

# Childcare Sufficiency Assessment



October 2019

To be shared at Childrens Policy and Scrutiny Panel on 24.10.19 for consideration  
and comment prior to final publication

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# 1. Introduction

1.1 The childcare landscape is complex, with different types of provision and a wide range of government funding schemes. Parents pay for all childcare under the age of 2 years old and many make financial contribution to supplement government funded hours.

1.2 Ofsted is the sole arbiter of quality and both inspects and regulates the Early Years sector. If settings receive an inadequate Ofsted judgement the local authority is required to consider withdrawing Early Years funding. This is disruptive for children as parents may need to move a child to an alternative provider and it may render the inadequate setting financially unviable

1.3 It is a statutory requirement for all childcare providers nationally to complete the annual Early Years Census in January. The co-ordination of this is through the North Somerset Education Funding team. This year's report was published in April 2019.

1.4 Parents benefit from a range of childcare funding streams. The childcare provider has to complete detailed monthly returns via the Early Years Hub in order to receive the funding.

North Somerset, as all local authorities take the strategic lead in their local childcare market, by planning and supporting childcare through working with the local private, voluntary and independent (PVI) childcare providers.

The Department for Education published a revised Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities in March 2017.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/596460/early\\_education\\_and\\_childcare\\_statutory\\_guidance\\_2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596460/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2017.pdf)

To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities should take into account what is 'reasonably practicable' when assessing what sufficient childcare means in their area. This includes reviewing;

- The state of the local childcare market; including the demand for a specific type of provider in a locality and the amount and type of supply that currently exists;
- The state of the labour market;
- The quality and capacity of childcare providers and childminders registered with a childminder agency, including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise;
- Encouraging schools to offer out of hours childcare from 8am to 6pm; and
- Encouraging existing providers to expand their provision and new providers to enter the local childcare market.

## 2. Guidance and tools for Local Authorities

Guidance and tools for Local Authorities and parents to use include;

<p><b>Childcare Act 2016</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/5/enacted">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/5/enacted</a></p>	<p><b>Sections 6, 8-11 &amp; 13 of the Childcare Act 2006</b> require local authorities to assess the local childcare market and to secure sufficient childcare for working parents. Childcare will only be deemed sufficient if it meets the needs of the community in general and in particular those families on lower incomes and those with disabled children.</p>
<p><b>Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage March 2017</b></p> <p><a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596629/EYFS_STATUTORY_FRAMEWORK_2017.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596629/EYFS_STATUTORY_FRAMEWORK_2017.pdf</a></p>	<p>Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets the standards that all early years providers must meet to ensure that children learn and develop well</li> <li>• ensures children are kept healthy and safe</li> <li>• ensures that children have the knowledge and skills they need to start school</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Education and Childcare Statutory guidance for Local Authorities March 2017.</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596460/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2017.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596460/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2017.pdf</a></p>	<p>This guidance is for local authorities on free entitlements for two three- and four-year olds both universal and extended entitlement, sufficient childcare places, information and advice for parents and childcare providers.</p>
<p><b>Childcare Choices</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/">https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/</a></p>	<p>Child Care Choices website for families and providers informing them of Choices with childcare and childcare benefits</p>
<p><b>Government website for childcare costs</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds">https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds</a></p>	<p>15 hours childcare information</p>

<p><b>Education provision in North Somerset – A commission Strategy 2018- 2021</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ED4-North-Somerset-education-commissioning-strategy.pdf">http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ED4-North-Somerset-education-commissioning-strategy.pdf</a></p>	
<p><b>Pupil Projections for North Somerset Schools 2017-2021</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/pupil-projections-for-North-Somerset-schools-2017-2021.pdf">https://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/pupil-projections-for-North-Somerset-schools-2017-2021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Pupil forecasting statistics to identify needs for future provision across North Somerset</p>
<p><b>Wraparound and Holiday Childcare 2016</b></p> <p><a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/778997/Rights_to_request_guidance-2019.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/778997/Rights_to_request_guidance-2019.pdf</a></p>	<p>The right to request</p>
<p><b>Local authority interactive tool (LAIT)</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait</a></p>	<p>An interactive spreadsheet for comparing data about children and young people across all local authorities in England</p>
<p><b>South West Observatory – local profile 2012</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.swo.org.uk/local-profiles/north-somerset/index.html#">http://www.swo.org.uk/local-profiles/north-somerset/index.html#</a></p>	<p>Local profiles of the South west 2012</p>
<p><b>The Coram and Childcare Trust</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/sites/default/files/Resource%20Library/Childcare%20Survey">https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/sites/default/files/Resource%20Library/Childcare%20Survey</a></p>	<p>Childcare Survey 2019</p>

### 3. Demographics of North Somerset

- North Somerset is classified ‘urban with significant rural’ areas.
- The total population is approximately 217,000.
- North Somerset population is expected to grow faster than the national or regional average.
- The number of children and young people aged under 20 is projected to increase from 46,100 in 2012 to 54,400 by 2037.
- There are contrasts between the North and South of the district and in particular pockets of significant social deprivation in central and south wards of Weston-Super-Mare.
- North Somerset has neighbourhoods amongst the 1% most deprived in England, as well as neighbourhoods in the least deprived 1%.
- Many residents commute to work in other areas particularly Bristol.
- Overall North Somerset is a prosperous area with unemployment well below the national average (3.7% compared to 5.1%).

See **Appendix 1** for geographical map of area.

Total projected population of age bands by year					
Age Group	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Under 2's	4524	4567	4586	4611	4644
2 year olds	2384	2344	2377	2387	2395
3-4 year olds	4822	4827	4859	4854	4898
5-11 year olds	17876	18064	17988	18053	17997

*Source; Education provision in North Somerset / A commissioning Strategy 2018-2021*

The Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a key role in shaping the childcare market. Working with providers including Childminders, nurseries, pre-school, nursery classes from the private, voluntary, independent (PVI's) and maintained sectors, the local authority looks to create a strong, sustainable and diverse childcare market that meets the changing needs of parents. It focuses on sufficient, sustainable and flexible childcare that is responsive to parents' needs. All new schools built in North Somerset will include some Early Years provision.

<http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ED4-North-Somerset-education-commissioning-strategy.pdf>

The childcare market continues to evolve as parents' demands change. The introduction of 30 hours of funded childcare in September 2017 and Tax-Free Childcare has impacted on supply and demand running alongside 15 hours funding



for some eligible two-year olds and 15 hours universal funding for all 3- and 4-year olds.

## 4. Childcare places

The number of childcare places will vary depending on how providers allocate their places according the parental demand, age of children and staffing available.

<b>2017 /18</b>	<b>Childcare places</b>	<b>Number of children under the age of 5 years</b>	<b>Ratio of childcare places to children</b>
North	1641	3516	<b>0.47</b>
Central	1115	3302	<b>0.34</b>
WSM East	1471	3589	<b>0.41</b>
WSM South	763	2,572	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4990</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>0.38</b>

*Source; NSC Childrens Centre Dash board and Open Objects*

Weston-Super-Mare South children centre area has the lowest level of childcare provision, with The north of North Somerset (Long Ashton, Nailsea, Portishead and Pill) having the greatest.

In addition to the above registered places, North Somerset have 47 active Home child carers (Nannies) that care for children in their own homes.

## 5.Types of Childcare funding

### 5.1 0-2 Funded Childcare

From September 2018 to August 2019 North Somerset funded 60 children under the age of 2 years to attend a childcare provider for up to 10 hours a week. These families are referred by professionals to an allocation panel for childcare to support them through a difficult phase. The childcare placement is reviewed after 6 months. Most of these families meet the financial eligibility criteria for two-year-old funding once the child is two years old.

### 5.2 Early Years Entitlement for 2-year-old children

#### 2-year-old funding

The 2-Year-Old funding entitlement is available to the most disadvantaged 2-year-old children within North Somerset.( 40%) The entitlement is 15 hours per week of funded childcare (570 hours per year). For the eligibility criteria see;

<https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-2-year-olds>

	2017	2018	January 2019
Number of two-year-old funded children	470	430	564
Percentage of two-year-old take up	82%	79%	70%

A focus in Autumn 2019 aims to improve this take up.

### 5.3 Early Years Entitlement 3 and 4-year-old funding – ‘Universal offer’

All children in the UK aged 3 and 4 years receive 15 hours of funded child care (570 hours a year) known as ‘universal’ funded hours.

July 2019	Estimated EYE Eligible children	EYE places for 15 hours	Ratio of childcare places to children
North	1459	1073	<b>0.735</b>
Central	908	792	<b>0.872</b>
WSM East	1345	1356	<b>1.008</b>
WSM South	962	750	<b>0.779</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4676</b>	<b>3971</b>	<b>0.849</b>

Source; business intelligence and EY’s; funding hub

The Data above indicates that there is proportionally more 3 & 4-year-old childcare places available in Weston-Super-Mare East than the rest of North Somerset

### 5.4 Early Years Entitlement 30 Hours funded childcare for 3- and 4-year olds – ‘Extended offer’

The government introduced and increased the amount of funded childcare from 15 to 30 hours a week for eligible working parents of three and four-year olds in September 2017. This is known as ‘extended’ hours. The intention is for the 30 hours extended entitlement to have an impact on the lives of families, supporting parents who wish to work, return to work or to work more hours. Eligibility criteria:

***Either partner, must each expect to earn (on average) at least £131 a week (equal to 16 hours at the National Minimum or Living Wage). If either partner is on maternity, paternity or adoption leave, or unable to work because of a disability or have caring responsibilities, they could still be eligible. If either parent is expecting to earn £100,000 the 30-hour eligibility won’t be met.***

Source; Childcare Choices website

North Somerset Early Years team continue to market and inform parents of the 30 hours funded childcare especially those applying for 2-year-old funding and with the Job Centre Plus team, with whom we have a strong working partnership. Parents now have better awareness of the 30-hour funding offer and initial validation problems have been resolved making application process less difficult. The website Childcare Choices informs parents of all the childcare funding opportunities, enables



parents to calculate their eligibility and signposts them to relevant links for applications.

Below are North Somerset's 30-hour funding results from September 2018 to December 2018

Codes	Number
30-hour code issued	1160
30-hour code validated	1001
30-hour code take up	905

*Information source; Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT) March 2019*

The below table from The Coram and Childcare Trust Childcare Survey 2019 demonstrates the increase in providers offering the extended 30 hours funding offer nationally. North Somerset have very few providers that do not offer 30 hours and there are numerous providers who work in partnership with another provider especially Springboard (Specialist in SEND), enabling parents to access their full funding offer.

**Table 15 - Proportion of providers offering the 30 hours extended entitlement, England**

	2018	2019
Maintained nurseries	81%	97%
School nursery classes	57%	62%
PVI nurseries	82%	86%
Childminders	53%	60%

**Total number of North Somerset children funded in July 2019;**

	Number of funded hours (a)	Number of children (b)	(a)/(b) =
<b>Two-year olds (15 hours)</b>	19,255	452	43
<b>3- and 4-year olds universal hours (15 hours)</b>	161,015	3,780	42
<b>3- and 4-year olds extended hours (30 hours)</b>	66,694	1,882	35

*Source; NSC EY Funding hub. July 2019 funding claim data*

## 5.6 Tax Free Childcare

Tax Free Childcare was also introduced in the summer of 2017. Many providers in North Somerset have signed up to accept Tax Free Childcare making childcare more

accessible and affordable for parents. See Childcare Choices website for more information. <https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/>

### 5.7 Early Years Pupil Premium Funding (EYPP)

EYPP was introduced April 2015. It is for three and four-year olds from economically disadvantaged households e.g. families who are in receipt of Universal credit with an income of less than £7,400 per annum and those children who are in care or have been in care. Providers receive 0.53p per hour for the children. The uptake of this funding and associated additional support for providers, children & families, is a North Somerset strategic priority. The early years team and children’s centres encourage providers to claim this funding to support these children and reduce the educational attainment gap. Focus to date shows the following improvement in uptake of funding;

EYPP Payments October 2018	184 Early Years children
EYPP Payments June 2019	369 Early Years children

### 5.7 Top Up Funding (TUF)

Top Up Funding is a funding stream allocated at a monthly panel for children who have additional learning needs. The allocated funding supports the provider meet the child’s individual needs. Money can be spent on staff training, additional staff support for the child within the setting as well as additional resources and equipment. Between September 2018 and July 2019 there were 136 children with allocated TUF.

### 5.8 Cost and availability of Childcare

The Coram and Childcare Trust produced a report in their Childcare Survey 2019 In the South west families are mid-range costs nationally

**Table 3 - Price of 25 and 50 hours a week childcare for three- and four-year olds**

	25 hours a week, including universal entitlement (paying for 10 hours)	50 hours a week, including extended entitlement in England (paying for 20 hours) and universal entitlement in Scotland (paying for 35 hours)
England	£49.23	£95.84
Scotland	£44.39	£148.20
East Midlands	£42.18	£80.10
East of England	£47.53	£95.38
London, inner	£66.10	£124.06

London, outer	£58.76	£112.90
North East	£48.59	£100.53
North West	£41.85	£79.15
South East	£50.93	£99.33
South West	£47.71	£95.43
West Midlands	£49.86	£98.79
Yorkshire and Humberside	£42.92	£84.69

In North Somerset the average childcare costs in December 2018 for 3- and 4-year olds were £147 for 25 hours a week and £294 for 50 hours a week. Parents are paying considerably less for childcare for three- and four-year olds than for younger children. There are two key drivers for this: families are receiving funded hours meaning that parents are paying for fewer hours and lower staff to child ratios meaning that childcare costs less to provide.

## 6 Quality of childcare in North Somerset

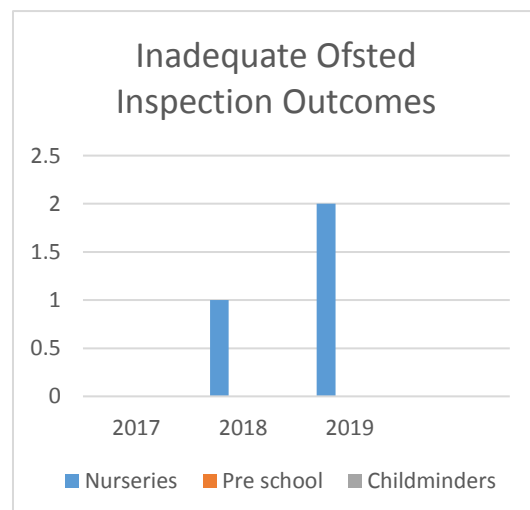
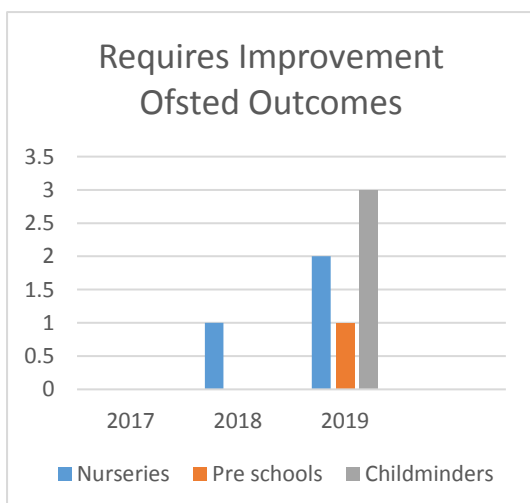
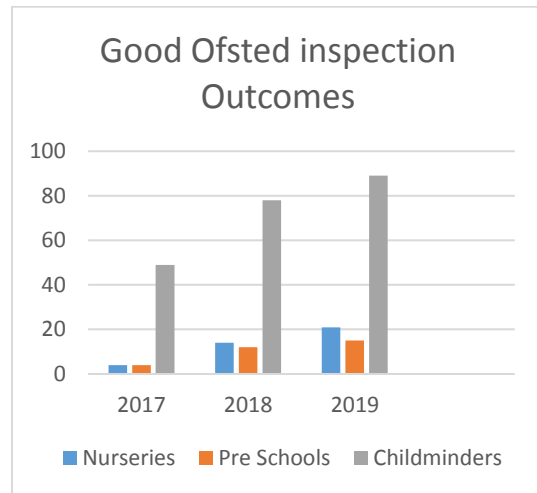
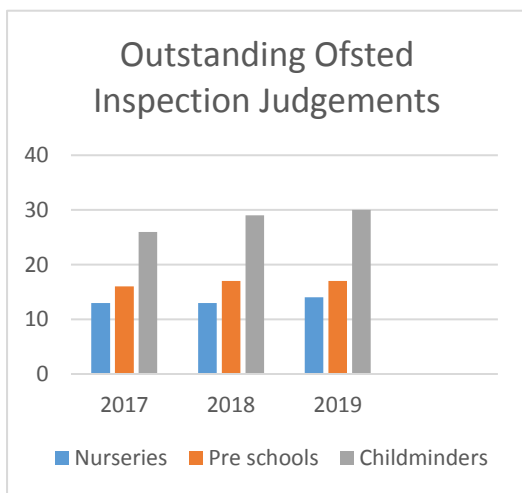
Listed below is a breakdown of North Somerset's present registered Early Years providers.

Type of provider	Number of providers		
	2017	2018	2019
Childminders	179	155	155
Day nurseries	44	44	43
Governor run nursery on school site	Info not available	2	2
Independent Schools with nursery provision	Info not available	3	3
Pre schools	43	39	39
School nursery class	9	10	11
School with two-year-old nursery provision	Info not available	3	3
Specialist service provider (Springboard)	3	4	4
Out of School provision	13 After school clubs & 6 Holiday clubs	20 Out of school clubs	19 Out of school clubs

In addition to the list of Early Years providers above, North Somerset have a number of Out of School provisions (Breakfast, After school and Holiday clubs) predominately on school sites.

The information below show changes in providers Ofsted outcomes in the last two years. Inspections for childcare providers generally follow a three-year cycle for registered providers. This information is from the providers last inspection which maybe up to 3 years ago but, represents North Somersets present EY's outcome grades. The above information confirms in the last 2 years the quality of Early Years provision in North Somerset remains high with consistent outstanding and good outcomes. In addition to these providers there are Out of school clubs and Home base care. Ofsted does not have a mandate to inspect quality of home education.

In 2017 / 18 there were no inadequate providers. In 2019 we have 3. This could impact on the supply of childcare. This is in line with the national trend.



## **7. Supply and demand of childcare places, and take up of funding**

Within North Somerset there is no dedicated funding for new childcare place creation. However, all new school builds will consider EY's provision. Places within the childcare sector are not the same as school places; 1 place does not necessarily equate to 1 child. Places can be used in the following ways;

- A working parent may require a place Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm, alternatively they may only require part time places e.g. afternoons only, therefore freeing up 5 mornings a week for the provider.
- A non-working parent may only wish to access their funded places of 15 hours per week or they may only want their child to go 10 hours per week.
- Some parents for are entitled to 30 hours funded childcare may not choose not to take the full 30 hours but for example 24 hours.

Childcare providers are registered for a specific number of places. For example, a pre-school could be registered for 24 children opening in the morning only. This would mean that they could have 24 children accessing their funded 15 hours per week term time only. If the pre-school were to open in the afternoons, then this pre-school could have an additional 24 children accessing their funded places in the afternoon. This would mean that 48 children were accessing this particular childcare setting. Day nurseries may be open longer e.g. 08:00 to 18:00 they may have more than one child accessing funding for one day, therefore, 1 registered space becomes 3 funded places or 1 place for a full-time working parent.

There have been no reports of parental demand not being met within the last year. Since the implementation of 30 hours funded childcare there has been a push for additional hours, assisting some providers to become more sustainable. 75% of a provider's costs is from staffing which is exacerbated by increases to national living wage and pension contributions. Alongside this increased business rates and domestic services has resulted in providers at looking at ways to make their business more sustainable. The 30 hours funded childcare is reflected in the parental demand favouring more flexible and longer opening providers rather than the traditional sessional model of childcare. Almost 100% of Early Years providers in North Somerset offer 30 hours funded childcare.

### **7.1 SEND / INCLUSION**

In September 2017, Springboard Opportunity Group (North Somerset's specialist provision supporting children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) extended their services by providing an additional 7 places at Castle Batch Children's Centre. This compliments their existing Service Level Agreement with NSC where they continue to offer quality support to SEND children in early year's settings across North Somerset.

A new SEND school including an Early Years unit in North Somerset is in planning stages. In Early Years identification of SEND is supported by some additional funding; Top Up Funding (TUF) so children can remain in main stream provision with support, access more than one provision and have better access to 30-hour childcare where appropriate. Within the last year North Somerset has seen an increased in parental awareness, take up and impact of 30 hours funded childcare including children with SEND

### **SEND Childminders**

26 childminders in North Somerset have completed additional enhanced professional development to build their skills, knowledge and confidence in supporting SEND children. to support the 'extended' 30-hour funded childcare offer. This was a result of successful funding bid to the Department of Education (Delivery Support Fund DSF) in 2018. This improved Early Years provision and sufficiency for children and families with SEND. The work also strengthened working partnerships with North Somerset's specialist service, Springboard Opportunity Group.

## **8. Information Advice and Guidance provided by the Early Years Team, Family Information Service and Education Funding Team**

In order to develop, create and maintain high quality childcare, it is essential that there is a well-trained, qualified, professional early years and childcare workforce to understand the needs of children and families who access 2, 3 and 4-year-old funded childcare places.

The Early Years Team works in partnership with the Family Information Service (FIS) to ensure enquires from providers and other agencies involved in developing new provision within North Somerset are addressed. The introduction and on-going development of the North Somerset funding hub has and will continue to help in providing information to assist sufficiency updates.

Information, advice and support, from the Early Years and Childcare Service Team to the EY's workforce includes:

- Setting up childcare provision;
- Ofsted registration and inspection;
- Sustainability of childcare provision;
- CPD including regular Provider briefings and Workforce Development days;
- Safeguarding including Annual Safeguarding Audit
- Area SENCO advice, guidance and CPD;
- Meeting the requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) (appendix 2);
- Moderation and assessment of the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) (appendix 3); and.



- Work in partnership with other agencies involved in supporting young children; Children's Centres, SEND team, Health Visitors, Portage, Speech and Language Therapist, Springboard, Job Centre Plus, etc

## 9. North Somerset Early Years Sufficiency Report Action Plan

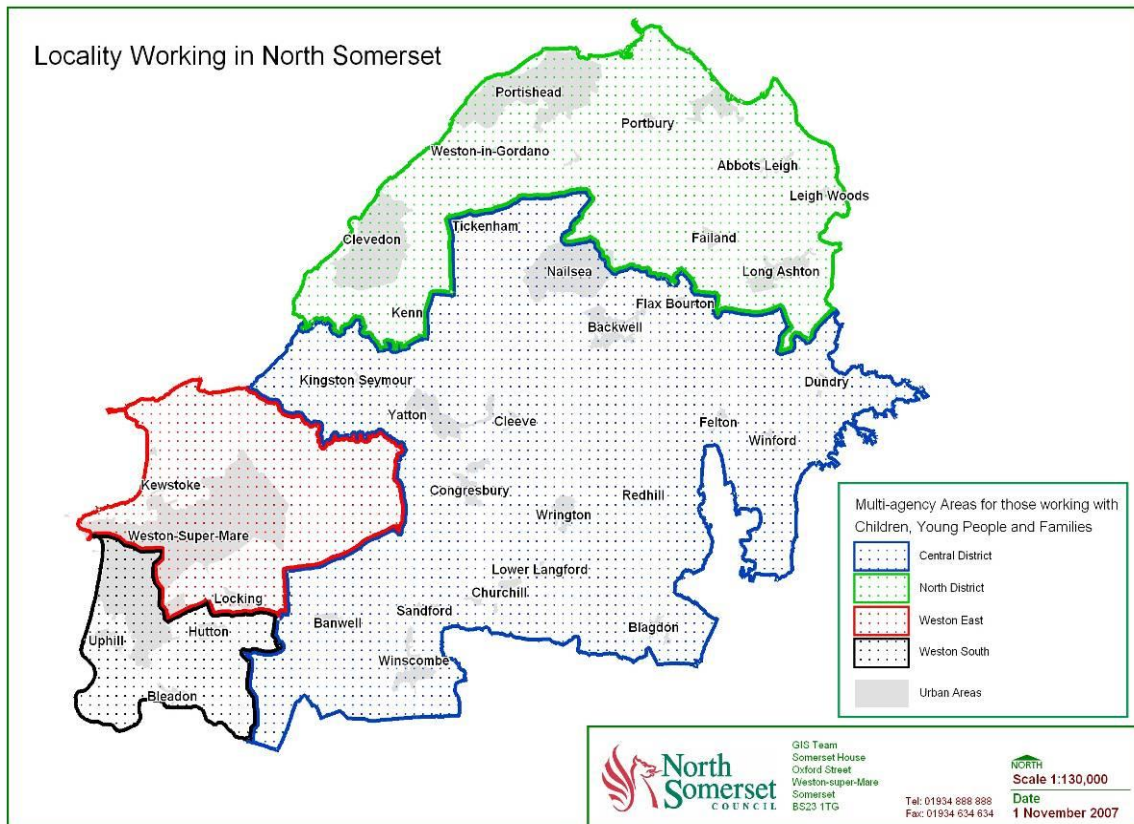
Team Plan reference 2019 / 20; Early Years and Childrens Centres	Action	Lead
1. To sustain a high proportion of Outstanding and Good Ofsted judged Early Years providers and practise	<p>Improved engagement with EY's sector for up to date intelligence on provisions, quality support, prevent sufficiency issues and in turn an improvement in Ofsted inspection outcomes reflecting good quality childcare</p> <p>Improved support and advice for Out of school providers / services, in North Somerset</p> <p>To conduct an Early Years providers survey across all childcare providers including schools/ academies for accurate indication of services and developments within NS</p>	<p>All team members and CC Leaders</p> <p>Jenie Eastman – Service Lead</p> <p>Early Years Advisors</p>
2. Support families & children to improve their own lives, enabling opportunity for all. Reducing inequalities to enable every child to reach full potential	<p>Improved take up of EYPP / 2YOF entitlement for those eligible children e.g. amend provider agreement to enable EY Hub checks, EYPP Leaflet and poster marketing, using screen in NSC for awareness and promotion, etc</p>	<p>All team members and Children Centre staff, Health, JCP and providers</p>
3. Support families & children to improve their own lives, enabling opportunity for all.	<p>Ongoing support and CPD for interested SEND speciality childminders</p>	<p>Early Years Advisors Springboard</p>
4. Childcare sufficiency strategy implemented to ensure there is sufficient assessable childcare	<p>Termly data Dashboard</p> <p>Working party to meet to plan production for regular dashboard type information as per Children Centres</p>	<p>Jenie Eastman lead</p> <p>Funding Team lead</p> <p>FIS lead</p>

	<p>The Early Years team to establish a quarterly dashboard of Ofsted inspection Outcomes</p> <p>The Funding team to provide a dashboard showing the uptake of funded childcare by category and by the 4 Children Centre localities/ reach area</p>	
<p>5. Restructure of some of the Early Years teams' roles to ensure the gaps are met</p>	<p>Providers receive more support around Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements</p> <p>Out of school providers are supported with the above</p> <p>Adequate childcare places for SEND children</p> <p>Increase the level of hands on support for providers when they receive a Requires Improvement / Inadequate Ofsted outcome</p>	

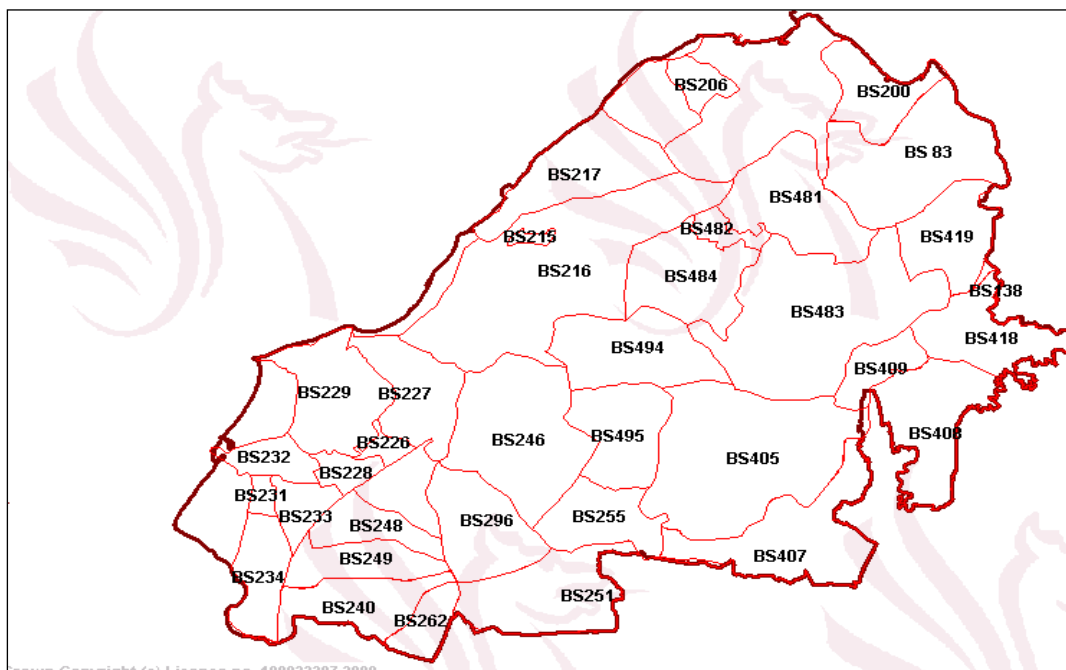
# Appendices

# Appendix 1

## North Somerset Locality Area Map



## North Somerset Postcode Map



## Appendix 2

### DfE Childcare Providers and Inspections as of 31 August 2018

#### All Providers

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	19%	76%	4%	1%
South West	22%	74%	4%	0%
North Somerset	31%	66%	3%	0%

### DfE Childcare Providers and Inspections as of 31 August 2018

#### Childminders

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	16%	78%	5%	1%
South West	20%	76%	3%	0%
North Somerset	24%	75%	1%	0%

### DfE Ofsted Childcare Outcomes (31 August 2018)

#### Non-Domesticated premises

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
England	23%	72%	4%	1%
South West	23%	72%	4%	1%
North Somerset	44%	50%	5%	1%

### DfE Childcare Providers and Inspections as of 31 August 2018

#### Domesticated Premises

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
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England	28%	63%	6%	3%
South West	16%	84%	0%	0%
North Somerset	100%	0%	0%	0%

## Appendix 3

### Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Data August 2018

	Good Level of Development (GLD)	A Supporting Measure for a GLD	Inequality Gap
National	71.5%	34.6 APS	31.8%
South West	71.3%	34.7 APS	28.6%
North Somerset	75.5%	35.6 APS	24.0%

#### Good Level of Development (GLD)

Ranked 17<sup>th</sup> Nationally (Quantile Band A)

#### Supporting Measure for a Good Level of Development (APS: Average Point Score)

Ranked 26<sup>th</sup> Nationally (Quantile Band A)

#### Inequality Gap

Ranked 6<sup>th</sup> Nationally (Quantile Band A)

#### Good Level of Development (GLD) and Children Eligible for Free School meals (FSM) 52%

Ranked 112<sup>th</sup> Nationally (Quantile Band D)

# Appendix 4

## Ward Population Projections

### Methodology

When the housing allocation for 2026 for North Somerset was agreed in 2015, North Somerset Council commissioned Hampshire Council to provide population projections based on pre-2015 election wards.

The data for the population projections in this worksheet have been provided by Hampshire Council and are not applicable to current North Somerset wards.

Figures may not total as expected due to rounding.

#### Backwell

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	331	base year	base year
2017	348	18	5.3%
2018	352	4	1.2%
2019	368	16	4.5%
2020	380	12	3.3%
2021	389	9	2.4%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>17.8%</b>

#### Banwell and Winscombe

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	576	base year	base year
2017	611	35	6.0%
2018	650	40	6.5%
2019	698	47	7.2%
2020	725	27	3.9%
2021	745	21	2.8%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>29.4%</b>

#### Blagdon and Churchill

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
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2016	169	base year	base year
2017	168	-1	-0.4%
2018	167	-1	-0.8%
2019	165	-2	-1.2%
2020	167	3	1.5%
2021	170	3	1.8%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

#### Clevedon East

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	205	base year	base year
2017	207	2	1.0%
2018	204	-4	-1.7%
2019	203	-1	-0.4%
2020	205	2	0.8%
2021	206	1	0.5%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

#### Clevedon South

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	181	base year	base year
2017	176	-5	-2.6%
2018	164	-12	-6.8%
2019	160	-4	-2.2%
2020	157	-3	-1.8%
2021	155	-2	-1.5%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-26</b>	<b>-14.1%</b>

#### Clevedon West

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
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#### Clevedon Central

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	156	base year	base year
2017	148	-8	-5.3%
2018	143	-5	-2.8%
2019	140	-3	-2.5%
2020	138	-2	-1.2%
2021	137	-1	-1.2%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

#### Clevedon North

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	106	base year	base year
2017	110	4	4.2%
2018	113	2	2.3%
2019	117	4	3.6%
2020	116	0	-0.4%
2021	115	-1	-1.3%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

#### Clevedon Walton

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	94	base year	base year
2017	96	2	2.2%
2018	93	-3	-3.1%
2019	97	4	4.1%
2020	98	1	1.3%
2021	99	1	0.7%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

2016	150	base year	base year
2017	148	-1	-1.0%
2018	145	-3	-2.1%
2019	141	-4	-3.0%
2020	138	-2	-1.7%
2021	137	-1	-1.1%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-13</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>

#### Congresbury

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	186	base year	base year
2017	184	-3	-1.5%
2018	178	-6	-3.2%
2019	172	-5	-3.0%
2020	169	-4	-2.1%
2021	167	-2	-1.0%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-19</b>	<b>-10.5%</b>

#### Gordano

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	323	base year	base year
2017	301	-23	-7.0%
2018	285	-15	-5.1%
2019	263	-22	-7.8%
2020	263	0	0.0%
2021	263	0	0.1%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-60</b>	<b>-18.6%</b>

#### Kewstoke

#### Clevedon Yeo

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	216	base year	base year
2017	221	5	2.1%
2018	216	-5	-2.3%
2019	212	-4	-1.8%
2020	211	-1	-0.4%
2021	213	1	0.6%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-4</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>

#### Easton-in-Gordano

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	123	base year	base year
2017	123	0	0.3%
2018	119	-4	-3.3%
2019	122	3	2.7%
2020	123	1	0.8%
2021	124	1	0.7%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

#### Hutton and Locking

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	445	base year	base year
2017	526	81	18.3%
2018	637	111	21.0%
2019	754	117	18.4%
2020	828	73	9.7%
2021	880	53	6.4%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

#### Nailsea East

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	259	base year	base year
2017	259	0	0.0%
2018	253	-6	-2.4%
2019	242	-11	-4.2%

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	142	base year	base year
2017	141	-2	-1.1%
2018	138	-3	-2.1%
2019	136	-1	-1.1%
2020	135	-1	-0.7%
2021	134	-1	-0.9%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-8</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>

#### Nailsea North and West

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	366	base year	base year
2017	378	13	3.5%
2018	386	8	2.1%
2019	397	10	2.6%
2020	396	0	-0.1%
2021	393	-3	-0.7%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

#### Portishead Central

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	314	base year	base year
2017	304	-10	-3.2%
2018	287	-17	-5.6%
2019	284	-4	-1.2%
2020	295	11	3.9%
2021	299	4	1.5%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-15</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>

#### Portishead Coast

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	108	base year	base year
2017	107	-1	-1.1%
2018	110	3	3.1%
2019	109	-2	-1.6%
2020	110	2	1.4%
2021	111	1	1.0%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

#### Portishead East

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	496	base year	base year
2017	489	-7	-1.5%
2018	480	-9	-1.9%
2019	465	-15	-3.1%
2020	450	-14	-3.0%
2021	438	-13	-2.8%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-58</b>	<b>-11.8%</b>

#### Portishead South and North Weston

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	187	base year	base year
2017	181	-7	-3.5%
2018	175	-5	-3.0%
2019	167	-9	-4.9%
2020	177	10	6.0%
2021	185	8	4.6%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-2</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

#### Weston-Super-Mare Central

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	387	base year	base year
2017	394	7	1.7%
2018	406	13	3.2%
2019	420	13	3.3%
2020	429	9	2.2%
2021	434	5	1.1%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>12.1%</b>

#### Portishead Redcliffe Bay

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	96	base year	base year
2017	97	1	1.4%
2018	97	0	-0.3%
2019	92	-4	-4.5%
2020	92	-1	-0.6%
2021	92	0	0.0%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-4</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>

#### Portishead West

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	151	base year	base year
2017	155	4	2.9%
2018	152	-3	-2.2%
2019	144	-8	-5.2%
2020	142	-2	-1.5%
2021	141	-1	-0.7%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-10</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>

#### Weston-Super-Mare Clarence and Uphill

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	412	base year	base year
2017	411	-2	-0.5%
2018	414	3	0.7%
2019	415	1	0.3%
2020	416	1	0.2%
2021	415	0	-0.1%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0.7%</b>



### Weston-Super-Mare East

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	1,231	base year	base year
2017	1,305	74	6.0%
2018	1,397	92	7.1%
2019	1,535	137	9.8%
2020	1,559	24	1.6%
2021	1,572	13	0.8%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>341</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

### Weston-Super-Mare Milton and Old Worle

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	324	base year	base year
2017	316	-8	-2.5%
2018	307	-9	-2.7%
2019	298	-10	-3.2%
2020	291	-6	-2.1%
2021	287	-4	-1.5%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-37</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>

### Weston-Super-Mare North Worle

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	528	base year	base year
2017	509	-19	-3.6%
2018	502	-7	-1.4%
2019	501	0	0.0%
2020	492	-9	-1.8%
2021	485	-7	-1.4%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-43</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>

### Weston-Super-Mare South

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	811	base year	base year
2017	816	4	0.5%
2018	840	24	2.9%
2019	879	39	4.7%
2020	876	-3	-0.3%
2021	869	-8	-0.9%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

### Weston-Super-Mare South Worle

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	713	base year	base year
2017	744	31	4.3%
2018	750	6	0.8%
2019	738	-12	-1.6%
2020	718	-21	-2.8%
2021	698	-20	-2.8%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-16</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

### Weston-Super-Mare West

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	437	base year	base year
2017	442	5	1.1%
2018	457	15	3.4%
2019	466	9	2.0%
2020	465	-1	-0.1%
2021	463	-3	-0.6%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

### Winford

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	149	base year	base year
2017	150	1	0.8%
2018	149	-1	-0.8%
2019	141	-8	-5.1%
2020	140	-1	-0.9%
2021	140	0	0.0%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-9</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>

#### Wrington

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	106	base year	base year
2017	106	0	0.0%
2018	106	0	0.2%
2019	106	0	0.1%
2020	109	3	2.7%
2021	111	2	2.1%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

#### Wraxall and Long Ashton

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	600	base year	base year
2017	600	0	0.0%
2018	588	-13	-2.1%
2019	596	8	1.4%
2020	600	4	0.7%
2021	604	4	0.6%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

#### Yatton

Year	Age 0 - 4	Change	% Change
2016	474	base year	base year
2017	467	-7	-1.5%
2018	480	14	2.9%
2019	491	10	2.2%
2020	479	-11	-2.3%
2021	467	-13	-2.6%
<b>2016-2021</b>		<b>-7</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

With 21,000 new homes between 2006 – 2026, there will be a need for 6,500 additional childcare places during this same period.

- a. North Somerset Council's Core Strategy, adopted in January 2017, states that one of the Local Authorities priority objectives is 'To deliver sustainable housing development across North Somerset to meet housing needs through the provision of a minimum of 20,985 new homes by 2026' It is estimated that for every 100 new homes, 32 childcare places (0-4 years) will be required.

The broad distribution of new dwellings will be a minimum of:

<b>Area</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings 2006/2026</b>
Weston urban area (excluding Weston Villages)	6,300
Weston Villages	6,500
Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead	5,100
Service villages	2,100
Other settlements and countryside	985
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,985</b>

## Appendix 5

### North Somerset Case Studies

#### Number 1

In 2018, a popular Ofsted Outstanding pre-school on a rural school site, experienced significant management difficulties. This resulted in some staff structural changes followed by an inadequate Ofsted inspection outcome. The committee considered closing the provision and potentially this could have given the LA a serious childcare sufficiency issue in a rural area with the loss of 30 registered places which would accommodate far more part time children places in term time. The school were not able to adopt the provision so, the Early Years team worked in partnership with a local charity already providing childcare in North Somerset and Ofsted, a successful take over was instigated providing continuity of rural childcare provision with minor disruption for family's children and staff.

#### Number 2

In 2018 a privately-owned all year round 48 place nursery, catering for babies up to school age in North Somerset became subject to an inadequate Ofsted. Sadly, this resulted in the LA withdrawing funding for funded children until they obtained a Good or better

outcome. In order to retain sustainable with these conditions the nursery reduced its places offered to 18 children. A loss of 30 childcare places. There are neighbouring providers, but they are either full, operate part time or too expensive for some families to consider. The LA is potentially at risk of not meeting their statutory sufficiency requirements, through no fault of their own, due to the owner's lack of engagement and commitment of working the EY's team.