹ For more information see <https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/about-our-inspection-reports>