

# Newcastle upon Tyne Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017



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## Introduction

This report is based on information and data gathered by Newcastle City Council from Ofsted registered childcare providers and local intelligence of staff who work directly with providers and parents. Its aim is to assess whether Newcastle as a city has sufficient childcare provision to meet current demand.

Based on the evidence found Newcastle has sufficient vibrant, diverse and flexible childcare to meet the demands of parents and carers who are working or training in Newcastle, this includes the demand which is met by informal childcare.

## Methodology

We collected information about provision, need and availability by working with childcare providers, parents and carers looking for childcare within the city. We worked closely with all our childcare providers in order to have a consistent working knowledge of both supply and demand in the city.

We have two teams who work directly with all childcare providers: The Early Years Sector Support Team and Sure Start Teachers:

- The Early Years Sector Support Team offer training and business support to existing, newly registered and prospective childcare providers. Alongside this the team manage the data and eligibility checking for two year olds who access their early years funding and the development of the extended entitlement.
- The Sure Start Teachers support childcare providers with planning, development and evaluation of their setting and staff and to deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage requirements.

Both teams work together offering support to the workforce in order to continue their professional development. The teams also deliver and source specialist training in order to support childcare providers and their effective delivery of The Early Years Foundation Stage and Childcare Registers.

The Information and Admissions Service manages the Newcastle Support Directory website<sup>1</sup> which is the main source of information about available early education and childcare for parents in Newcastle. This service works directly with childcare providers to manage and update the information on the website. They can also offer support to parents and carers to find suitable childcare which meets their needs.

Practitioners in the Community Family Hub offer advice to parents about work, training and accessing childcare. In addition they identify families in their area whose children may be eligible for 2 year old funding and support parents/carers to confirm eligibility and take up a childcare place

We used information collected during January – April 2017 (Spring Term) from:

- Childcare providers to look at accessibility, availability, quality and cost
- Newcastle Admissions and Information Service
- Ofsted and
- Local knowledge

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.newcastlesupportdirectory.org.uk/kb5/newcastle/fsd/home.page>

- Department for Education's (DfE) Statistical First Release (June 2017)

We then compared it to the 2016 Childcare Sufficiency Report, previous sufficiency data, and, national data and surveys to identify any differences or similarities.

## Background

The Childcare Act 2006 (section 6)<sup>2</sup> places a duty on Local Authorities to secure, so far as reasonably practicable, sufficient childcare to meet the requirements of parents in their area who require childcare in order to enable them:

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

Alongside this section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 states that Local Authorities have a duty to assess whether the childcare provision in their area is sufficient to meet demand and to keep those assessments under review which also includes reporting on holiday care, quality of provision and affordability.

## What do we mean by 'Sufficient Childcare'?

In 'Early Education and childcare – statutory guidance for local authorities'<sup>3</sup> the Department for Education (DfE) sets out duties for local authorities to:

- B.1 Secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practical, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children)

To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities should:

- B.2 Take into account what is 'reasonably practical' when assessing what sufficient childcare means in their area

In Newcastle parents and carers use a range of solutions to meet their childcare needs including Ofsted registered childcare, schools and informal care such as family or friends or school activity clubs for example, sports or homework clubs which may not be recognised as childcare. The duty placed on the local authority is to report on Ofsted registered childcare on the Early Years Register or the Compulsory part of the Childcare Register which is used by parents or carers who are in work or training.

## What do we mean by Childcare provision?

The sufficiency duty is about managing Ofsted registered childcare which is on the Early Years Register or the Compulsory part of the Childcare Register. Ofsted defines childcare as:

- **Childminders** - look after children up to the age of 8 years in the childminder's home

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/21/contents>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/351592/early\\_education\\_and\\_childcare\\_statutory\\_guidance\\_2014.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/351592/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2014.pdf)

- **Childcare on domestic premises** - four or more people who work together from one of their homes to look after children up to the age of 8 years
- **Childminding on non-domestic premises** – childminders can apply to work for up to 50% of their time from a venue that is not their home. If Ofsted agree they can do this they must meet the requirements for Childcare on non-domestic premises
- **Childcare on non-domestic premises** - group childcare more commonly referred to as
  - **Pre-school Playgroups** - usually for three hour sessions, for children aged 2 years and over
  - **Day Nursery** – usually from birth to reception age, often offering longer sessions
  - **Out of School Club**– group care for school age children, can include a combination of before and after school and school holidays
- **Home child carer** (on Voluntary part of the Childcare Register only) – nannies or people who look after children in the child’s own home

As part of our review of childcare provision we have included school registered childcare which offers pre-school places to two, three and four year olds. These previously would have been registered on the Ofsted Early Years Register but in September 2015 legislation was changed to allow schools to offer places to children from the age of two without having to register separately. Many families use this type of provision for their 15 hours free early education and childcare entitlement for two, three and four year olds.

In addition to this we know there are parents who use other informal childcare options including family members, friends, nannies or provision that is not traditionally viewed as childcare, for example, homework, sports or activity clubs. Although these are part of the picture of families childcare arrangements they are not Ofsted registered childcare provisions and therefore outside the remit of this report.

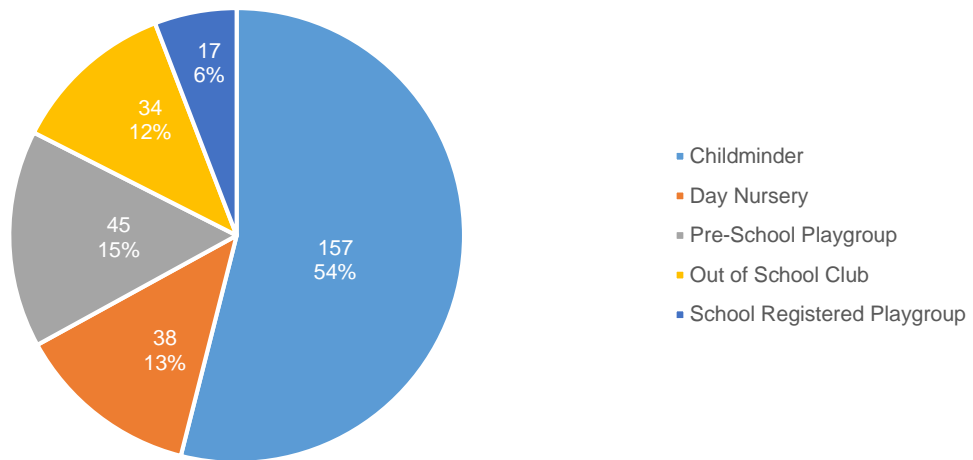
## What childcare is available in the city?

### Childcare Providers

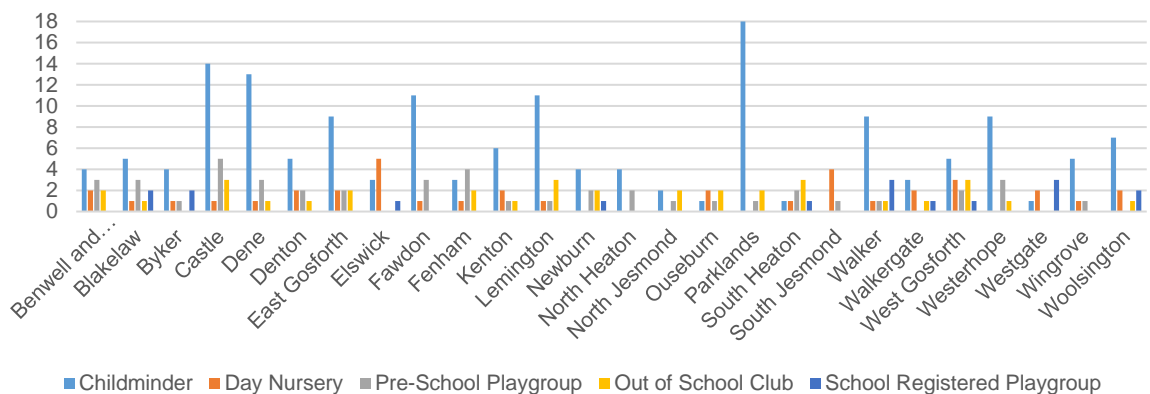
There are 291 Ofsted registered childcare providers in Newcastle, these comprise of:

- |                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| • Childminders                 | 157 |
| • Day Nurseries                | 38  |
| • Pre-school Playgroups        | 45  |
| • Out of School Clubs          | 34  |
| • School Registered Playgroups | 17  |

Number of Ofsted registered childcare providers by childcare type  
Spring term 2017



Number of Ofsted registered childcare providers by type and ward  
Spring term 2017



The total number of childcare providers has reduced by 17 (5.5%) since 2016. While there are slight changes in the types of group care the main reason is a reduction of 22 childminders since last year when we reported a 10% decrease in childminders (20). We know that while 15 new childminders registered during this period, 37 ceased to be registered and this is part of an ongoing national and local trend<sup>4</sup>. Last year we reported that it had been suggested that the national trend was due to a high proportion of childminders reaching retirement<sup>5</sup> and this year we have definitely seen this borne out through our day to day work. In addition 18 childminders have

<sup>4</sup> Ofsted: Childcare Providers and inspections as at 31 March 2016 (published June 2016) page 3  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/531378/02\\_Childcare\\_providers\\_and\\_inspections\\_key\\_findings\\_as\\_at\\_31\\_March\\_2016.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/531378/02_Childcare_providers_and_inspections_key_findings_as_at_31_March_2016.pdf)

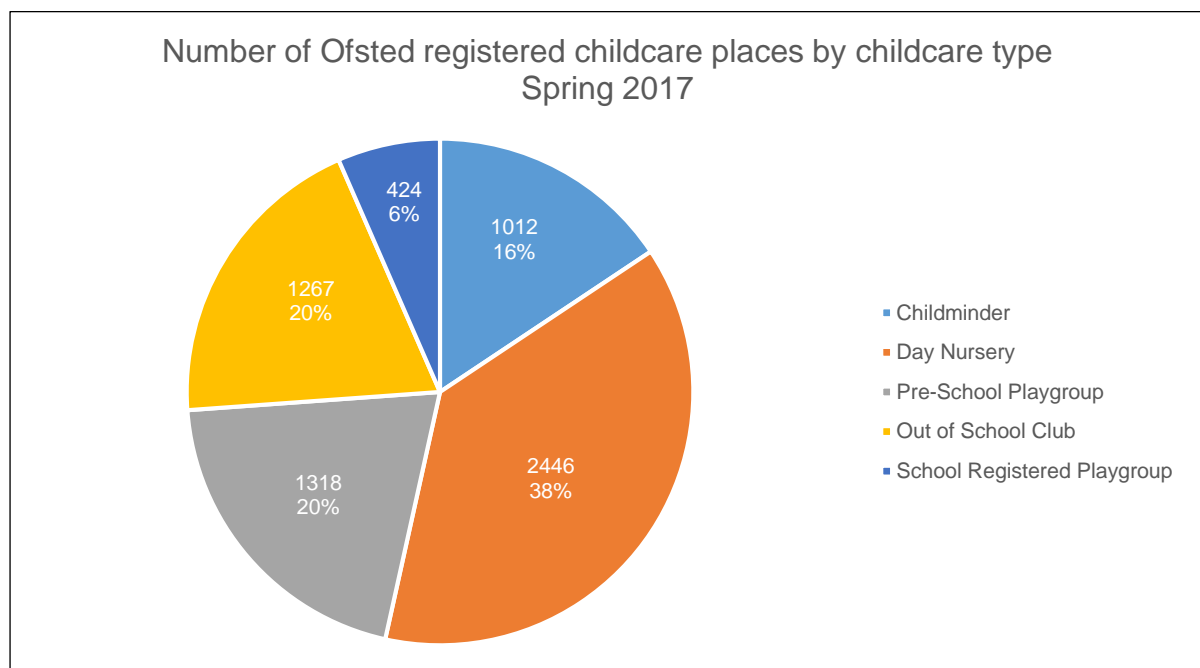
<sup>5</sup> Family and Childcare Trust Childcare Cost Survey, page 41, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph  
<http://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-2016>

not responded to contact either by email or telephone and while we know some of these are working we suspect that many may not be actively childminding.

## Childcare Places

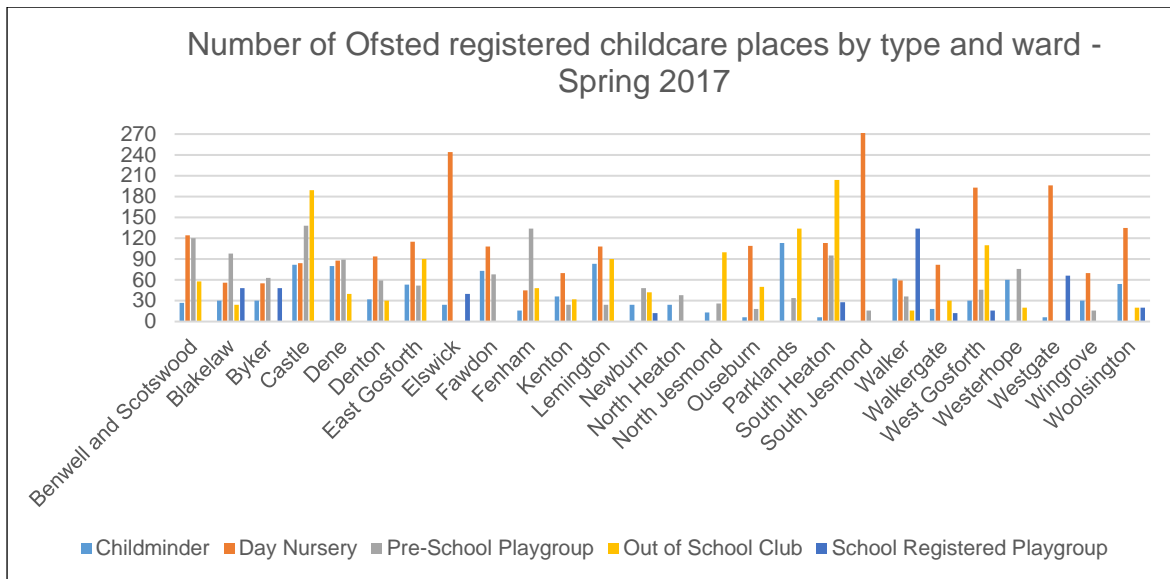
Looking at the number of registered childcare places in the city presents a clearer picture of what is available for children and families. The maximum number of children each childcare provider can care for at any one time is determined by the statutory requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage<sup>6</sup>.

There are 6467 childcare places in Newcastle available on a range of days and times. This is a reduction of 92 (1.4%) places since 2016 however it is not a straight forward reduction across all the sectors.

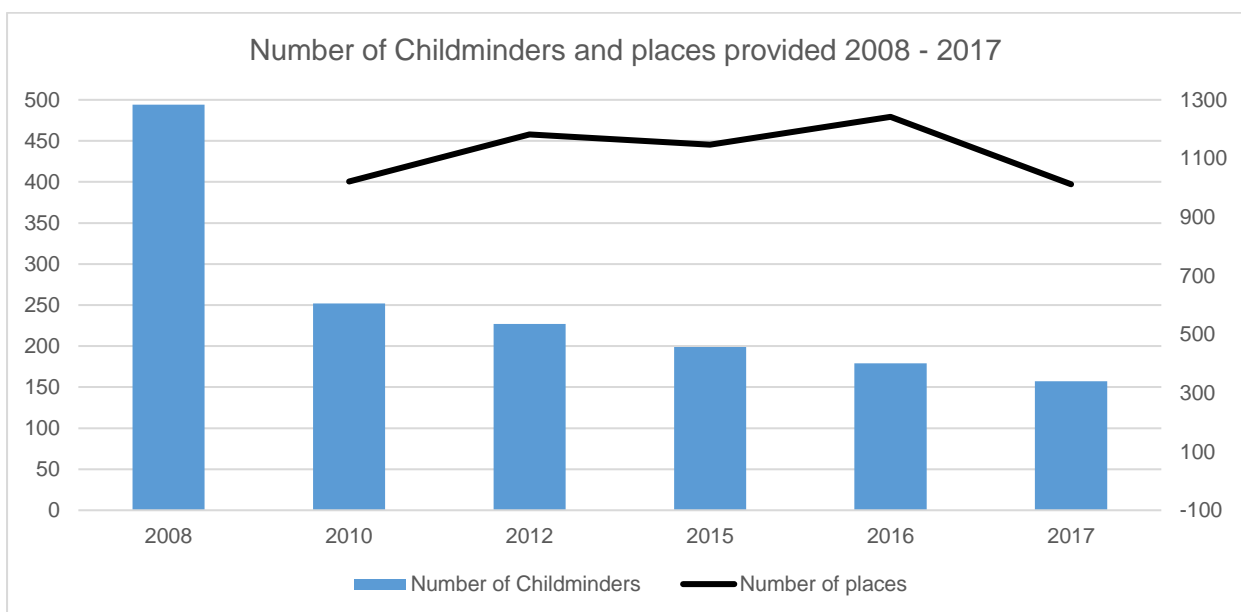


The chart below shows there is a spread of childcare in every ward in Newcastle and although some wards do not have specific types of childcare it can be accessed in neighbouring wards. The highest number is in South Heaton and the lowest in North Heaton, this has not changed since last year and these patterns do not strictly follow population trends. Although we calculate places on a ward basis parents do not always access their childcare by ward, often if they have very young children they will look for care closer to their workplace. These figures do not take into account the children who do not need childcare or who access other forms of childcare including, nannies, family or other informal childcare.

<sup>6</sup> Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage (Section 3 - Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements) - <https://www.gov.uk/early-years-foundation-stage>



The number of childminding places has reduced by 230. Last year there was a reduction in the number of childminders by 20 (10% reduction on the previous year), however there was an increase of 95 places delivered by childminders as a sector. This year although we have experienced a similar reduction in numbers of childminders (22, 12%) there is a higher number of places lost. We have previously speculated that there could be a hidden reduction as we knew that many childminders were gradually reducing their numbers in readiness for retirement and it seems that we are now seeing the results of this as those childminders reach the age of retirement. There also appears to have been a reduction in childminders who use an assistant (using an assistant means they can choose to deliver some additional places), last year 31 childminders identified that they had assistants, however this year only 18 have told us that they are doing this. This sounds like a worrying decline but plotting childminder numbers and places shows something interesting:

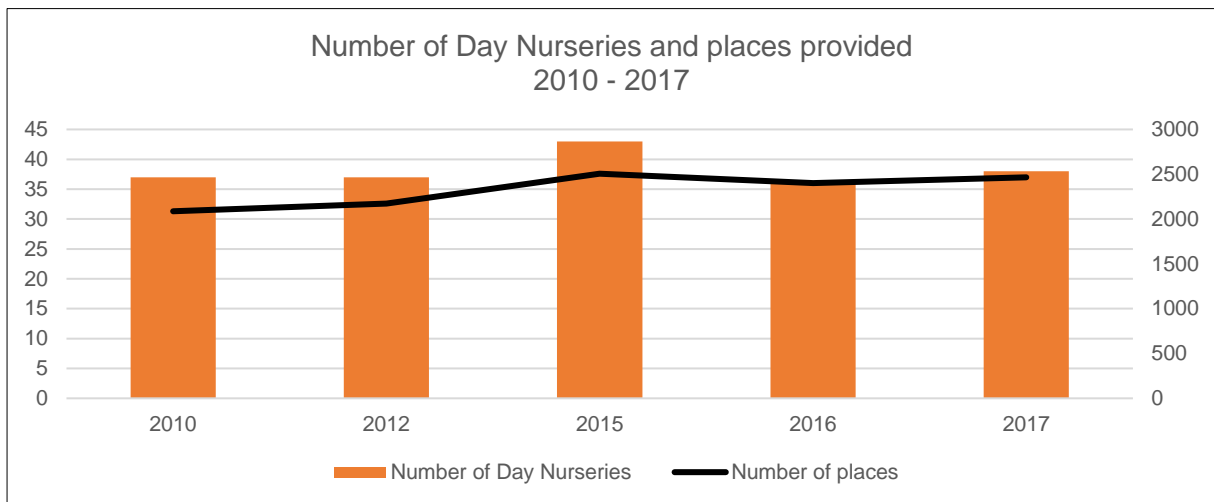




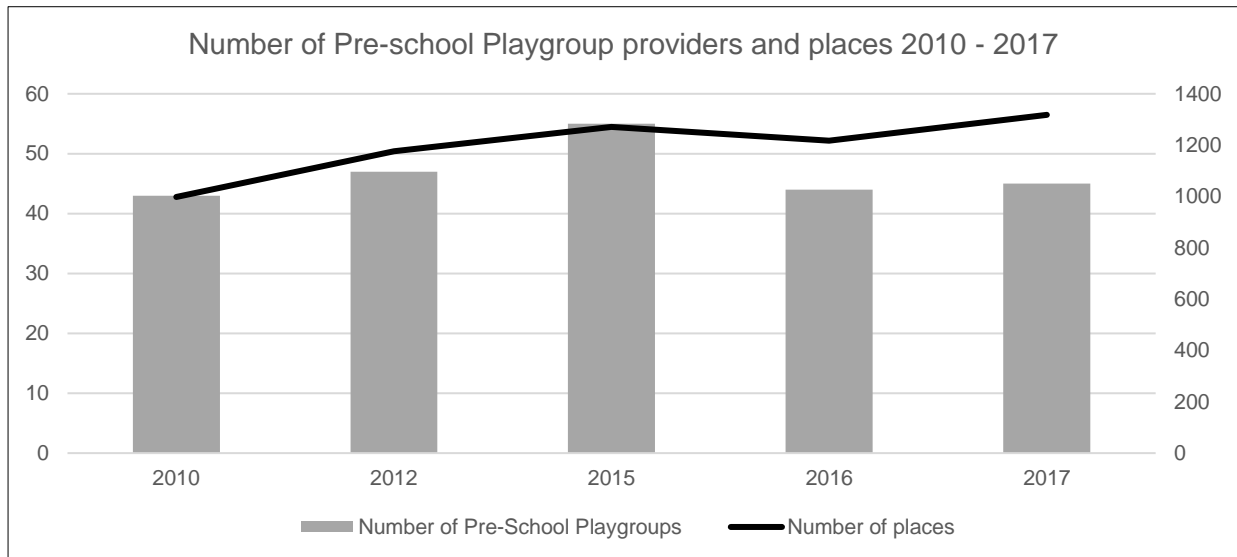
It is clear that there is a pattern of decline in childminder numbers although the rate has slowed. The sharp fall between 2008 and 2012 was related to the introduction and embedding of Early Years Foundation Stage and an Ofsted drive to reduce continuing registration of non-active childminders or those who only looked after family members.

However, looking at childcare places provided by this sector shows a different pattern. Bearing in mind that we do not have a figure for total number of childminding places in 2008 the pattern of places delivered by this sector since 2010 looks stable and this is partly due to a change in inspection practice. Currently when Ofsted register a new childminder they automatically register for a total of 6 children under the age of eight years, the maximum that a childminder working alone can have at one time, however they used to register for a lower number and then increase at inspection as the childminder became more experienced. This means that registered places in this sector are more consistent than we thought and since 2010 we have, in fact, only reduced by 9 places.

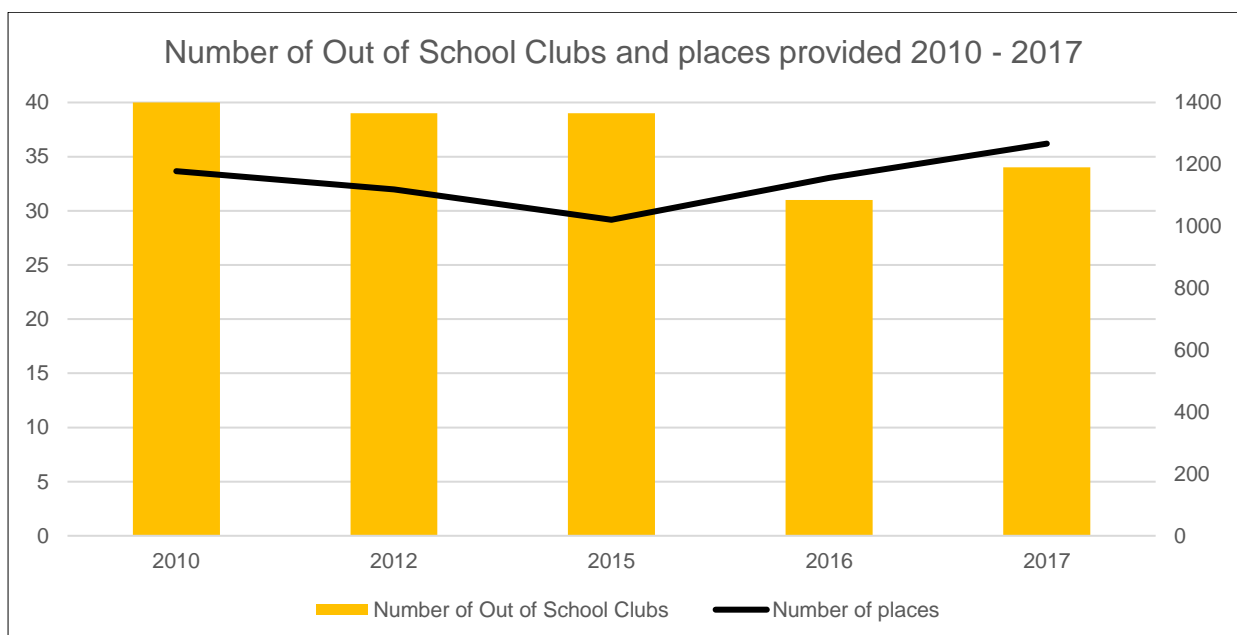
Places in day nurseries have increased by 46 since 2016. The graph below shows that places in this sector are consistent with an overall increase of 292 since 2010.



Pre-school playgroups places have increased by just over 100 since 2016. This reflects new provision balanced with some closures. Last year we reflected that this sector lost places to the (then) new school registered playgroup provision. The graph below shows that this sector has the largest increase of places since 2010 at 320.



Out of school providers have increased by 3 with an increase of 111 places since 2016. In the past we have reflected on multiple setting provision in the out of school sector and this year we can see that of the 34 provisions four multi-setting providers are responsible for 13 of these. We are aware that many schools offer out of school provision on their school registration and this is not reflected on the Ofsted Early Years or Childcare Registers. The graph below shows that although there was a drop in the number of places in 2015 they are now at their highest level since 2010.



## **Future Developments:**

We are aware of a number of developments from September 2017.

Two pre-school playgroups will close at the end of the summer term:

- North Jesmond Pre-school with a loss of 26 places in North Jesmond ward. This ward has the lowest child population in the city and there is childcare in the neighbouring wards.
- Sunshine Playgroup in South Jesmond ward will close but an established provider will open on the same site in September 2017 and provide Pre-school Playgroup alongside before and after school and holiday provision.

New provision:

- The Little Hut Pre-school, will open in Fenham ward in September 2017, this will replace a provision which closed a year ago, and will offer additional places and the opportunity for more flexible provision.
- Also in Fenham ward Little Angels Day Nursery are expanding their provision and intend to offer an additional 30 places to meet demand for the 30 hour entitlement.
- In Elswick ward a small provision, One Nation childcare at The Beacon, is due to open, they plan to offer flexible hours including school holidays and it replaces provision which closed a year ago.
- We are working with a new provider in Fawdon ward to develop a new pre-school playgroup which is due open in the autumn term and will deliver the 30 hour entitlement.
- St Gabriels Day Nursery are opening a new day nursery in East Gosforth ward in September offering places from birth to five years.

## **Four Early Years Capital Fund successful awards**

In Summer 2016 we had the opportunity to submit up to four capital project bids to the Department for Education (DfE) Early Years Capital Fund to support the expansion of childcare places in the city to meet the challenges of the extended entitlement (30 hours) for working parents from September 2017.

All four bids were successful in the first round (January 2017) the only authority in our region to be awarded for all applications. The total award from the DfE / Education Funding Agency (EFA) was £1,140,540.20 and the total spend including match funding identified will be approximately £1,583,064.00

The projects which will be completed by September 2017 are:

- St Marks RC Primary school - a new build 28 place nursery in the school grounds.
- Riverside Community Project Playgroup - an increase of the overall area of internal play space allowing for an additional 20 places for three and four year olds.
- Brunton Private Day Nursery - an extension to provide 12 additional full time places. By adding space for 12 full time equivalent places this will allow a minimum of 16 additional places for children to access the 30 hours.

- Castle Nurseries at Willow Avenue - an extension to the existing nursery building to create an extra 86 places equivalent to the 30 hour offer.

All of these developments mean there will be an increase in available places over the coming year.

## **Availability and Opening times**

We collected a variety of information from childcare providers including: opening hours, length of days and session types to present an overall picture of childcare within Newcastle.

The Newcastle Support Directory<sup>7</sup> is an online tool which allows parents to access information about all childcare providers in Newcastle including opening times, cost, location and services offered. The site will also support parents to identify providers in their area who will work in partnership to deliver all or part of the new 30 hours extended entitlement.

Childminders offer the most flexible childcare service providing the earliest starts and latest finishing times for all ages of children. In Newcastle 89 childminders offer a service before 8am, 15 offer a service after 6pm, 18 offer a service on Saturdays, 12 offer a service on Sundays and 21 childminders offer overnight care.

Most childminders offer a pick-up service for school aged children and many pick up from other group provisions such as pre-school playgroups or nurseries. This will become particularly important as the extended entitlement for working families of three and four year olds rolls out. As many group provisions offer less than 30 hours the provision that childminders (and other settings) can wrap around this will be very important in the package of care that makes up parents' 30 hour entitlement.

The earliest and latest recorded opening times for day nurseries are 7:00am and 6:30pm, some settings may offer slightly different opening hours but most offer full and / or half day sessions with a maximum of 10 hours per day.

Pre-school playgroups offer one or two sessions per day between the hours of 8.30am and 4.30pm, some pre-school playgroups are now offering full days in line with the school day.

Out of school care wraps around the school day offering breakfast and after school sessions as well as full days during school holidays.

School-based provision is childcare which is managed and staffed by a school during school hours and is usually for children from the age of two until they can access a school nursery place.

This indicates there is childcare available at a range of times to support a variety of working patterns. However colleagues who work in 'into employment' roles report that although parents often seek employment that fits into school hours, increasingly the labour market is seeking hours which are outside of those times. There appears

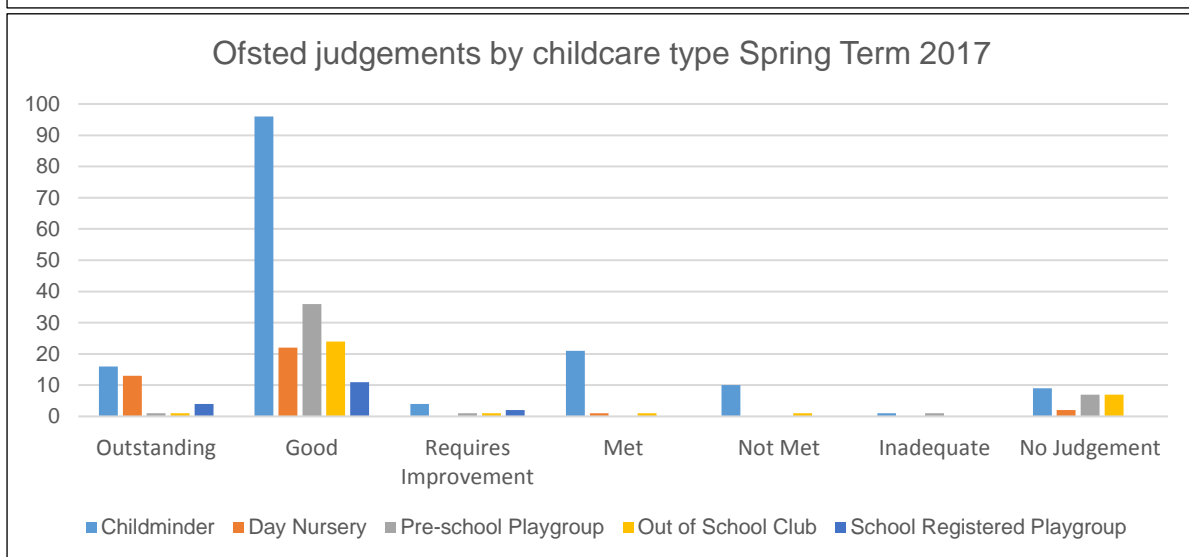
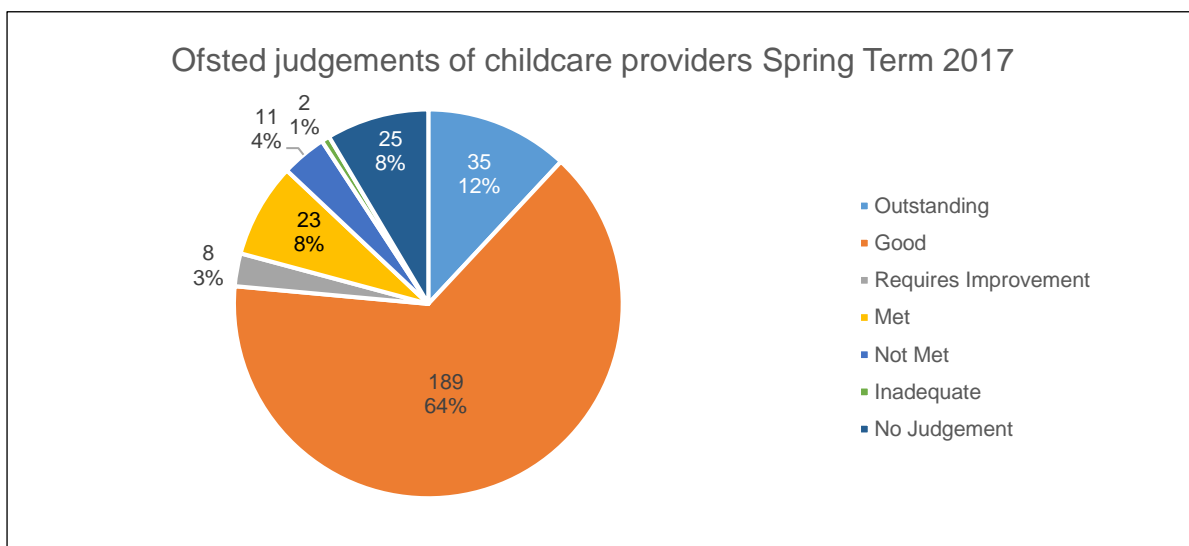
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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.newcastlesupportdirectory.org.uk/kb5/newcastle/fsd/home.page>

to be an increase in zero hour contracts and much more varying working patterns which place a particular requirement on childcare provision. We will explore this area further in the coming year.

### Quality in Newcastle

All childcare providers on the Early Years Register are subject to inspection by Ofsted. Ofsted grade providers as ‘Outstanding’, ‘Good’, ‘Requires Improvement’ or ‘Inadequate’. Childcare providers on the Compulsory part of the Childcare Register (for children aged 5-8 years) are judged Met or Not Met. Ofsted also use Met and Not Met when they inspect a childcare provider on the Early Years Register who has no children in the early years age bracket (0-5 years) on the day of inspection. Some providers do not have a judgement because when they first register with Ofsted they do not get an inspection visit, and therefore a judgement, a full inspection visit will take place within the first 30 months of registration. These judgements are the only measure of quality that local authorities can use. Newcastle offers an integrated package of support for all settings with more intensive support offered to those are who are graded ‘Requires Improvement’ or ‘Inadequate’.



The majority of childcare providers in Newcastle are Outstanding or Good (on the Early Years Register) or Met (on the Childcare Register). This is a 5% rise from last year when we reported that the level of Good or better judgements was held back by the number of providers who had no judgement as they were waiting for their first inspection. In 2016 there were 36 (12%) providers who did not have a judgement, this year there are 25 (8%) which supports our theory as this is a 4% decrease, very similar to the increase in Good or better judgements.

## Funded Places

### Targeted two year old entitlement

Since September 2014 approximately 40% of two-year-olds have been eligible for their early education place a year early. This is targeted at the 40% most disadvantaged families (determined by the Department for Education<sup>8</sup>).

Take up from annual Statistical First Release<sup>9</sup> for spring term 2017 is 92%. This is 21% above the national average of 71% and we remain the highest take up in the North East region. We have the ninth highest take up nationally (out of 152 local authorities). We continue to increase both our take up levels in Newcastle and faster improvement in take up compared to the national average.

Year	Newcastle take up	National average	Percentage above national
2017	92%	71%	21%
2016	88%	68%	20%
2015	76%	58%	18%

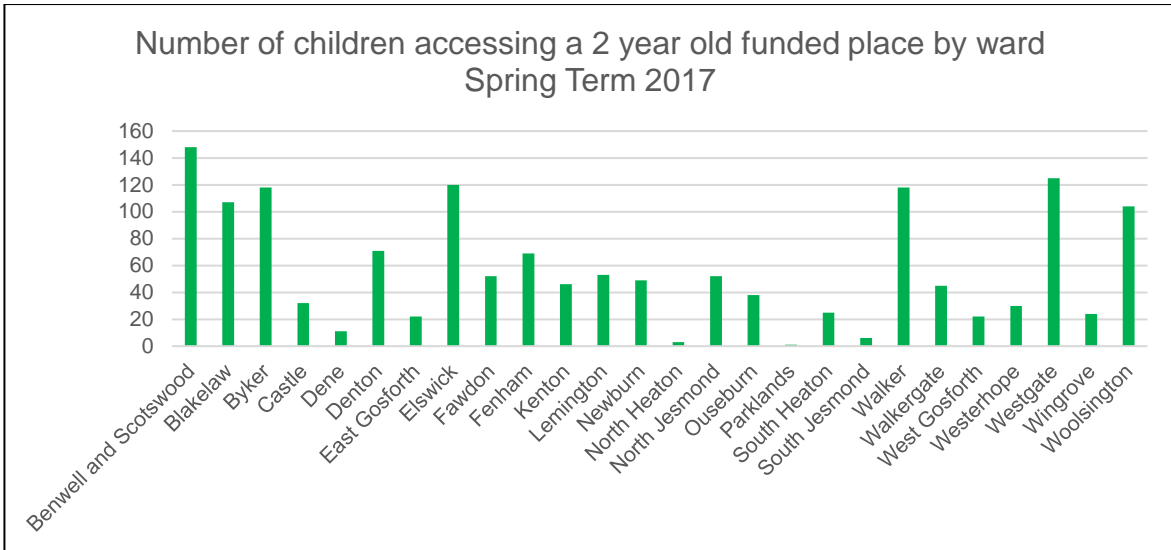
Approximately 97.2% of two year olds are eligible through low income criteria, 1.4% due to disability (slightly higher than nationally) and 1.4% due to being looked after or adopted from care (slightly lower than nationally).

The data on two year old take up by ward (see appendix 2) includes only children who live in Newcastle, whereas the statistical release contains all children attending provision in Newcastle, so there is some disparity in the total figures.

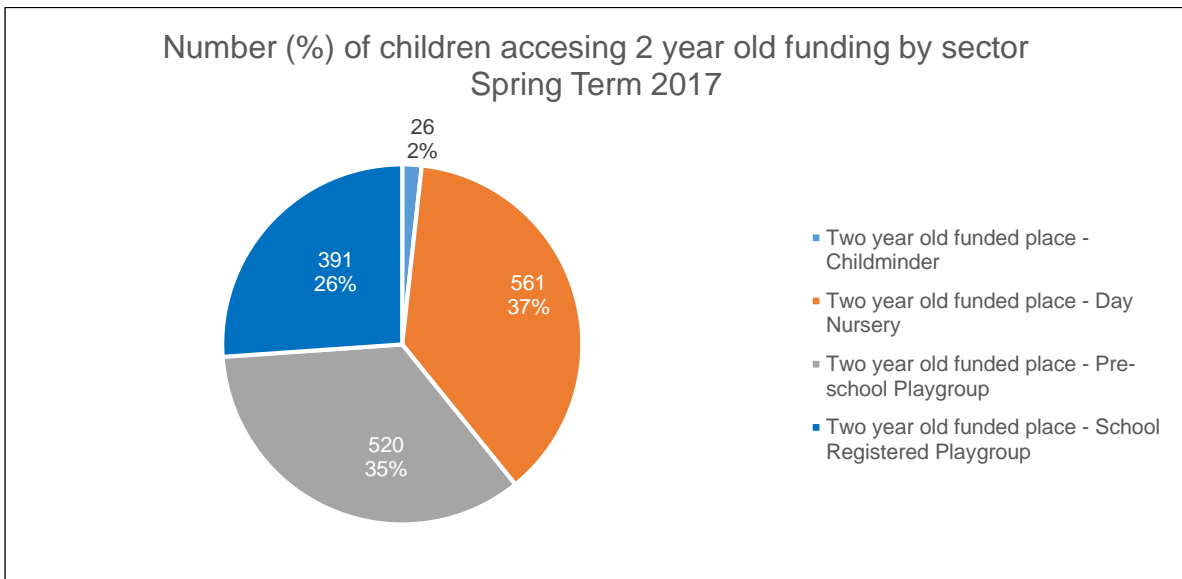
<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

<sup>9</sup> Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, January 2017 SFR June 29 2017 at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2017>



Targeted two year old places are delivered across a range of settings although the majority are in the PVI sector, the proportion of childminders delivering looks quite small but it is increasing.



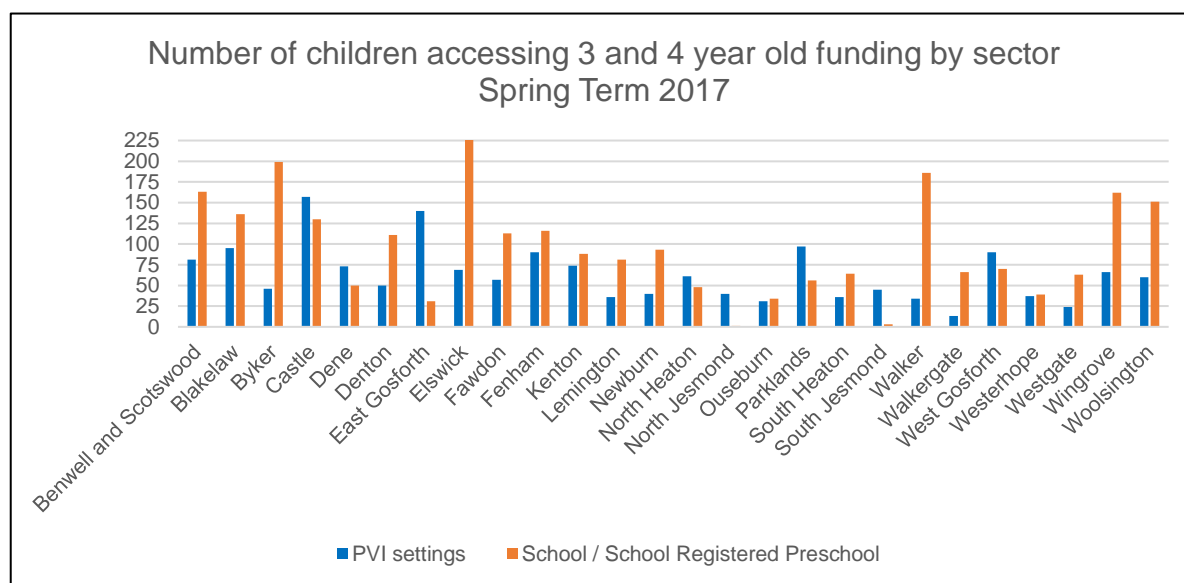
### Universal three and four year old entitlement

The universal three and four year old entitlement is currently 15 hours of early education term time, or the equivalent stretched over a full year and eligibility starts the term after a child's third birthday. The majority of four year olds take up their offer in maintained school provision while provision for three year olds is more mixed.

Data from the annual Statistical First Release<sup>10</sup> for Spring term 2017 shows take up for three and four year olds is now in line with the national average as follows:

Year	Three year old take up	Four-year-old take up	Joint three-and-four-year old take up	National joint take up
2017	94%	95%	95%	95%
2016	91%	96%	93%	95%
2015	90%	96%	93%	95%

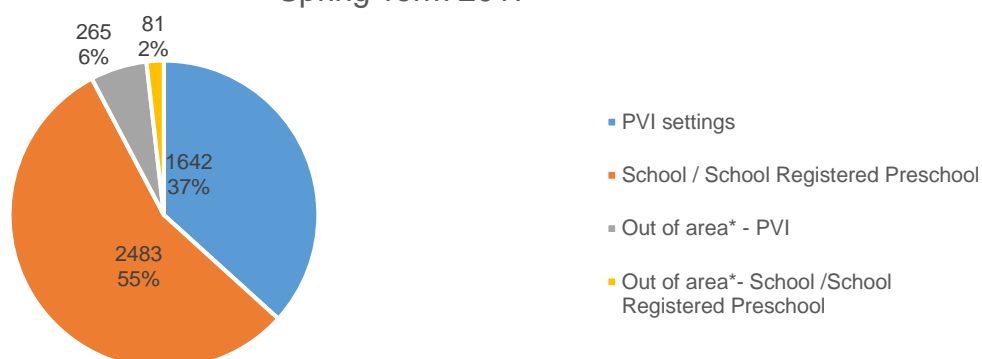
The data on three and four year old take up by ward (see appendix 2) includes only children who live in Newcastle, whereas the statistical release contains all children attending early education and childcare provision in Newcastle, also three year olds who had not reached the term after their third birthday are not included in these figures, so there is some disparity in the total figures.



<sup>10</sup> Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, January 2017 SFR June 29 2017 at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2017>



Number (%) of children accessing 3 and 4 year old funding by sector (including children who live outside the Newcastle area)  
Spring Term 2017



\*Out of area indicates children who attend childcare provision in Newcastle but live outside Newcastle boundaries.

## Changes to Early Years National Funding Formula

The government reviewed early years funding rates for all early education and childcare provision. Newcastle City Council consulted, agreed and published revised rates from April 2017 based on the government allocation and requirements. This new funding model has allowed providers to develop their business plans to accommodate existing funded places and the new extended entitlement based on the new funding rates.

From April 2017 early years funding is as follows:

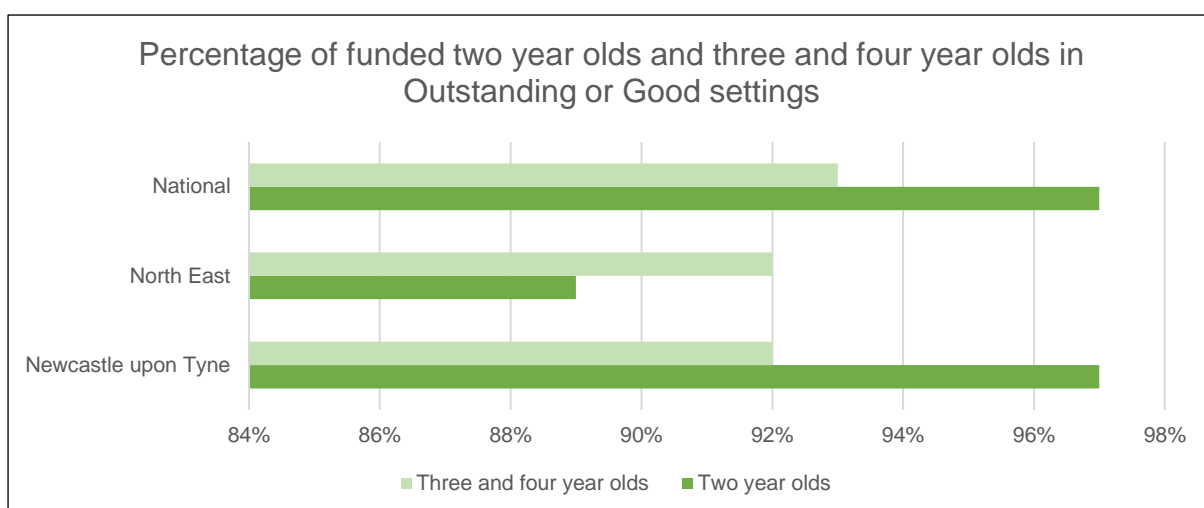
- Funded two year olds - £5.20 per hour
- Funded three and four year olds - £4.25 per hour (with an additional £1.25 per hour for deprivation factor this varies from year to year)
- Early Years Pupil Premium for eligible children - £302 per year
- Disability Access Fund for eligible children - annual payment £615 (see more on this below)
- Inclusion Funding (Additional Needs) rate for eligible children - £8.25 per hour.

## Quality of funded places

From the annual Statistical First Release<sup>11</sup>:

- 97% of two years olds are in Outstanding or Good provision which is higher than the regional average and the same as national average.
- 92% of three and four years olds are in Outstanding or Good provision which is the same as the regional average and 1% lower than the national average which is 93%.

<sup>11</sup> Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, January 2017 SFR June 29 2017 at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2017>



## Occupancy

We have not previously reported on occupancy as we have struggled to get accurate and reasonably complete data. We measure occupancy on an identified day and we ask childcare provision to tell us how many spaces were taken up on that day. We use Ofsted registration data to show how many places could be available in a setting however, just because a provision has a maximum number doesn't mean that they will necessarily deploy staff up to that level. They are far more likely to deploy a level of staff which ensures they meet the demand and remain sustainable.

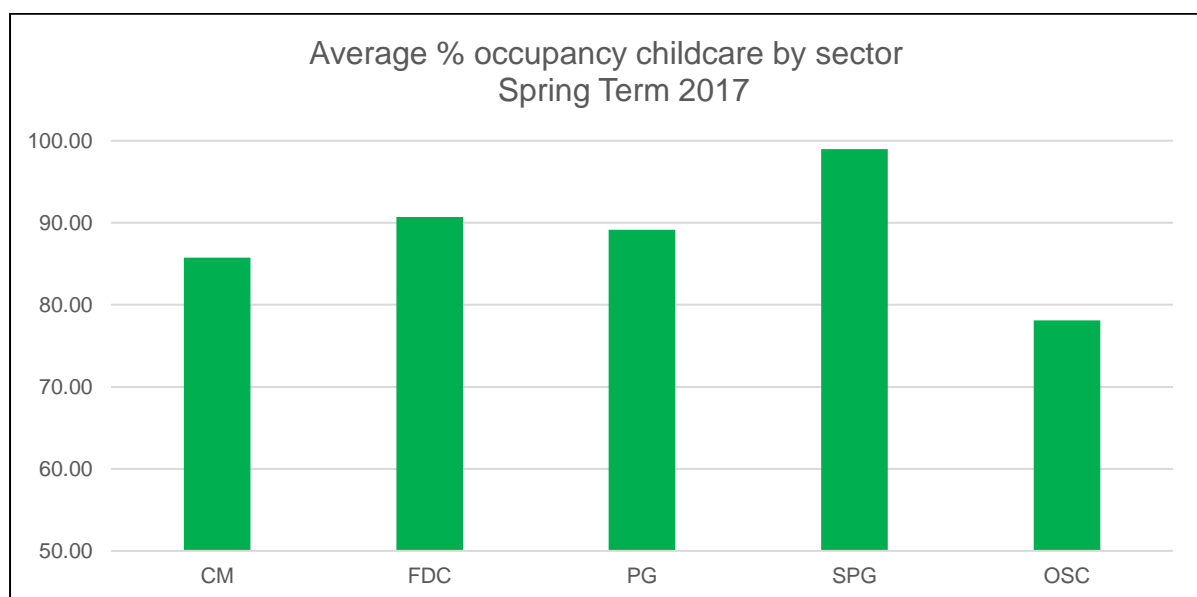
Ofsted register a setting or childminder to provide a maximum number of places at any point in time, for example, a childminder may be registered for a total of six children but those places may be accessed by more than one child at different times of the day. So, for example, a childminder might be registered to have three children under the age of five years but they may have three children in the morning and three different children in the afternoon, which shows that three full-time places are providing part-time care for six children. So although we measure occupancy by comparing to the maximum number of places a provider is registered for we know there is a degree of inaccuracy built in to this calculation.

Occupancy in childcare provision can vary throughout the year, for example autumn term probably has the highest number of new starters but occupancy is greatest in summer term because the new starters in September gradually build up their hours throughout the year in preparation for starting school. Day nurseries indicate summer holidays are usually a quieter time as parents are more likely to take leave during this time. In response to this some day nurseries are considering how they can use this time better and are offering 'holiday club' for older siblings of children who attend the nursery.

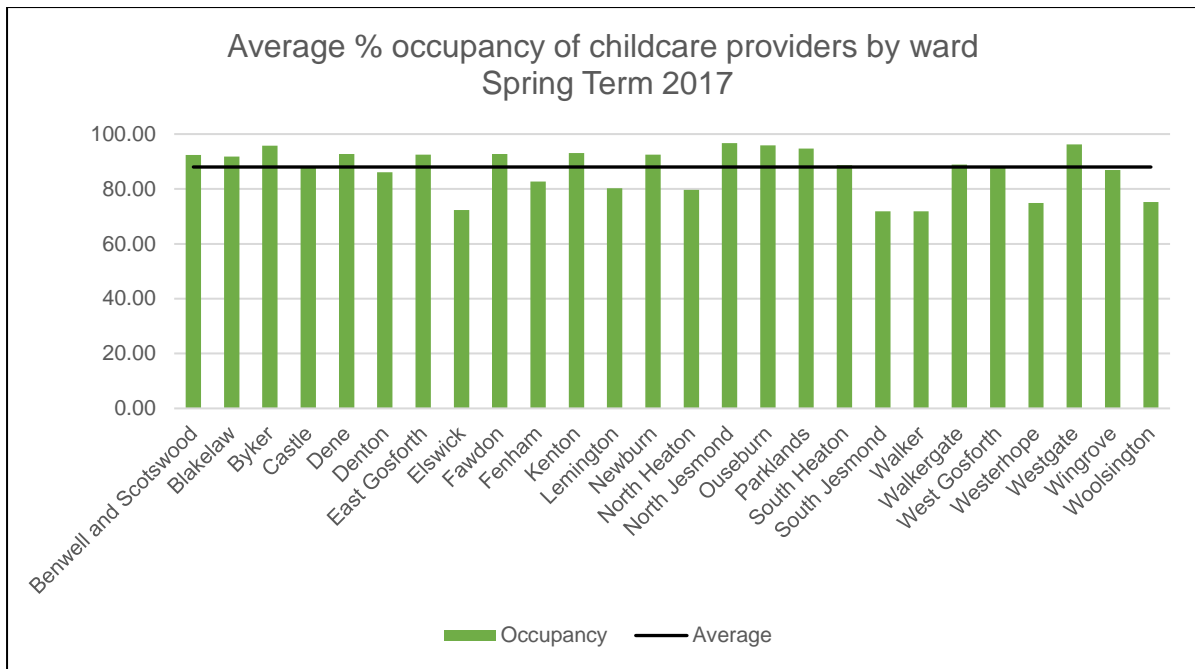
In spring term we asked childcare provision to tell us about their occupancy levels. We chose spring term because we know this is neither the quietest nor busiest term; and the number of places available would indicate an average occupancy. We had an 83% response rate which we used to calculate occupancy at current staffing levels compared to maximum number of registered places which represents the capacity of the setting. The data shows us the average occupancy for the city is 88% and although there are a few fluctuations above and below this is a relatively consistent figure across the city as shown in the graph below. It is usually beneficial to have a higher occupancy rate as this means that settings are more sustainable, however this year we have an insight to the introduction of the extended entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds for working families which may have an impact on vacancies.

Looking at the occupancy levels split between the different types of childcare there is a level of consistency with some vacancies held in all sectors, although more in out of school club provision and less in school registered playgroups. It is more difficult to assess occupancy in out of school clubs as they often staff more flexibly to meet demand and chains can bring provision together on a central site particularly during school holidays.

National figures suggest North East has a higher number of vacancies in day nursery provision – 28% compared to National 20%<sup>12</sup> but this is not reflected in Newcastle figures.

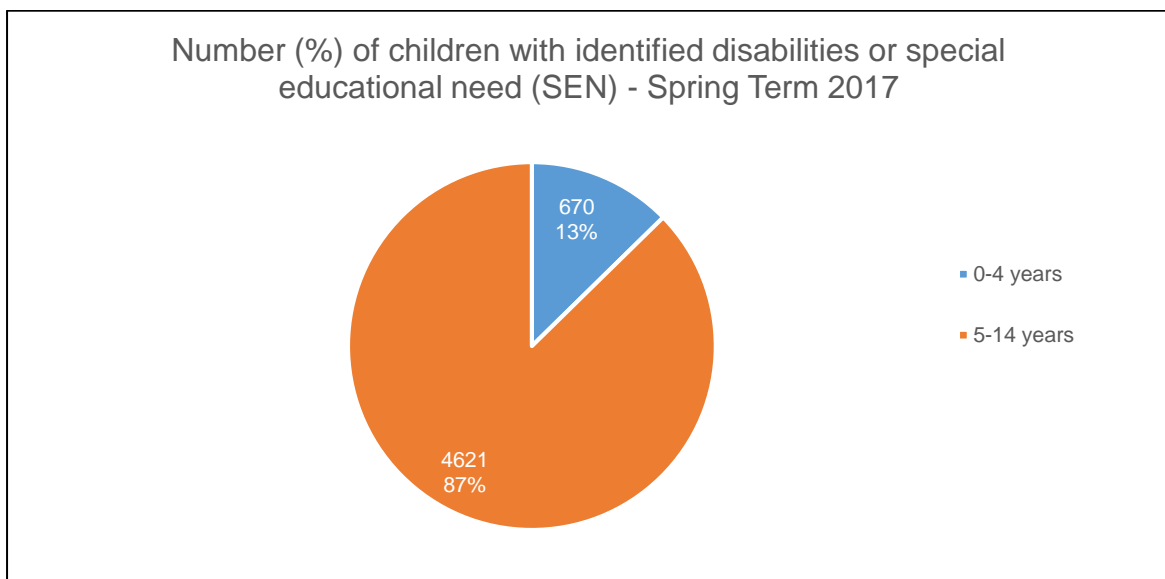


<sup>12</sup> Department for education Survey of Childcare and Early Years Providers, England 2016 page 6 at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/childcare-and-early-years-providers-survey-2016>



## Children who have disabilities and/or special educational needs (SEN)

Identifying concerns early is paramount when working with children but this can be difficult in very young children. Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) requires all early education and childcare providers to use planning, observation and assessment to support children’s development. If this process identifies concerns about a child’s progress the provision will continue to monitor this, develop a tailored programme and access additional professional support, where needed, via their special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO).



As part of the Government review of the Early Years National Funding Formula in 2016 operational guidance was published including two specific new requirements to support children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities:

- The introduction of a Disability Access Fund (DAF) to aid access to early education and childcare places by, for example, supporting providers in making reasonable adjustments to their provision and/or helping with building capacity (be that for the child in question or for the benefit of all children attending the setting)
- A requirement for authorities to establish a SEN Inclusion Fund (IF): to help providers better address the needs of individual children.

### **Disability Access Fund**

From April 2017 providers of three and four year old funded early education places have been eligible for an additional payment for children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA). This is a single annual payment of £615 per child based on children who were funded in the Spring 2017 census term.

Only 45 children were allocated this funding as the announcement of this funding was only in December 2016 and the government national census did not request evidence of DLA eligibility and so this information had to be requested from providers retrospectively.

### **Early Years Inclusion Fund**

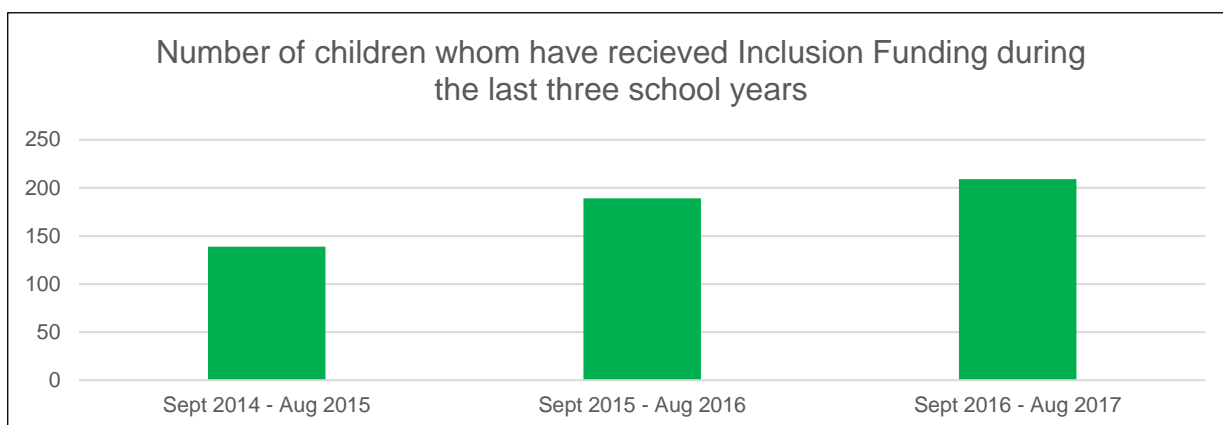
The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) requires all childcare providers to make reasonable adjustments to enable children with disabilities and their families to access childcare. Early education and childcare providers in Newcastle are very proactive and offer an excellent service to children and families who have disabilities or special educational needs enabling them to access their provision.

All three and four year olds, and the most disadvantaged two year olds (including children eligible for DLA or part of an Education, Health and Care Plan), are entitled to 15 hours free early education and childcare during term time (or equivalent).

We recognise that children with disabilities may require additional support so Newcastle's Additional Needs fund has now been renamed Inclusion Fund in line with national guidance and continues to supports children to benefit from their 15 hour entitlement. In Newcastle we also ensure that all funded early education places whether the universal entitlement, the two year old entitlement or the extended 30 hour entitlement can receive support from the Inclusion Fund.

All providers have a person responsible for co-ordinating childcare delivery for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SENCO) and they are aware of, and responsible for completing, the application process.

Recognising the small but increasing proportion of funded early years and childcare delivered by childminders we are continuing to work to support childminders to access support training and inclusion funding.



## Local Offer

In Newcastle we have high aspirations for all children and young people who have SEND. Following the Department for Education (DfE) revised Special Educational Need and Disability Code of Practice in September 2014 we continue to implement the local offer which has two key purposes:

- To provide clear, comprehensive, accessible and up to date information about the available provision and how to access it, and
- To make provision more responsive to local needs and aspirations by directly involving disabled children and those with SEN and their parents, and disabled young people and those with SEN, and service providers in its development and review.

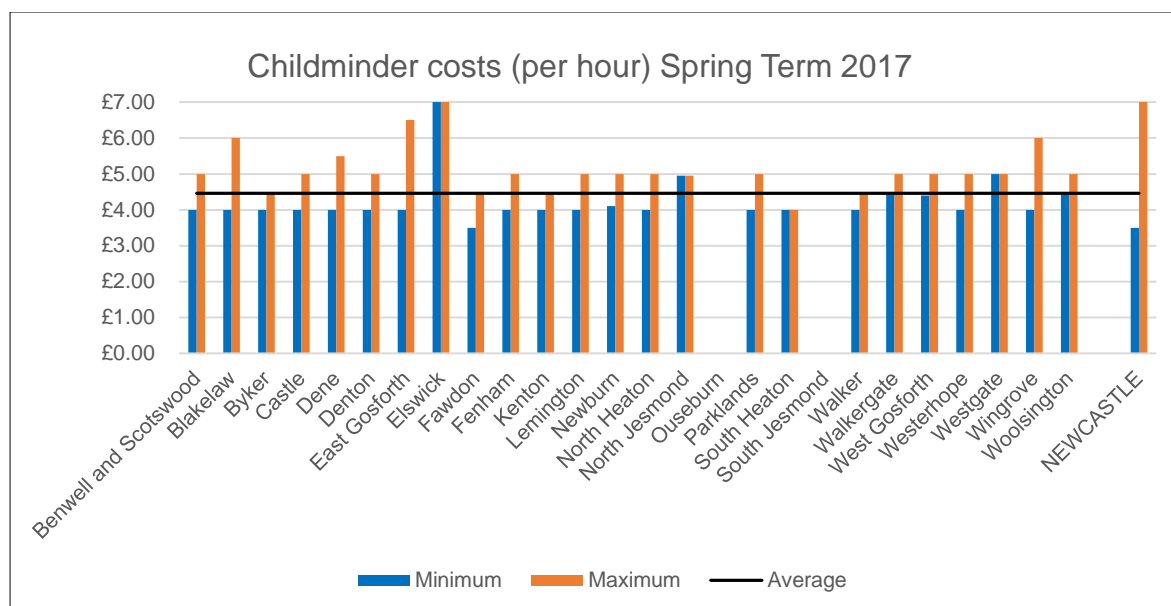
The Local Offer houses all of the services, information and advice that children and young people with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND), aged 0 - 25 years old, and their families might need to access. We have made it easier to find this information by putting it all in one place on the website<sup>13</sup>. Here we have exciting opportunities to experience such as: sports, social events, youth groups and volunteering, plus a wide range of useful information and advice.

<sup>13</sup> [www.newcastle.gov.uk/localoffer](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/localoffer)

## Childcare costs in Newcastle

### Childminders

The average cost per hour for a childminder in Newcastle is £4.46 with highest being £7.00 and the lowest being £3.50. This is an increase of £0.15 from 2016 where the average was £4.31. This is consistent with the increase in 2016 which was also £0.15

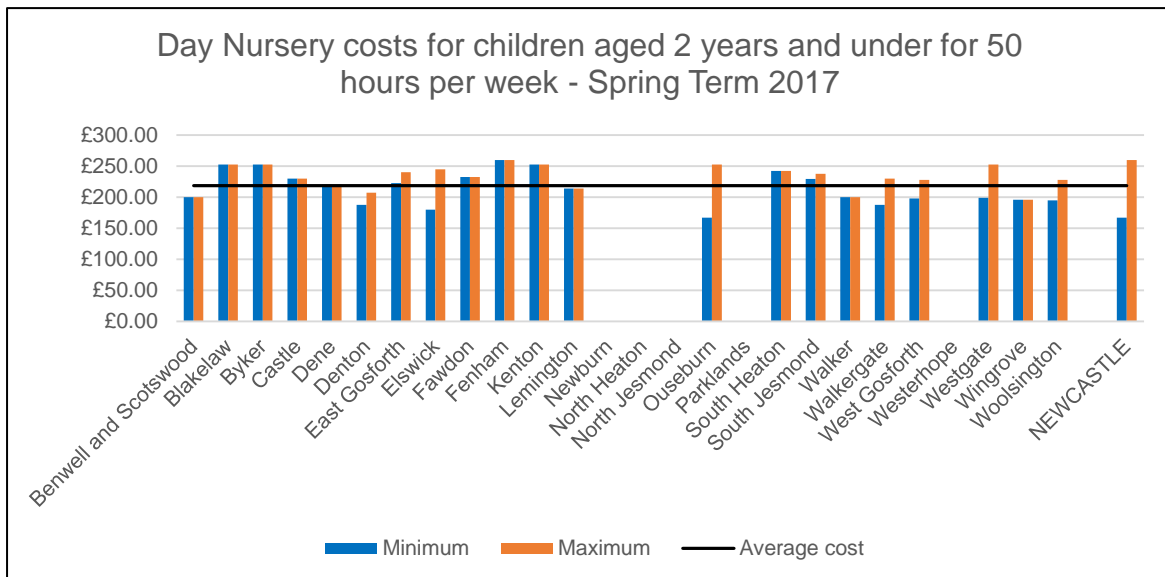
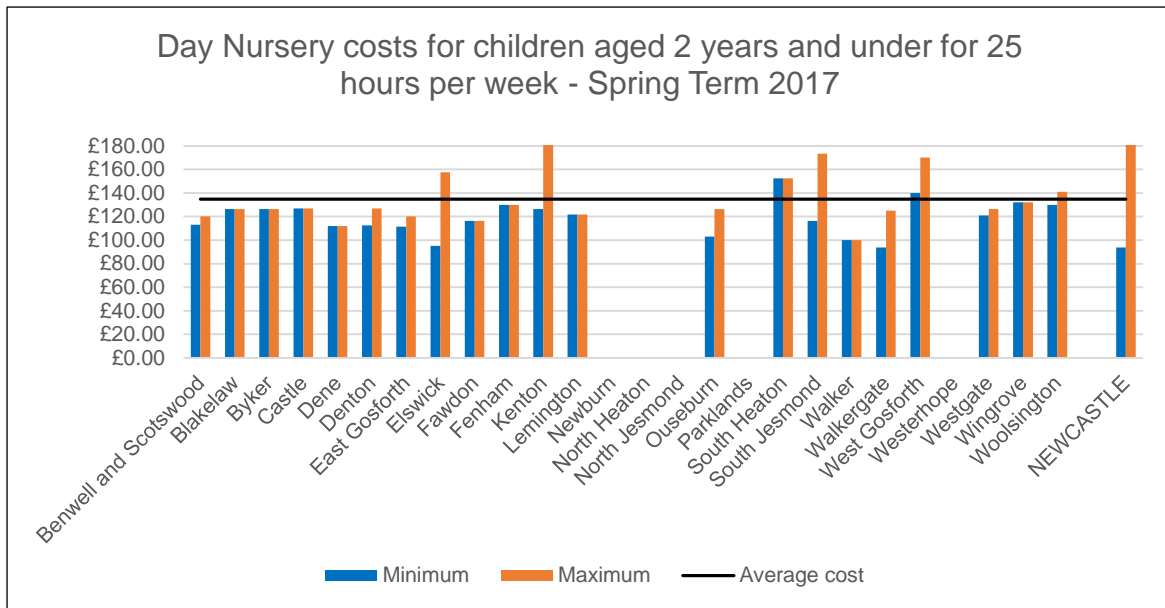


### Day Nurseries

2 years and under and 3 years old and over are recorded separately as the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage requires a higher child: adult ratio for under twos<sup>14</sup> in group settings. This means that it costs more to deliver a childcare place for a child who is two years or under.

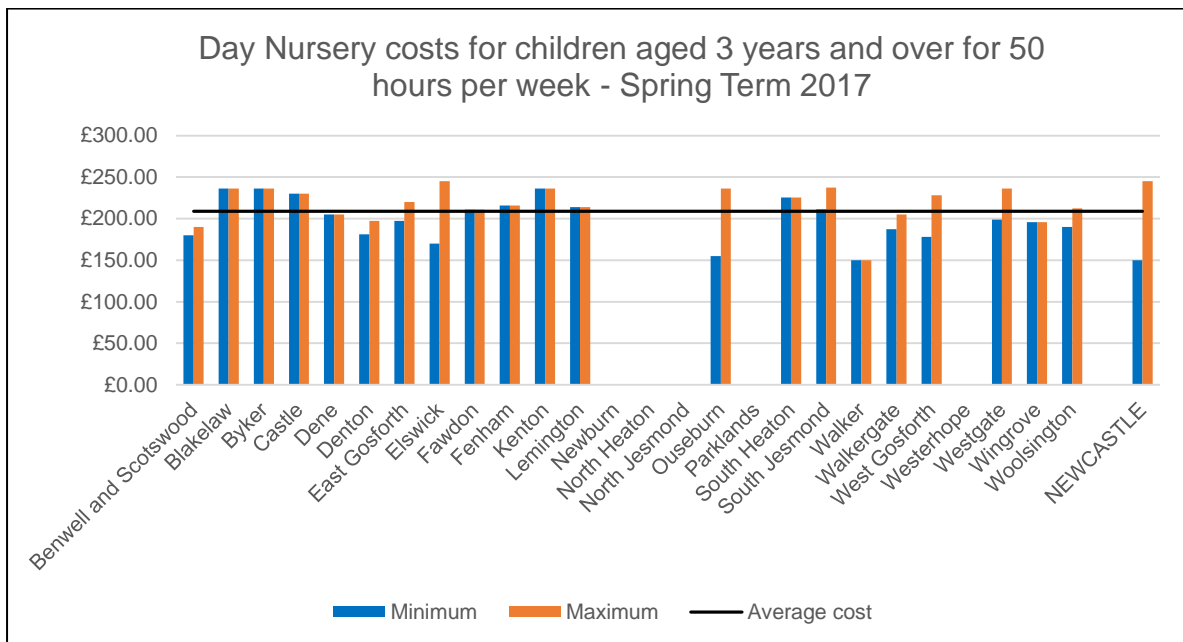
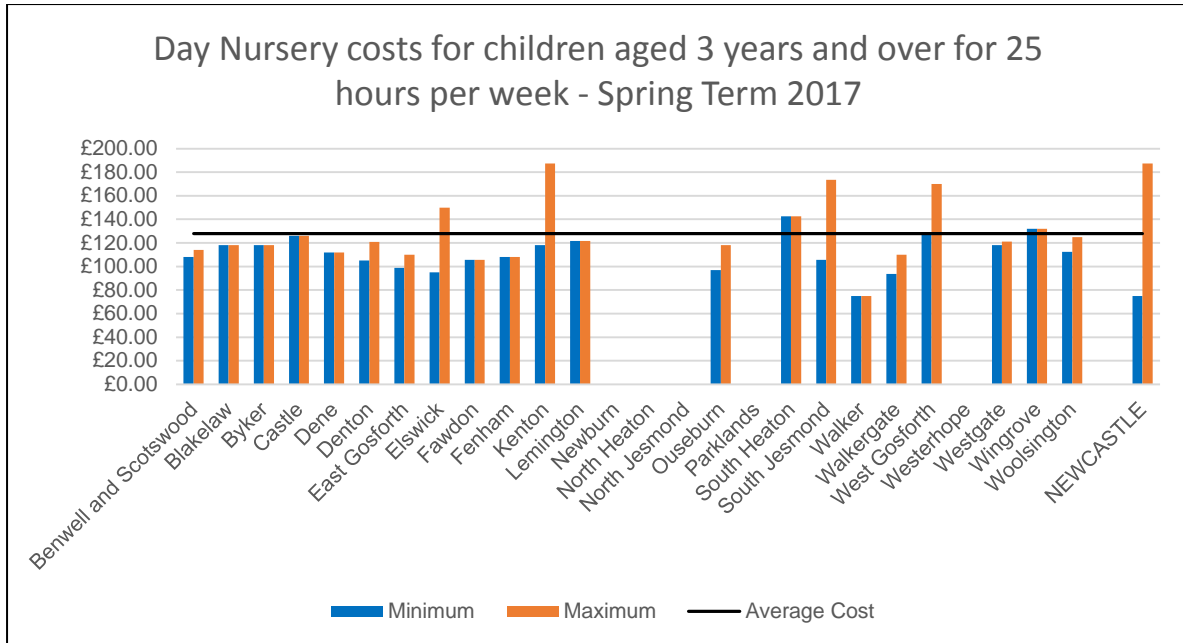
In 2017 the average cost of a part-time (25 hours) place for a child 2 years or under in a day nursery is £134.83 (lowest £93.75 and highest £187.50) this is an increase of £9.06 since 2016. The average cost of a full-time (50 hours) place for the same age group is £218.09 (lowest £167.00 and highest £260.00) a reduction of £4.93 since 2016.

<sup>14</sup> Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage  
<https://www.gov.uk/early-years-foundation-stage>



In 2017 the average cost for a part-time place (25 hours) in a day nursery for a child aged 3 years or over is £127.92 (lowest £75 and highest £187.50) an increase of £5.32 since 2016. The average cost for a full-time place (50 hours) for the same age group is £208.91 (lowest £150.00 and highest £245.00) this is a reduction of £2.03 since 2016.



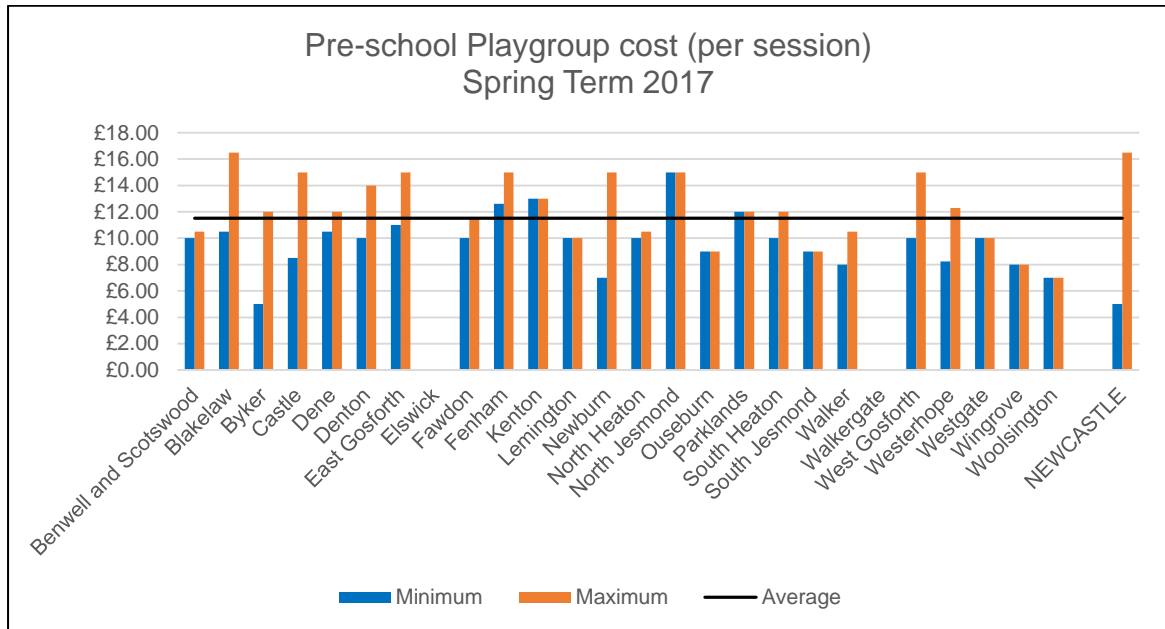


These figures show that the cost of a part-time place for any age group has increased while the cost of a full-time place has decreased. This trend was also noted in last year's report. We are aware that parents manage their working patterns to reduce childcare costs and that this means that a part-time childcare pattern is more common than a full-time pattern. Providers are adjusting their pricing policies to the level and type of demand they are experiencing.

## Pre-school Playgroups

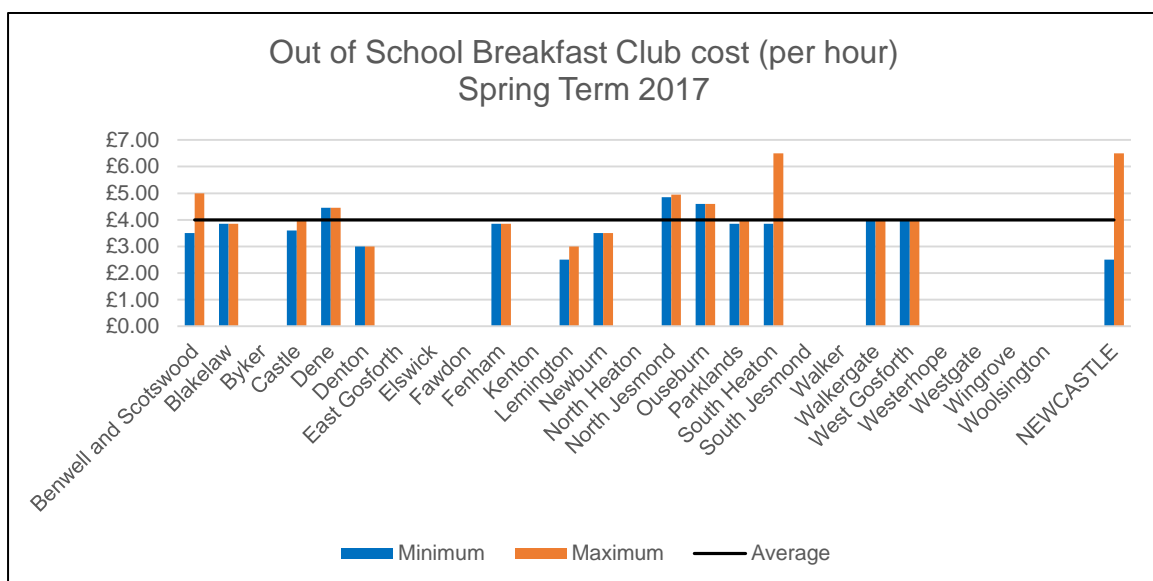
In 2017 the average sessional (3 hours) cost is £11.51 (lowest £5.00 and highest £16.50). This is an increase of £0.75 on the average figure for 2016

All pre-school playgroups in the City offer funded 2, 3 or 4 year old places which attracts a fixed level of income.



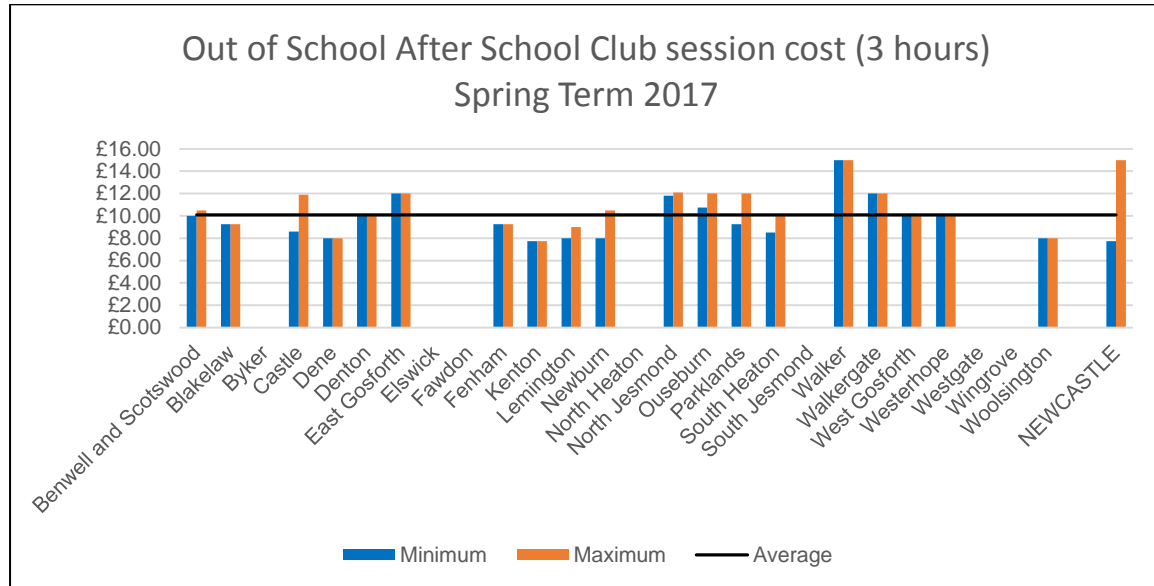
## Out of School Club – before school childcare

The average hourly cost for breakfast club is £4.00 (lowest £2.50 and highest £6.50) Some schools may deliver before and after school services on their school registration but our survey will not have collected this data so the information shown is based on childcare providers who have a separate Ofsted registration. Costs for before school childcare for school aged children have not previously been included in this report so we cannot give a comparative figure for 2016.



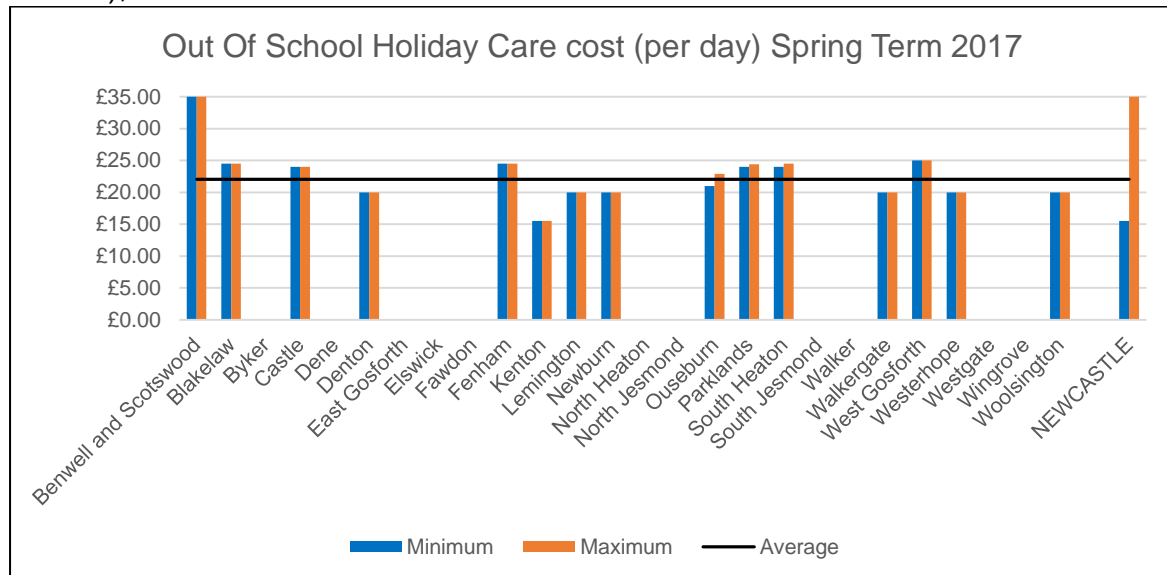
## Out of School Club - after school childcare

The average sessional cost (3 hours) for after school childcare is £10.00 (lowest £7.75 and highest £15.00) this is a decrease of £2.00 since 2016. We pushed hard to get much fuller information so this decrease may just be a reflection of more accurate data.



## Out of School Club - holiday childcare

The average cost of a day in a holiday club is £22.05 (lowest £15.50 and highest £35.00), this is a £0.39 decrease since 2016



The Family and Childcare Trust say that although the national average cost of holiday care has fallen this is only a slight deviation in a trend of general increase<sup>15</sup>. Newcastle shows an increase since the first record of holiday care costs in 2012 but the last two years have shown a decrease in costs which suggest the possibility of more than a slight deviation seen in the national trend.

<sup>15</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Holiday Childcare Survey 2016 page14

## Is Newcastle different to the National picture?

- National average for 25 hours in day nursery for child aged two and under is £116 while the average for North East is £104.98<sup>16</sup>. The Newcastle average is £134.83 which was an increase from last year and is substantially higher than both National and North East averages.
- National average for 25 hours with a childminder for child aged two and under is £110<sup>17</sup> while the average for the North East is £96.93. The Newcastle average is £111.50 so slightly higher than both National and Regional averages.
- Family and Childcare Trust describe that although national averages for part-time care in day nurseries appears not to have increased substantially year on year, and with childminders risen modestly, this disguises more fluctuating changes in both directions at a local level<sup>18</sup>. However Newcastle averages reflect a reasonably stable picture.
- Parents using 50 hours care per week will generally pay less than twice the amount for 25 hours care per week.<sup>19</sup> In Newcastle the cost of 50 hours is 81% more than a 25 hour place, however it should be noted that for the second year running the cost of a part-time place has increased while the cost of a full-time place has reduced.
- Costs for after school care for school aged children in Newcastle are below the National average and the average for the North East<sup>20</sup>. We have noted a local decrease of £2.00 however in 2016 there was an increase from the previous year of £2.65 so maybe this figure is just balancing out.

## Changes which could impact on provision

### Extended entitlement for working families

New government legislation means that from September 2017 eligible working parents will be able to claim an additional 15 hours of free childcare per week term time for their three and four year old children. This means that working parents who meet the government criteria will be able to access up to 30 hours of free childcare per week term time (or the equivalent stretched over more than 38 weeks). This must be between the hours of 6am and 8pm and with a childcare provider who is registered on the Ofsted Early Years Register or exempt in the case of school nursery provision and Independent Schools.

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<sup>16</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Childcare Survey 2017 page 6  
<https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-and-holiday-childcare-survey>

<sup>17</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Childcare Survey 2017 page 6  
<https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-and-holiday-childcare-survey>

<sup>18</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Childcare Survey 2017 page 7  
<https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-and-holiday-childcare-survey>

<sup>19</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Childcare Survey 2017 page 8  
<https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-and-holiday-childcare-survey>

<sup>20</sup> Family and Childcare Trust: Childcare Survey 2017 page 11  
<https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/childcare-survey-and-holiday-childcare-survey>

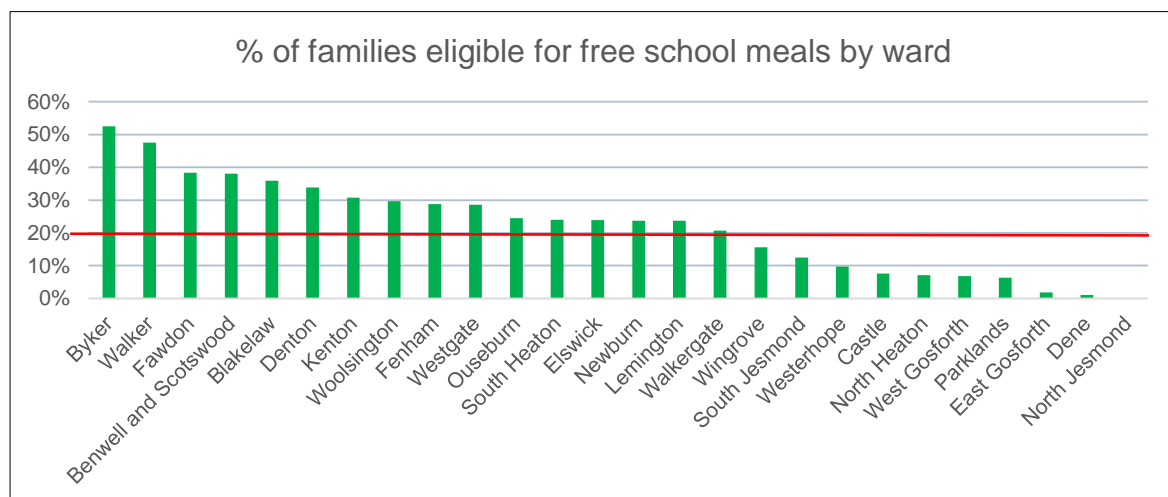
In June 2016 DfE estimated that 1910 children in Newcastle could be eligible for the new extended entitlement. This equates to approximately 43% of three and four year olds in the city.

We have estimated that approximately 874 children in this age range are already accessing 30 hours or more childcare and paying for the hours over and above their current free entitlement. It seems likely that these children will be eligible for the extended entitlement.

We do not know how many parents are using wrap around care in addition to their free entitlement, for example, a child who receives their 15 hours at a pre-school playgroup but then is cared for the remainder of the day by a childminder which the parent pays for, or a child who attends a nursery class and then an out of school club which is paid for by the parent. It seems likely that this unknown number of children may be eligible for the extended entitlement.

Using Census 2011 and child health population data we have estimated the increase in places needed by ward and by comparing this with existing childcare capacity and the creation of new places planned, we estimated that there was no specific gaps in the childcare market.

To support schools and providers to understand eligibility by cohort we also looked at data from families who are eligible for free school meals. These families are less likely to be eligible for the 30 hour extended entitlement so by looking at this data in reverse we can estimate where the new legislation will have the greatest impact. By using January 2016 census data for reception aged children we estimate that areas with less than 20% free school meals are more likely to have families who will meet the 30 hour extended entitlement criteria.



We have shared this information with childcare providers to help them think about possible demand and potential models and partnerships for meeting that demand. We worked with childcare providers to try and identify families before the application process was launched on 28 April 2017.

Although we have drawn some reassurance from looking at number of places available the current reduction in childminders has given cause for concern in relation to the 30 hour expansion of free childcare. The Family and Childcare Trust <sup>21</sup> also shared this concern and have called on central government to reconsider how they currently support childminders, for example how they offer funding to local authorities to run networks, start up grants etc.

We have set up two projects to support the sustainability of childcare providers:

a) Private, Voluntary and Independent group settings:

we are working with RedKite Innovations to offer a free European Social Fund programme of up to 12 days of business training and support (workshops, and support in settings) including:

- Business planning and strategic development skills
- Leadership and management skills
- Finance skills
- Marketing and communication skills

b) Childminding National Project with PACEY:

Newcastle are one of ten local authorities working with PACEY to support childminders to deliver the 30 hour extended entitlement. This will involve an innovative, integrated approach to support childminders to expand their businesses to provide sufficient, financially viable, high quality free Early Years Education (EYE) places - for disadvantaged two year olds and three and four year olds as well as to grow parental understanding/take-up of EYE with childminders. It will:

- Support new/established childminders to understand how they can deliver EYE sustainably, through sharing good practice and peer support to improve business skills, knowledge and confidence to grow businesses
- Increase parental knowledge and understanding of childminding as a high quality, flexible way to access EYE (so growing parental use)
- Support 10 local authorities (LAs) to integrate childminding into delivery of sufficient EYE places for two, three and four year olds, including shared delivery.

We have delivered additional targeted workshops for school nursery provision and are continuing to support schools to understand how they can either offer the 30 hours extended entitlement and receive funding or work in partnership with other providers to meet parent's needs.

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<sup>21</sup> Family and Childcare Trust 2016 Childcare Survey, page 43

## Conclusion

Based on the evidence collected and presented in this report we can confidently say that Newcastle has high quality, flexible and accessible childcare provision which meets the needs of parents and carers who are in work or training. Childcare is widely available across the city offering various opening hours, full and part time sessions and open both term time and all year round.

The majority of funded two, three and four year olds are in outstanding or good settings which is higher than the national average.

Childcare in Newcastle is supported by an integrated infrastructure delivered by the city council which supports this success. This will become paramount when the extended entitlement comes into effect in September 2017.

We are confident that there will be sufficient places for working parents to be able to take up their extended entitlement in September. We believe that the market has already made some adjustments and will continue to be flexible enough to meet the increased demand generated by the extended entitlement and that the work we have done as a service, and the providers themselves have done enable them to meet this need.

We will continue to focus on ensuring that our childcare provision effectively meets the needs of all families.

## Sufficient Childcare in Newcastle

This report shows that we have sufficient high quality, affordable and flexible childcare which meets current demand within the city.

## Next Steps

### **Continuing success for funded provision for two year olds**

As reported earlier the continuing increase in demand and take up for two year old funded places and its consequential drive to increase take up for three and four year old places may have now peaked at 92% for two year olds, 94% for three year olds and 95% for four year olds take up respectively. This will have played a role in the increased demand and provision of places specifically in day nursery and pre-school playgroup provision and expanded pre-school provision run by schools. We need to ensure the increased demand for the extended entitlement (30 hours) for working parents does not negatively impact the availability of places for disadvantaged two year olds and the universal entitlement for all three and four year olds.

### **The national launch of the online Childcare Service**

The process for accessing the extended entitlement is a national online service run by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) with support from DfE.

The general election and associated purdah and the delay in appointing a new minister for Early Years until 28 June 2017 have all contributed to there being no national media campaign to launch the online Childcare Service which went live on 28 April this year. At the time of writing (July 2017) this and the subsequent difficulties with the online application process has meant a slower than hoped for number of applications. But we are continuing to develop local promotion for the project by working closely with our providers and partners. We believe the number of successful applications from parents in Newcastle puts Newcastle in the top third of authorities nationally despite the fact that we have a smaller number of eligible families than average authorities, this figure is increasing every day. We also have a significantly higher than average conversion rate of families being eligible and verifying this with a school or provider. So we are confident we are on track to support families to take up this new entitlement.

### **Changing Employment Demands**

We will continue to consider the changing labour market and how we can support childcare providers to adapt their services in order to meet these changing demands.



## Annexe 1 – Duty to secure and assess

### Part B: Securing sufficient childcare

**Outcome:** parents are able to work because childcare places are available, accessible and affordable and are delivered flexibly in a range of high quality settings.

To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities **are required** by legislation to:

B.1 Secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).

To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities **should**:

B.2 Take into account what is 'reasonably practicable' when assessing what sufficient childcare means in their area and:

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

B.3 Report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents.

Local authorities are responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in their report, geographical division and date of publication. 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 with parents who work irregular hours; 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.



	Benwell and Scotswood	Blakelaw	Byker	Castle	Dene	Denton	East Gosforth	Eiswick	Fawdon	Fenham	Kenton	Lemington	Newburn	North Heaton	North Jesmond	Ouseburn	Parklands	South Heaton	South Jesmond	Walker	Walkergate	West Gosforth	Westerhope	Westgate	Wingrove	Woolsington	NEWCASTLE	
<b>Population per ward (Data from Child Health - System 1) August 2016</b>																												
Under 1	195	189	176	245	107	105	118	265	151	168	121	122	119	81	32	71	99	93	42	156	78	110	56	86	209	163	3357	
1	199	174	216	209	95	118	119	269	103	177	119	117	116	84	25	42	106	71	40	184	60	111	50	94	221	169	3288	
2	196	185	191	228	95	119	151	264	122	162	131	127	148	71	24	40	99	90	28	164	69	126	59	84	209	153	3335	
3	208	197	187	256	106	129	139	272	128	168	131	99	112	87	37	48	122	83	32	177	76	124	63	71	240	175	3467	
4	199	197	202	213	109	119	123	249	138	188	166	130	127	90	32	42	125	86	31	205	66	127	57	78	195	166	3460	
5-11	1412	1248	1376	1356	795	842	830	1728	844	1253	905	830	835	657	195	315	951	468	204	1052	481	876	400	572	1255	1016	22696	
12 - 14	502	469	501	468	335	332	298	607	340	456	300	322	315	263	80	111	354	177	82	427	199	337	141	220	397	375	8408	
Total 0 - 14 population	2911	2659	2849	2975	1642	1764	1778	3654	1826	2572	1873	1747	1772	1333	425	669	1856	1068	459	2365	1029	1811	826	1205	2726	2217	48011	
Total number of registered childcare places per ward	329	256	196	433	297	215	310	308	249	243	162	305	126	62	139	183	281	446	314	307	142	395	156	268	116	229	6467	
Number of 0-14's per registered childcare place	8.84	10.38	14.53	6.87	5.52	8.20	5.73	11.86	7.33	10.58	11.56	5.72	14.06	21.50	3.05	3.65	6.60	2.39	1.46	7.70	7.24	4.58	5.29	4.49	23.50	9.68	7.45	
<b>Provider Statistics</b>																												
<b>Number of Providers - Ofsted April 2017</b>																												
Childminder	4	5	4	14	13	5	9	3	11	3	6	11	4	4	2	1	18	1	0	9	3	5	9	1	5	7	157	
Day Nursery	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	2	3	0	2	1	2	38	
Pre-School Playgroup	3	3	1	5	3	2	2	0	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	45	
Out of School Club	2	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	2	3	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	34	
School Registered Playgroup	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	2	17	
Total number of providers per ward	11	12	8	23	18	10	15	9	15	10	10	16	9	6	5	6	21	8	5	15	7	14	13	6	7	12	291	
<b>Number of registered places - Ofsted April 2017</b>																												
Childminder	27	30	30	82	80	32	53	24	73	16	36	83	24	24	13	6	113	6	0	62	18	30	60	6	30	54	1012	
Day Nursery	124	56	55	84	88	94	115	244	108	45	70	108	0	0	0	109	0	113	298	59	82	193	0	196	70	135	2446	
Pre-School Playgroup	120	98	63	138	89	59	52	0	68	134	24	24	48	38	26	18	34	95	16	36	0	46	76	0	16	0	1318	
Out of School Club	58	24	0	129	40	30	90	0	0	48	32	90	42	0	100	50	134	204	0	16	30	110	20	0	0	20	1267	
School Registered Playgroup	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	28	0	134	12	16	0	66	0	20	424	
Total number of places per ward	329	256	196	433	297	215	310	308	249	243	162	305	126	62	139	183	281	446	314	307	142	395	156	268	116	229	6467	
<b>Ofsted judgements for Childcare on non-domestic premises (Preschool Playgroups, Day Nursery, Out of School Club) - Ofsted April 2017</b>																												
Outstanding	2				1			2	1	1	1								2	1	1	1		1	1		15	
Good	3	5	2	5	4	5	5	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	4	3	5	1	1	3	7	4	1	1	2	82	
Requires Improvement	1															1												2
Met				1				1																				2
Not Met										1																		1
Inadequate																			1									1
Registered - No Judgement	1			3			1			3	1	1	1						1	2	1					1	16	
<b>Ofsted judgements for Childminders - Ofsted April 2017</b>																												
Outstanding				1	3		3		1			1					1			1		2	1			2	16	
Good	3	1	3	10	5	3	5	1	9	3	5	7	2	3	2	1	12	1		5	2	3	4		4	2	96	
Requires Improvement			1									1	1								1							4
Met	1	2		1	3	2		2	1			1					2			1			2		1	2	21	
Not Met		1		1							1	1	1	1			2			1			1					10
Inadequate					1																							1
Registered - No Judgement		1		1	1		1													1			1	1		1	9	



	Benwell and Scotswood	Blakelaw	Byker	Castle	Dene	Denton	East Gosforth	Elswick	Fawdon	Fenham	Kenton	Lemington	Newburn	North Heaton	North Jesmond	Ouseburn	Parklands	South Heaton	South Jesmond	Walker	Walkergate	West Gosforth	Westerhope	Westgate	Wingrove	Woollington	NEWCASTLE
<b>Holiday Club Cost (per day)</b>																											
Minimum	£35.00	£24.50		£24.00		£20.00				£24.50	£15.50	£20.00	£20.00			£21.00	£24.00	£24.00			£20.00	£25.00	£20.00			£20.00	£15.50
Maximum	£35.00	£24.50		£24.00		£20.00				£24.50	£15.50	£20.00	£20.00			£22.88	£24.40	£24.50			£20.00	£25.00	£20.00			£20.00	£35.00
Average cost	£35.00	£24.50		£24.00		£20.00				£24.50	£15.50	£20.00	£20.00			£21.94	£24.20	£24.25			£20.00	£25.00	£20.00			£20.00	£22.05
<b>Average Occupancy per ward by childcare sector (%)</b>																											
Childminders	79%	93%	100%	88%	82%	80%	94%	28%	90%	85%	93%	72%	91%	76%	100%		94%	100%		88%	94%	95%	82%	98%	63%	93%	86%
Day Nurseries	99%	95%	90%	99%	100%	87%	89%	93%	100%	91%	89%	89%				91%		92%	94%	31%	75%	95%		94%	100%	93%	90%
Playgroups	92%	93%	93%	99%	91%	95%	95%		88%	76%	98%	85%	100%	93%	100%	97%	97%	64%	50%	92%		85%	93%		98%		90%
Out of School Club	100%	79%		69%	100%	83%				79%		75%	79%		90%	100%	94%	88%		48%	87%	92%	50%			15%	78%
School Registered Playgroup		100%	100%					95%					100%					100%		100%	100%	100%		97%		100%	99%
<b>Drop off / pick up service</b>																											
Number (%) of Childminders who drop off / collect from Schools, Playgroup or Day Nurseries	4 (100%)	5 (100%)	2 (50%)	13 (93%)	6 (47%)	5 (100%)	7 (78%)	1 (33%)	6 (55%)	3 (100%)	3 (50%)	7 (64%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (100%)	17 (95%)	1 (100%)		4 (45%)	1 (33%)	3 (60%)	8 (89%)		3 (60%)	5 (72%)	113 (72%)
Number (%) of Pre-schools who drop off / collect from schools									1 (33%)									2 (100%)		1 (100%)		1 (50%)	1 (33%)				6 (13%)
Number (%) of Out of School Clubs who drop off / pickup from schools	2 (100%)			3 (100%)		1 (100%)					1 (100%)		1 (50%)		1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)										14 (41%)
<b>Funding Statistics</b>																											
<b>3 &amp; 4 year olds FNE take up (Spring term 2017)</b>																											
Number of children taking up 3 & 4 year old funding in PVI settings	81	95	46	157	73	50	140	69	57	90	74	36	40	61	40	31	97	36	45	34	13	90	37	24	66	60	1642
Number of children taking up 3 & 4 year old funding in School / School Preschool Playgroups	163	136	199	130	50	111	31	229	113	116	88	81	93	48	1	34	56	64	3	186	66	70	39	63	162	151	2483
Number of two year olds in the ward identified as eligible for funding	135	79	143	37	8	58	7	185	54	86	56	77	55	16	1	24	9	32	2	129	35	26	9	42	88	78	1471
Number of eligible two year olds accessing funding in the ward	149	108	122	35	13	73	24	120	58	72	49	58	50	4	0	38	5	25	6	125	47	23	31	126	26	110	1497
Number of childminders registered to provide funded two year old places	1	1	4	3	2	2	2		6	3	3	5	1	1			4			3	2	1	1	1	2	3	51
Number of children accessing a two year old funded place with a childminder		1	1	2	1	4	1		2	3			2							4						3	24

	Benwell and Scotswood	Blakelaw	Byker	Castle	Dene	Denton	East Gosforth	Elswick	Fawdon	Fenham	Kenton	Lemington	Newburn	North Heaton	North Jesmond	Ouseburn	Parklands	South Heaton	South Jesmond	Walker	Walkergate	West Gosforth	Westerhope	Westgate	Wingrove	Woolington	NEWCASTLE
Number of children accessing a two year old funded place in a Day Nursery	64	23	41	1	1	37	14	92	2	11	32	17				30		5	3	1	33	16		47	1	90	561
Number of children accessing a two year old funded place in a Pre-school Playgroup	62	37	41	29	9	30	7		48	55	14	36	29	3		8	1	12	3	8		3	30		23		488
Number of children accessing a two year old funded place in a School Registered Playgroup	22	46	35					28					18					8		109	12	3		78		14	373
<b>Number of children with an identified disability or SEN</b>																											
0 - 4 years	50	35	55	33	10	20	9	80	30	23	28	15	19	13	3	6	9	14	4	58	17	29	6	19	49	36	670
5 - 14 years	423	271	408	191	83	206	100	452	216	272	186	184	157	106	9	39	90	84	23	368	79	79	37	128	238	192	4621
Total number of children with disabilities or SEN per ward	473	306	463	224	93	226	109	532	246	295	214	199	176	119	12	45	99	98	27	426	96	108	43	147	287	228	5291

