



2018 CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment February 2018

The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) is a statutory document that outlines how the council plans to 'secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children from birth to 14 (or up to 18 for disabled children)'.

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Section 1: Introduction	4
Section 2: Summary of findings	5
2.1 Free early education for two, three and four year olds	5
2.2 Childcare for children under two	5
Section 3: Background	7
3.1 Legal requirements – The Childcare Act 2006	7
3.2 Local authority statutory duties	7
3.3 Securing Sufficient Childcare	8
3.4 The impact of good quality early years provision.....	9
3.5 Parental choice	9
3.6 Inclusion	10
Section 4. National context - what is early childhood education and care?	11
4.1 Early education	11
4.2 Additional 15 hours free childcare for eligible working families	11
4.3 Welfare reforms	12
Section 5: Local Context	12
Section 6: Population	14
6.1 An introduction to Tower Hamlets	14
6.2 The population of Tower Hamlets	15
6.3 Population of children aged birth to four years	17
6.5 Ethnicity	18
6.6 Deprivation	20
Section 7: Sufficiency of early education and childcare for two, three and four year olds	24
7.1 Borough wide sufficiency of early education for two, three and four year olds	24
7.2 Borough wide demand and supply for early learning for two year olds (EL2) places	29
7.3 Borough wide demand for additional hours places	31
7.4 Borough wide occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018	32
7.5 Borough wide demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds.....	35
7.6 Childcare sufficiency assessment by mini-cluster	37
Section 8: Glossary	72

Section 9: Appendices	75
Appendix 1: Types of early childhood education and care	75
Appendix 2: DWP list August (EL2 potentially eligible children) 2017	78
Appendix 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015	78
Appendix 4: Tower Hamlets Children’s Centre Locality (mini-cluster) area.....	79
Appendix 5: The universal offer and its extensions.....	81
Appendix 6: Funding streams and inter-relationship of birth to five provision in Tower Hamlets	82
Section 10: References and links	83

Section 1: Introduction

This childcare sufficiency assessment report is focused on two key elements of the childcare market in LBTH:

1. The supply and demand of free early education entitlement places for children aged two, three and four;
2. The supply and demand of places for children under two.

To assess childcare demand and supply and the predicted take up of places for each of these elements, the report compares current levels of supply in LBTH with the predicted population data for the borough to identify any potential shortfall in the coming years.

This report will also provide an opportunity to analyse how the council can provide strategic support to the childcare market in order to:

- Fulfil the council's statutory duty to provide sufficient high quality childcare;
- Inform future place creation and overall infrastructure plan and create new places in identified areas to increase the accessibility of the free early education entitlement offer;
- Support settings in adapting existing business models to facilitate a more flexible offer to parents;
- Look ahead to implement recent provision of an additional 15 hours free childcare for three and four year olds for eligible working families, as prescribed in the Childcare Act 2016

Having sufficient childcare means that families are able to find childcare that meets their child's learning needs and enables parents to make real choices about work and training. In this report, we will focus on children from birth to age five including children with disabilities. Sufficiency is assessed for different age groups. In this report, we have made an assessment of sufficiency using data about the need for childcare and the amount of childcare available.

We use information about childcare sufficiency to plan our work supporting the local childcare economy and form a base plan creating additional places. Please note that the borough is divided into different areas. The most common divisions are known as "localities": north east, north west, south east and south west (NE, NW, SE and SW.) These correspond to the children's centre reach areas known as "mini-clusters." There are six children's centres in the western cluster, three in each mini cluster and six children's centres in the eastern cluster, again with three children's centres in each mini-cluster. There is a map on page 91.



Section 2: Summary of findings

Some of the key findings of the LBTH Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2017-18 are summarised below. More detailed analysis on key findings, demand and supply of childcare places for two, three and four year olds and between birth and two years can be found in borough wide childcare sufficiency assessment section on pages 28 to 76.

2.1 Free early education for two, three and four year olds

- There continues to be an increase in places available within Tower Hamlets for eligible two, three and four year olds. Early childhood education and care places are provided by private, voluntary and independent organisations and by all types of school;
- There is an estimated population increase of 1,400 for birth to four year olds between 2017 and 2021/2022, mainly in the east side of the borough. The east side of the borough already has a higher birth to four population than the west and there is more demand than supply in this area;
- The wards that will see the highest increase in the birth to four population are; Lansbury (+300), Canary Wharf, (+200) and Blackwall and Cubitt Town (+700). However this estimate is subject to change after Brexit is fully completed. The wards where population growth for children is predicted are in the financial district and surrounding areas;
- Two year olds:
 - The number of children eligible for early learning for two year olds is decreasing year on year. There have been around 399 less eligible children in the borough in 2018 compared to 2015. This may be due to the introduction of Universal Credit. This is a low income benefit. Increased income as a result of local employment initiatives and more effective benefits advice may also contribute to this reduction in eligibility;
 - There is an identified need to develop more EL2 places across the borough generally, with the exception of Stepney Green and Limehouse wards. No capital funding is available for this from the council. There are also specifically identified areas where new EL2 places are needed which include: Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St Dunstan's and Bow West. To achieve this, further funding will be required;
- Three and four year olds:
 - The highest areas of demand for the universal free entitlement for three and four year olds are in the east of the borough with more than 2,000 three and four year olds living in each of the two mini-cluster areas. In Bow East, Bow West, Bromley South (all in the north east), Poplar and Island Gardens less than half of the resident three and four year olds are able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their families want this. Please note that all nursery classes, whether in the 65 primary schools, or six maintained nursery schools are funded by this childcare entitlement;
 - There is a need to develop more provision to allow three and four year olds to access the universal free entitlement, most specifically in the north east of the borough and potentially in some areas of the south east;
- The additional 15 hours for working parents of three and four year olds:
 - Like other boroughs, LBTH is still developing this entitlement, introduced in September 2017. LBTH is encouraging eligible parents to take up these places;
 - In the Autumn Term 2017 a total of 586 eligibility codes were validated out of an estimated total of 1,018 eligible children. This represents 58% of the children eligible for an additional hours place;
 - It is anticipated that as the additional hours initiative becomes more established and understood by local families, more families will choose to return work once the child turns three. Demand for places will grow over time.

2.2 Childcare for children under two

- The highest estimated demand for childcare between birth and two years old is the south east mini-cluster. The Poplar and Limehouse Wards (both in the south east mini-cluster area and bordering each other) have the lowest levels of estimated demand for childcare places for children birth to two years old. There is a significantly higher number of available childcare places for birth to two year olds in the south east mini-cluster, as this is the area surrounding Canary Wharf;
- Generally take-up of provision birth to two is relatively high, based on reported occupancy rates, with three out of the four mini-cluster areas having an occupancy rate of 80% or higher. No government entitlements are available for this age group. All places are paid for by parents. Demand depends on family income and employment;

- The south west mini-cluster area has an overall occupancy rate of only 66% with more than half of its total places for birth to two year olds in the Whitechapel Ward;
- The market for childcare places for birth to two year olds has a tendency to look after itself, because of the nature of the market – independent of the influence of government entitlements. The impact of cross-borough use of childcare places is difficult to quantify; as a result it is felt that at this stage there isn't a significant need to increase provision for birth to two year olds. Good childcare is extremely expensive for three and four year olds. It is even more expensive for birth to two year olds. It may make economic sense to intervene in this area to implement economic development policies, but the capital and revenue costs will be high for the council.

Section 3: Background

3.1 Legal requirements – The Childcare Act 2006

Early childhood care and education must be provided in line with the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (available [here](#).) This applies to children from birth to the end of the Reception Year and covers the statutory curriculum and its assessment. Early childhood care and education is a statutory service, but attendance by children birth to five at any early childhood education and care setting is voluntary. There is no requirement to attend school until the term after a child's fifth birthday. Settings delivering the Early Years Foundation Stage may be private, voluntary or independent organisations or maintained schools of various types. All this varied provision is funded either by government entitlements or by parents. Attendance at a setting is the choice of the parent.

3.2 Local authority statutory duties

The Childcare Act 2006 specifically requires the following actions and measures which formalise the strategic role local authority play through a set of duties. The local authority is required by government to support (not directly provide) the following:

- Early education places for two, three and four year olds including
 - Eligibility;
 - Flexibility;
 - Quality;
- Distributing the funding for early education places;
- Working in partnership with all early childhood education and care settings;
- Securing sufficient childcare so far as is practicable in a free market;
- Providing information to parents;
- Providing information to early childhood education and care providers.

The key sections of the Act that need to be considered when looking at the supply of sufficient childcare are as follows:

Section 6 - Duty to secure sufficient childcare provision for working parents

An English local authority must secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area who require childcare in order to enable them (a) to take up, or remain in, work, or (b) to undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

Section 7 – Duty to secure prescribed early years provision free of charge

An English local authority must secure that early years provision of a prescribed description is available free of charge for such periods as may be prescribed for each young child in their area who (a) has attained such age as may be prescribed, but (b) is under compulsory school age.

Section 10 – Duty to assess childcare provision

- 1) An English local authority must prepare assessments of the sufficiency of the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) in their area ("childcare assessments");
- (2) The first childcare assessment must be prepared before the end of the period of one year beginning with the commencement of this section;
- (3) Subsequent childcare assessments must be prepared at intervals not exceeding three years;
- (4) The authority must keep a childcare assessment prepared by them under review until the childcare assessment is superseded by a further childcare assessment

Section 12 – Duty to provide information, advice and assistance

- 1) An English local authority must establish and maintain a service providing information, advice and assistance in accordance with this section.
- 2) The service must provide to parents or prospective parents information which is of a prescribed description and relates to any of the following - (a) the provision of childcare in the area of the local authority; (b) any other services or facilities, or any publications, which may be of benefit to parents or prospective parents in their area; (c) any other services or facilities, or any publications, which may be of benefit to children or young persons in their area.

Note: in LBTH the above duty is fulfilled by the Family Information Service. The FIS is not part of the IEYS.

Duty to secure an additional 15 hours free childcare available for working parents

- (1) The Secretary of State must secure that childcare is available free of charge for qualifying children of working parents for, or for a period equivalent to, 30 hours in each of 38 weeks in any year.

The above legal duties are met by this local authority through the Integrated Early Years' Service (IEYS). The service was established in May 2017. Duties are delivered through early childhood education and care places, in a range of settings including children's centres.

The council's duties around inclusion are detailed in the following legislation:

- Children and Families Act 2014 (available [here](#));
- Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years 2014 (available [here](#));
- Equality Act 2010 (available [here](#)).

The Integrated Early Years Service's Inclusion Team is responsible for fulfilling above statutory responsibilities. There are additional legal duties relating to the moderation of the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) and the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), which are also carried out by the IEYS.

Statutory duties in relation to children's centres

The council's statutory duties relating to children's centres are as follows under the Children Act 2006:

Section 1: Duty on local authorities to improve the well-being of young children in their area and reduce inequalities between them;

Section 3: Duty on local authorities to make arrangements to secure that early childhood services in their area are provided in an integrated manner in order to facilitate access and maximise the benefits of those services to young children and their parents.

Section 4: Duty on commissioners of local health services and Jobcentre Plus (as 'relevant partners') to work together with local authorities in their arrangements for improving the well-being of young children and securing integrated early childhood services

Section 5A: Arrangements to be made by local authorities so that there are sufficient children's centres, so far as reasonably practicable, to meet local need. This section defines what a Sure Start children's centre is and what arrangements and services constitute a children's centre;

Section 5C: Duty on local authorities to ensure each children's centre is within the remit of an advisory board, its make up and purpose;

Section 5D: Duty on local authorities to ensure there is consultation before any significant changes are made to children's centre provision in their area;

Section 5E: Duty on local authorities, local commissioners of health services and Jobcentre Plus to consider whether the early childhood services they provide should be provided through children's centres in the area;

Section 98C (Part 3A of the Act): Duties on local authorities after receiving a report from Ofsted following the inspection of a children's centre. This includes preparing and publishing a written statement (an Action Plan) setting out the action to be taken in response to the report.

3.3 Securing Sufficient Childcare

The Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance (2014) published by the Department for Education details the duties of English local authorities under sections 6, 7, 11 and 13 of the Childcare Act 2006. To secure sufficient childcare places, local authorities **are required** by legislation to:

B1 Secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged birth to 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; and
- the quality and capacity of childcare providers, including their funding, staff, premises, experience and expertise

B.4 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.

3.4 The impact of good quality early years provision

Good early years provision has a life-long positive impact on children from disadvantage background.

“...few children from low socio-economic status (SES) families had the combined benefit of highly favourable early years HLE and excellent pre-school education. However, the relatively frequent occurrence of medium or high early years HLE with good pre-school experiences among the children “succeeding against the odds”, underlines the significance of this combination of experiences early on in children’s learning life-course.”

Source: Performing against the odds: developmental trajectories of children in the Effective Pre-school Primary and Secondary Education (EPPSE) 3-16 study, page 11

Tower Hamlets has invested in early years because good early years care and education helps children overcome the barriers to achievement caused by living in disadvantage. These benefits continue until after GCSEs as described in the national DFE funded EPPSE research.

What emerges strongly from national and international research into children and young people’s educational success is that there is no “one-size fits all” solution to early childhood education and care, that there are extreme variations in both the types of childcare required by individual families and the type of solutions that they opt for, and that whatever is offered must be of high quality to make the difference needed by children born into disadvantage.

3.5 Parental choice

Many factors contribute to the decisions parents make for their children, including:

- Family income;
- Housing;
- The interplay of benefits and work;
- The proximity of the setting to the parents’ home or work, or a family member’s home;
- Whether they prefer the carer to work in or outside of their own home.

Affordability is obviously an important issue when considering childcare options, and this can determine how many days a parent is able to work, the type of childcare they use, and if they also use a mixture of formal and informal arrangements (e.g. a mixture of nursery sessions and family care). The free entitlements will also determine the training patterns for parents who need to gain qualifications before entering the workplace.

Cultural factors may affect a parent’s decision to use formal or informal childcare options, as there may be an expectation that children are cared for at home by the mother rather than attending childcare. There may also be reluctance to place children in the care of someone outside the immediate family.

Many parents will look at Ofsted ratings when choosing settings. Some may prefer to choose a setting based on its size, the number of children attending, the facilities available, or sometimes through their own personal links to staff or children (e.g. having friends or relative who work within or attend a setting may help a child settle). Some families may opt to choose childcare simply because it fits in best with their working hours, and the availability of places or hours offered by a setting can be a deciding factor in the take up of a place. Some families will prefer to use childcare that is attached to their child’s school for reasons of familiarity or convenience, but others may prefer that the child has the opportunity to attend a different environment like a child-minder or after school club that is run at a venue separate from their school.

3.6 Inclusion

Tower Hamlets is an inclusive borough, and all childcare providers in the borough welcome children with disabilities and additional needs into mainstream settings. Support for children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) is provided initially by the IEYS Inclusion team for children attending childcare. SEND funds for children in school, age three to five, were delegated to schools in 2011 by the council.

The number of children with disabilities is rising and children's needs are becoming more complex, as seen by the cases which come before the council's Social Inclusion Panel. Combined with the two year old offer, this is creating a significant demand issue for the council as well as a cost issue, given the higher cost levels of childcare and education provision for this group. This is due to government requirements around adult to child ratios for younger children.

The new early learning for 2 year olds (EL2) agenda means that more two year olds from disadvantaged backgrounds are now eligible for funding to access mainstream provision, so settings have seen an increase in more vulnerable children attending. The increase in children from disadvantaged backgrounds has led to an increased need for support from the area inclusion co-ordinators, who have seen a 180% increase in demand for their services in recent years. There is further information on this area in section 7.8, pages 80-81.



Section 4. National context - what is early childhood education and care?

4.1 Early education

All three and four year olds are entitled to 570 hours of free early education per year. This is often delivered as 15 hours per week for 38 weeks, as a term time only offer. Some settings provide a stretched offer, whereby the 570 hours are offered across the whole year. This offer is often preferred by working parents, but if spread over more than 38 weeks, their weekly entitlement is necessarily fewer hours. Children become eligible for a free education place from the September, January or April following their third birthday. They cannot receive this funding during the term when they become three.

Children remain eligible until they reach compulsory school age: the term following their fifth birthday. In practice most children start school before this, in the September following their fourth birthday when they enter Reception.

Free early education for economically disadvantaged 2 year olds was first piloted in 2009. It is generally known as early learning for two year olds (EL2). Despite the name, it applies to eligible children from the term after they become two until the term in which they become three. The offer aims to improve disadvantaged children's social and cognitive outcomes so that by the age of five they are as ready as their more advantaged peers to start and fully benefit from school. The programme aims to provide good quality early education and care combined with support for parents, for example, to improve their confidence in supporting their children's learning and to deal with other challenges in their lives, such as health problems and family difficulties.

Free early education places are available at a range of early years settings, including school nursery classes, day nurseries, pre-schools and registered childminders.

The government has published a range of consultations and studies relating to, or including the free early education entitlement. These include:

- *More affordable childcare* (available [here](#));
- *More great childcare - raising quality and giving parents more choice* (available [here](#));
- *Free early education for disadvantaged 2 year olds: an implementation study for local authorities and providers* (available [here](#));
- *Exploring the flexibility of the free entitlement to early education: research among parents* (available [here](#)).

To extend early education to those who need it most, and to give parents greater choice of childcare, the government have:

- Extended early learning places to around 40% of all two year olds (from September 2014);
- Helped parents to arrange more informal childcare by allowing them to pay a neighbour or relative not registered with Ofsted for up to 3 hours of childcare a day;
- Introduced new childminder agencies that will provide rigorous training and match childminders with parents. This has been difficult for independent commercial organisations to achieve in LBTH due to local economic circumstances;
- Encouraged more schools to offer nursery provision and extend provision from 8.00am to 6.00pm;
- Helped schools to offer affordable after school and holiday care, either alone or working with private or voluntary providers;
- Changed regulations to allow primary schools to extend provision to two year olds without the need for additional registration (from September 2015). Note that the higher adult to child ratios for this age group (1:4) must be observed by schools and will be checked by Ofsted during inspection.

4.2 Additional 15 hours free childcare for eligible working families

In March 2016 legislation was introduced to provide an additional 15 hours of free childcare to three and four year olds of eligible working parents. Piloting of the extension to free early education had taken place within 8 local authorities, known as 'Early Implementers' from September 2016. A further 25 authorities were 'Early Innovators' including Tower Hamlets with a focus on a particular areas of importance such as special educational needs and disability, flexibility, availability of places, and making work pay.

Tower Hamlets took part in the early roll out from April 2017-July 2017. 374 children took part from 44 different settings including the six maintained nursery schools. Roll-out of the scheme began nationwide September 2017. To support the

sufficiency of the additional 15 hours the DfE will be allocating £40 million in capital funding. At present in LBTH we find that parents already in work welcome this additional benefit as it reduces their financial commitments. It has not yet however resulted in enabling parents to enter training or start work. The report contains an analysis of places for the additional 15 hours (section 7 pages 28-76). The assessment is not conclusive as there is limited information provided by national government at this stage and we have only completed the first term of the national roll out at the time of writing. However we will continue to evaluate the need for further data and will publish a specific additional 15 hours addendum to this report should it be required prior to the next review of early education and childcare provision in Tower Hamlets in 2019. Appendix 4 provides an overview of the entitlements, both local and national.

4.3 Welfare reforms

To help parents with the costs of childcare, the government has:

- Provided £50 million extra funding in 2015 to 2016 to nurseries, schools and other providers of government-funded early education to support disadvantaged three and four year olds through the Early Years Pupil Premium;
- Increased the support available to lower-income families, as part of Universal Credit.
- Introduced a new tax-free childcare scheme to support working families, worth up to £2,000 per child each year. This scheme was launched in early 2017 and rolled out to all families by the end of 2017

Early childcare and education can be either home-based, for example with registered childminders and nannies, or group-based e.g. primary schools, nursery schools, daycare nurseries and pre-schools, children's centres or out-of-school clubs. The individuals, groups and organisations providing early childcare and education can be private businesses, charities or schools – or a mixture, with different organisations working together. Generically, these organisations and groups are called early childhood education and care settings. All must adhere to the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Statutory Framework. The council, through the Integrated Early Years Service must ensure that quality in early years settings is at the level required by law. Judgements about quality are made by Ofsted. Closure decisions resulting from inspection outcomes are also made by Ofsted in the form of suspension of registration.

Tower Hamlets is unusual because the LA part funds children attending primary school nursery classes from the term after their third birthday. This is known as the "LA top-up". It covers children with medical and social needs attending primary school nursery classes and maintained nursery schools. There are strict criteria (admissions prospectus available [here](#)). With the changes to early years funding introduced by government in 2017, the funding that allowed this support has been removed from LBTH. The council has agreed a transitional plan supporting 80%, then 60% and then 40% of children in school nursery classes. This LA top-up funding will cease from April 2019. This decision was made by the DfE after strong representations from the council. Parents can contact the Family Information Service for the information and advice they may need in relation to choosing childcare.

Section 5: Local Context

The 2016 – 19 Children and Young Families Plan sets out how local services will support children and families in Tower Hamlets over the next three years. The key priorities of the Tower Hamlets Children and Families Plan are:

1. Reaching potential;
2. Living well;
3. Playing a part and freedoms;
4. Free from harm.

The Children and Families Plan does not exist in isolation. It is part of a series of key strategies in the borough which set out how local services will support and improve the lives of local residents. Sitting above this collection of strategic plans is the over-arching 2015 Tower Hamlets Community Plan. The Community Plan is based around four key themes:

1. A great place to live;
2. A fair and prosperous community;
3. A safe and cohesive community;
4. A healthy and supportive community.

In addition, the Community Plan contains four cross-cutting priorities:

1. Empowering residents and building resilience;
2. Promoting healthier lives;
3. Increasing employment;
4. Responding to population growth.

The Tower Hamlets CYFP continues to be used as an effective tool to ensure that high quality and flexible early childhood education and care provision remains a priority in Tower Hamlets.

Sources: Tower Hamlets Community Plan 2015 <https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Adult-care-services/Community-Plan-2015-Final-Cabinet.pdf>

Tower Hamlets Children and Families Plan 2016 -19

http://towernet/document_library/adult_care_services/quality_and_performance/quality_and_involvement/TH_Childrens_Infographic_FINAL.pdf



Section 6: Population

6.1 An introduction to Tower Hamlets

A fast growing population

Tower Hamlets has experienced the fastest growing population in the country in recent years, growing almost 30% between the 2001 and 2011 Census. This growth has continued, with the population rising from 254,000 in 2011 to 272,000 in 2013, and projected to rise to 320,000 by 2022 and to over 350,000 by 2033.

Figure 1: The location of Tower Hamlets within London



Tower Hamlets is made up of 20 individual wards, split into 4 geographical localities (children's centre mini-clusters).

Figure 2: Wards in Tower Hamlets



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Mini-clusters and wards

Table 1: Mini clusters (localities) and wards (new ward boundaries)

<i>North west mini-cluster</i>	Bethnal Green
	Weavers
	Spitalfields and Banglatown
	St Peter's
<i>South west mini-cluster</i>	Shadwell
	St Katharine's and Wapping
	Stepney Green
	St Dunstan's
	Whitechapel
<i>North east mini-cluster</i>	Bow East
	Bow West
	Bromley North
	Bromley South
	Mile End
<i>South east mini-cluster</i>	Lansbury
	Poplar
	Limehouse
	Canary Wharf
	Island Gardens
	Blackwall and Cubitt Town

6.2 The population of Tower Hamlets

We have used the population figures from the ONS 2015 mid-year estimate in order to obtain population figures at the current ward level (provided by DFE, December 2017). Based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015 census the estimated population of Tower Hamlets for 2017 is 295,236.

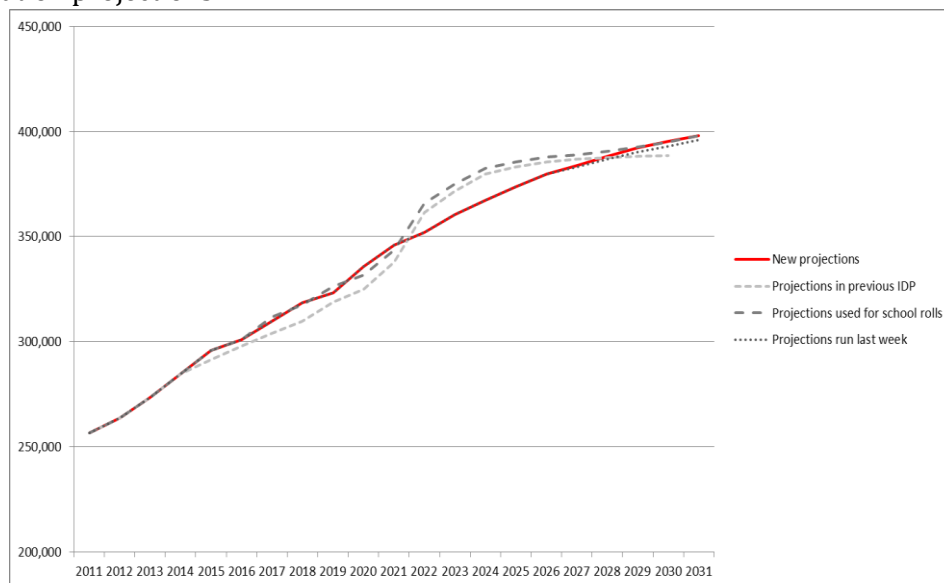
The borough's population has doubled in the past thirty years, making Tower Hamlets the fastest growing local authority in the UK. Tower Hamlets is ranked 11th most populous out of the 33 local authority areas in London (32 LAs and the City of London). The borough previously ranked as the 14th largest London borough in mid-2015 Tower Hamlets is now the second most densely populated local authority in the country, next to Islington.

In addition, Tower Hamlets has high levels of population mobility. The population turnover rate for Tower Hamlets between June 2015 and June 2016 was 216 per 1,000 of the population. Population turnover comes mostly from internal migration flows, which account for 72% of all flows. Population turnover in Tower Hamlets ranks as the 11th highest out of 391 local authority areas in the UK.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

Figure 3: Population projections

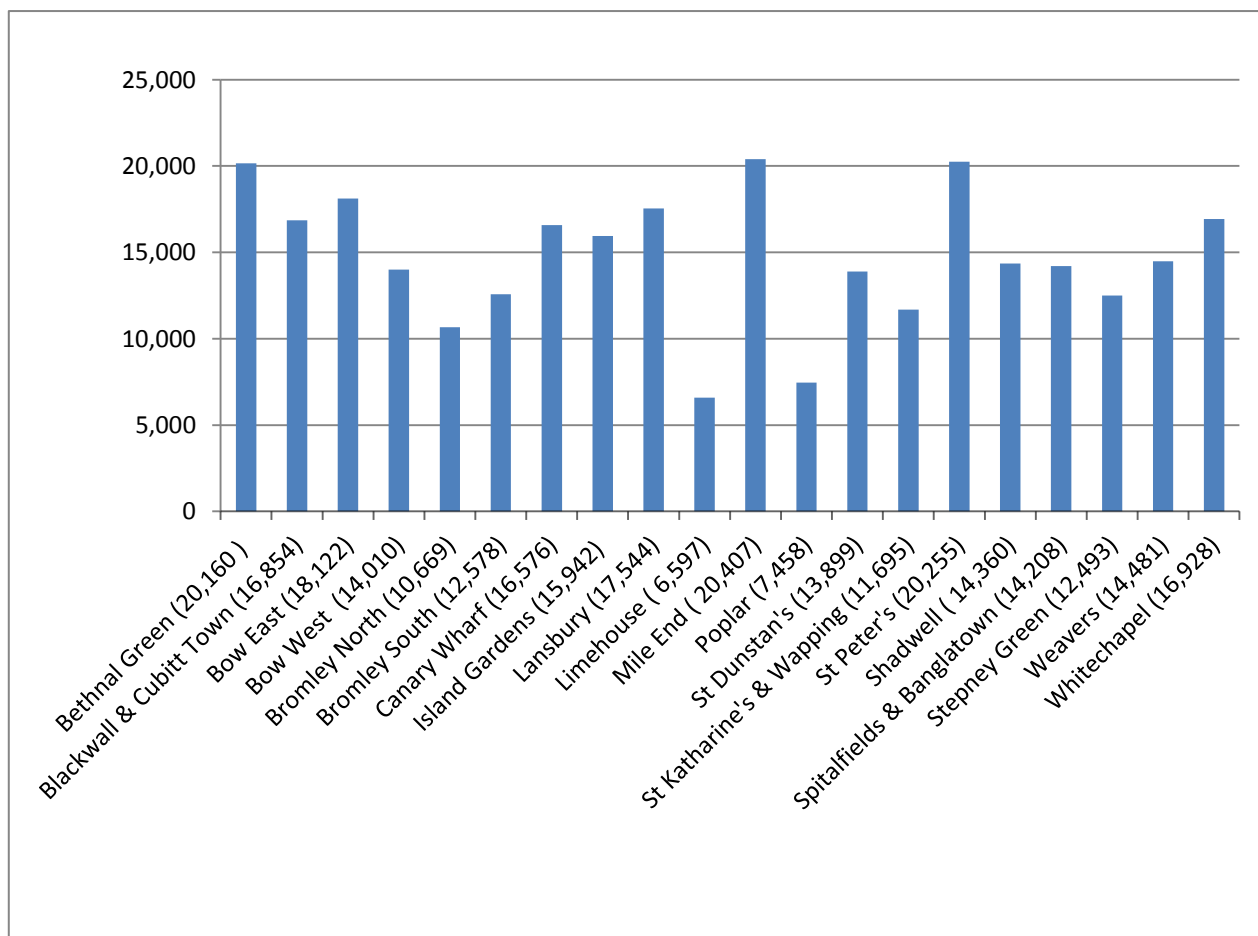


Source: Mid-2016 Population estimates for Tower Hamlets

https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Borough_statistics/Population/Mid_2016_Population_Estimates_for_Tower_Hamlets.pdf

Figure 4: Total population estimates by ward 2017

Total: 295,236 (ONS 2015 mid - year estimate)



Source: ONS 2015 estimates, provided by DfE via Childcare Works Dec 2017

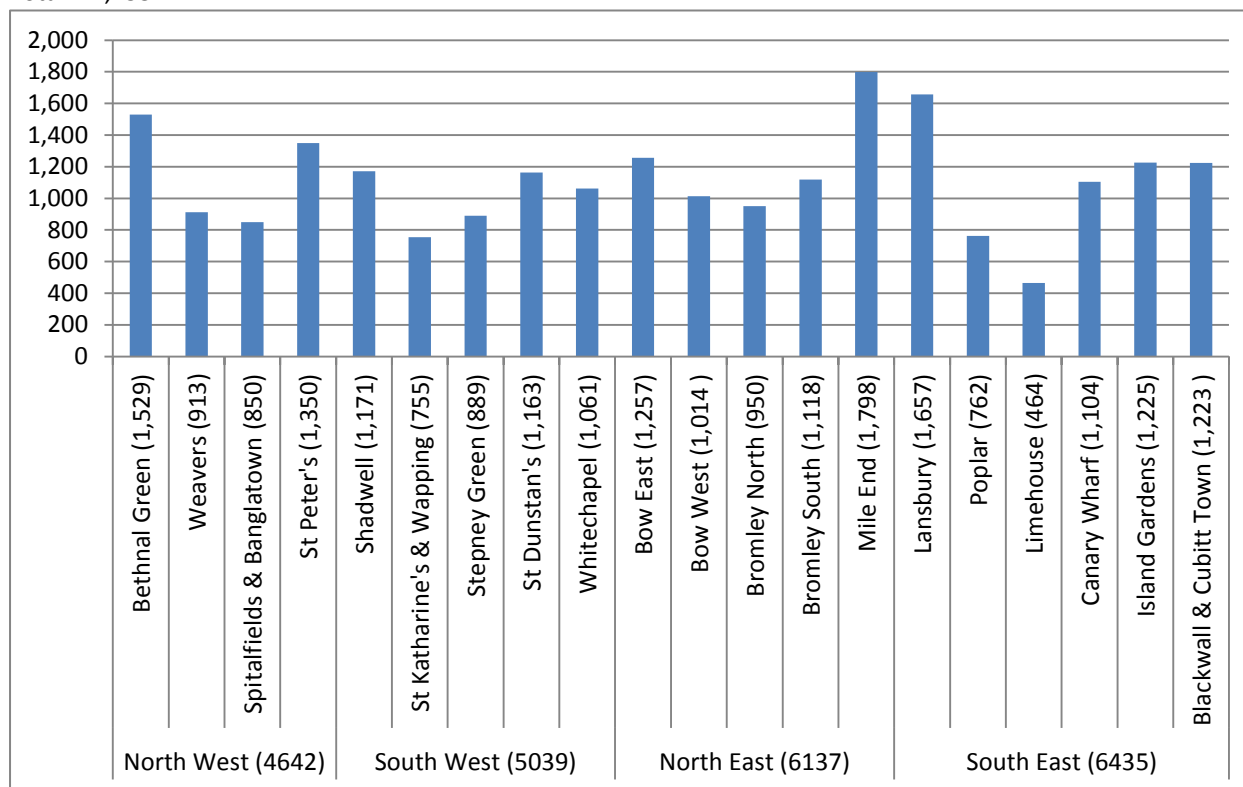
6.3 Population of children aged birth to four years

The graph below shows the breakdown of population birth to four years old across the borough, grouped by mini cluster. The total population estimate for this age group is 22,253 in 2017, based on the ONS 2015 estimates.

The wards of Mile End and Lansbury have the highest number of children birth to four years old. Limehouse and Poplar have the lowest numbers of these children.

Figure 5: Total birth to four year olds population 2017 by ward, grouped by mini cluster

Total: 22,253



6.4 Projected additional population birth to four by ward

The chart below shows the predicted population increase of birth to four year olds old by ward from 2016/7 to 2021/22. North west, which includes the wards of Bethnal Green, Weavers, Spitalfields and Banglatown and St Peters will have a zero increase. South west, which includes the wards of Shadwell, St Katherine's and Wapping, Stepney Green, St Dunstans' and Whitechapel will have a decrease in population by 100. South east, which consists of Lansbury, Poplar, Limehouse, Canary Wharf, Island Gardens and Blackwall and Cubit Town will have a projected increase of 1,300.

Table 2: Additional population birth to four

Additional population birth to four by ward, 2016/17 to 2021/22 (based on the new Ward boundary)		
North west mini-cluster	Bethnal Green	0
	Weavers	0
	Spitalfields and Banglatown	100
	St Peter's	-100
South west mini-cluster	Shadwell	-100

	St Katharine's and Wapping	-100
	Stepney Green	0
	St Dunstan's	-100
	Whitechapel	200
<i>North east mini-cluster</i>	Bow East	100
	Bow West	-100
	Bromley North	100
	Bromley South	100
	Mile End	0
<i>South east mini-cluster</i>	Lansbury	300
	Poplar	100
	Limehouse	0
	Canary Wharf	200
	Island Gardens	0
	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	700
<i>All wards</i>	Tower Hamlets	1,400

The wards names are based on the new wards.

Source: GLA 2015-based BPO projections using Local Plan & LLDC development trajectories (produced September 2017), based on new wards.

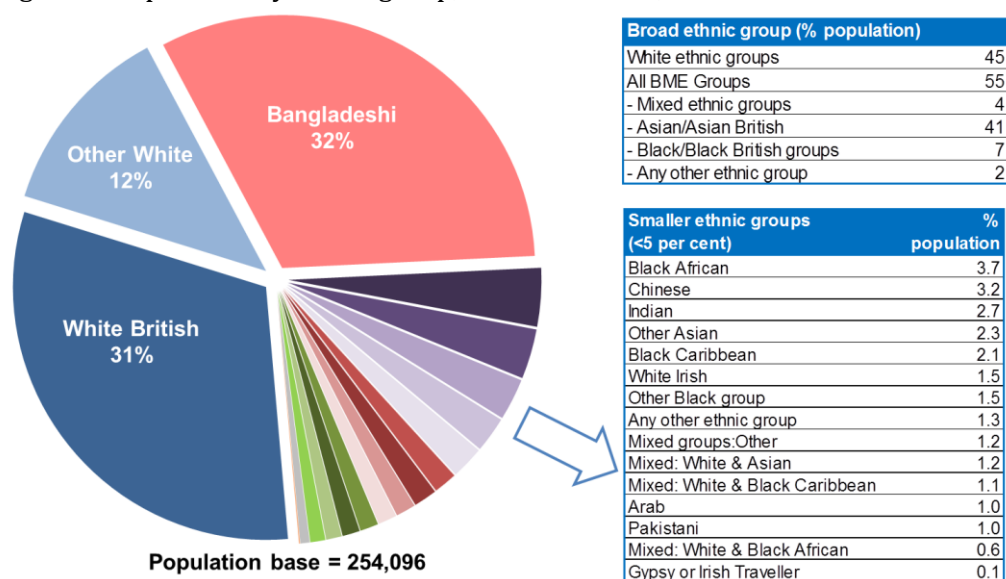
Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 as per ONS convention. Rounded figures do not sum to total

6.5 Ethnicity

The identification of the ethnic and community makeup of the borough is crucial when assessing childcare needs in relation to the use of formal and informal childcare. The preference for different types of childcare differs greatly between different communities, for example some are more likely take up support from their extended families rather than choosing more formal childcare.

The extracts below are taken from *Research Briefing 2013 01 February 2013, Ethnicity in Tower Hamlets Analysis of 2011 Census data* which was published in 2013 based on the 2011 census data.

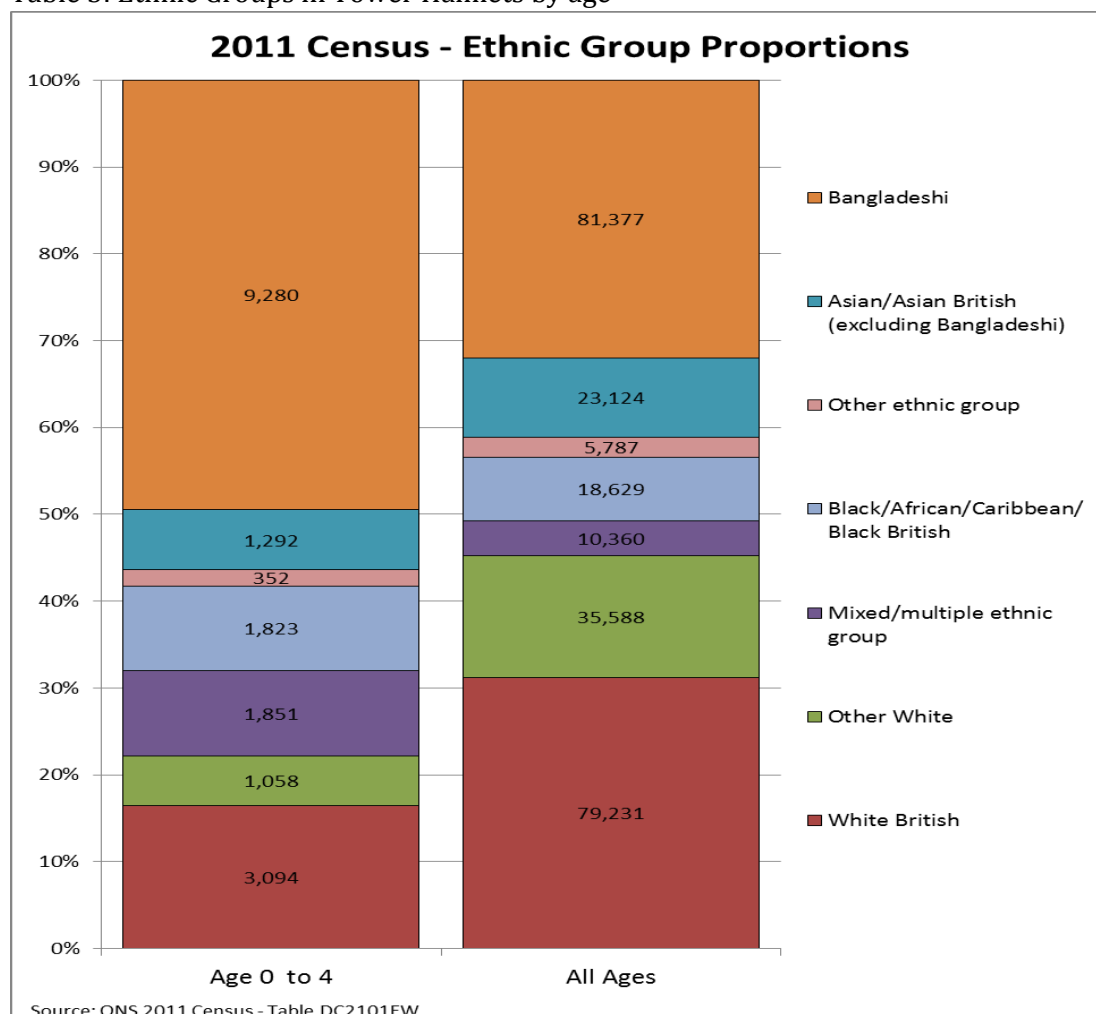
Figure 6: Population by ethnic group, Tower Hamlets, 2011 Census



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (KS201EW)

Source: **Research Briefing 2013-01** February 2013, *Ethnicity in Tower Hamlets Analysis of 2011 Census data*

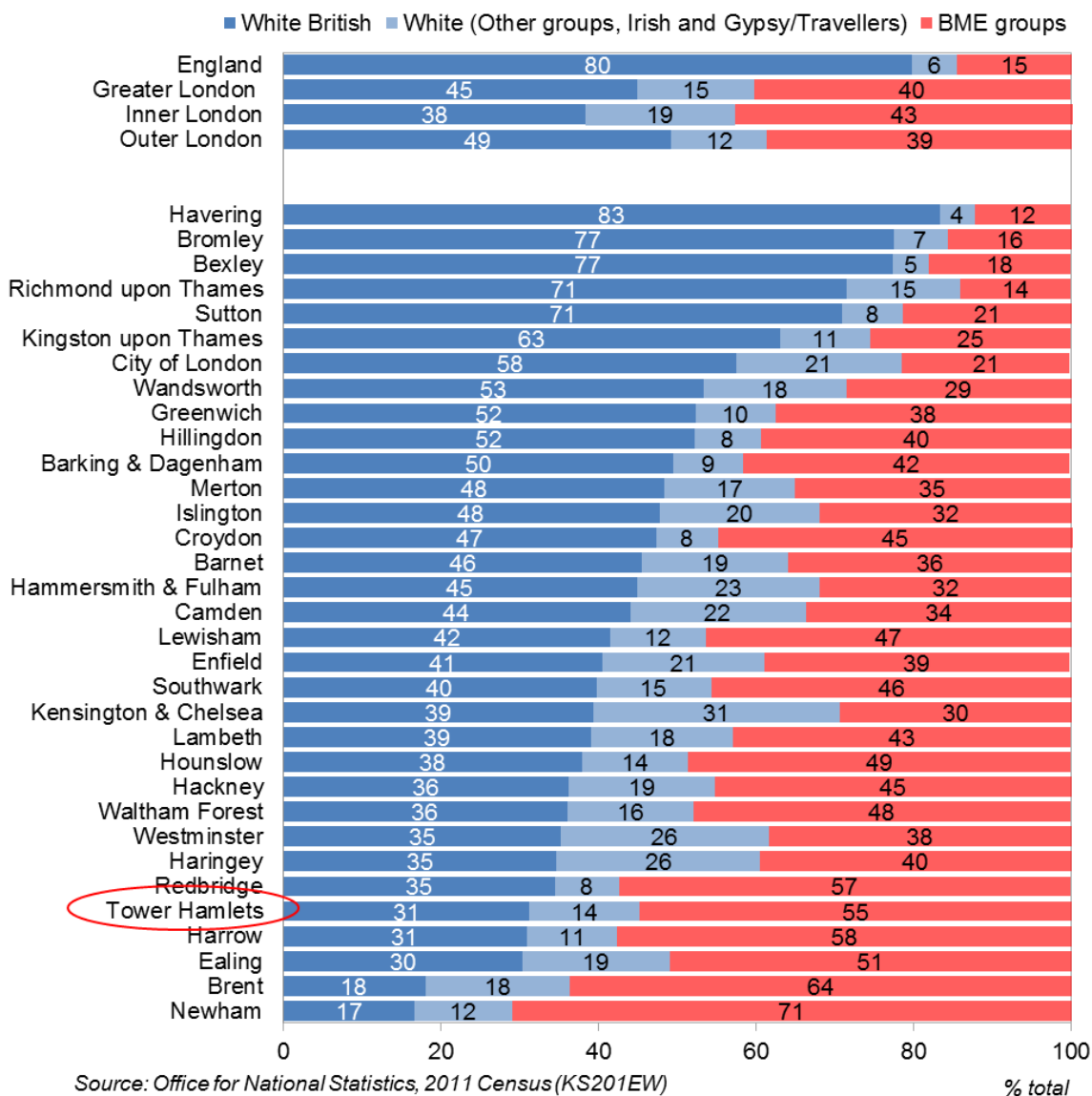
Table 3: Ethnic Groups in Tower Hamlets by age



The key findings of the data are as follows:

- The borough's two largest single ethnic groups are the Bangladeshi and the white British populations who each comprise just under one third of residents (32 and 31 per cent respectively);
- The borough's Bangladeshi population makes up almost one third (32 per cent) of the population – far larger than proportion across London (3 per cent) or England (< 1 per cent). Tower Hamlets is unusual in its large concentration of Bangladeshi residents and has by far the largest Bangladeshi population in England, in terms of both numbers and as a proportion of the population. The figure is even higher for the birth to four year old population (49%);
- The other white group is the third largest group comprising 12 per cent of the population. Considered together, people from these three ethnic groups make up around three-quarters of the Tower Hamlets population;
- The remaining quarter of residents belong to 15 different ethnic groups, which are smaller in size;
- Tower Hamlets has a high black minority ethnic (BME) population, in total 55% . This is the fifth highest in London.

Figure 7: Composition of population by ethnicity, London Boroughs, 2011



6.6 Deprivation

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the proportion of all children from birth to age 15 who live in income deprived families. Income deprived families are defined as families who receive certain means tested benefits or tax credits and have incomes below the national poverty line (60 per cent of the national median income). The following map is taken from the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and shows the distribution of deprivation across Tower Hamlets. The most recent employment rate figure in Tower Hamlets is 64.1% (2016 -17, NOMIS <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>)

The key findings of the data are as follows:

In 2015, 39% of children in Tower Hamlets live in income deprived families, the highest rate in England.

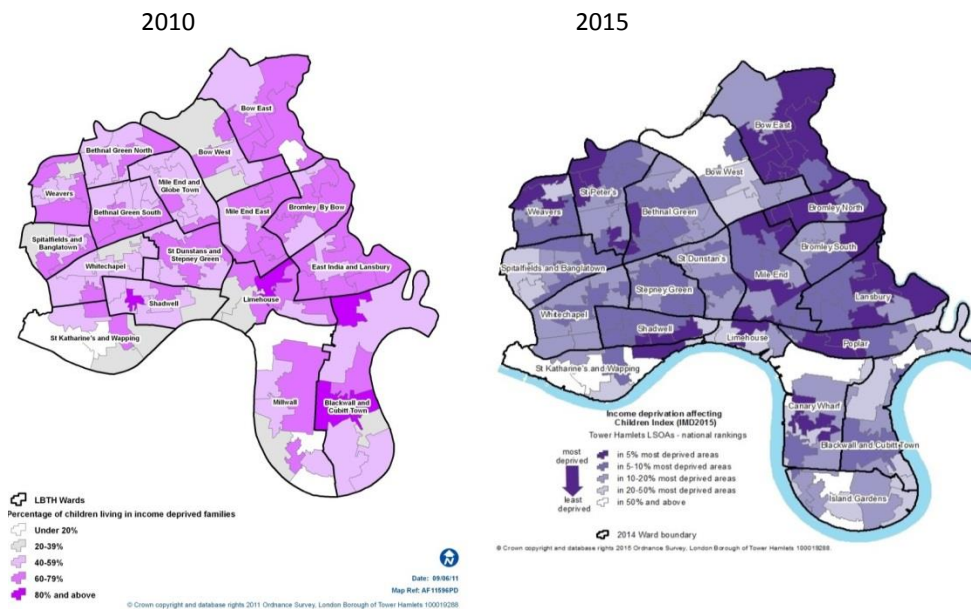
- The borough rate is almost double the England rate (20%) and well above London average (24%);
- The majority of borough's wards are in the most deprived 10% of wards in England on these measures. All wards have deprivation stats above the England average;
- Bow East is the most deprived neighbourhood in Tower Hamlets in terms of IDACI. 47.3% of children are income deprived in this ward;
- Some parts of Blackwall and Cubitt Town used to be the most deprived part of the borough. However an improvement was seen in 2015;
- The least deprived ward is St Catherine's and Wapping, 23.5% of children in the ward are income deprived.

Summary extracted from *Deprivation in Tower Hamlets, Analysis of the 2015 Indices of Deprivation*

https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Borough_statistics/Income_poverty_and_welfare/Indices_of_Deprivation_Low_resolution.pdf

The map below compares the change in IDACI across in Tower Hamlets between 2010 and 2015.

Figure 8: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index



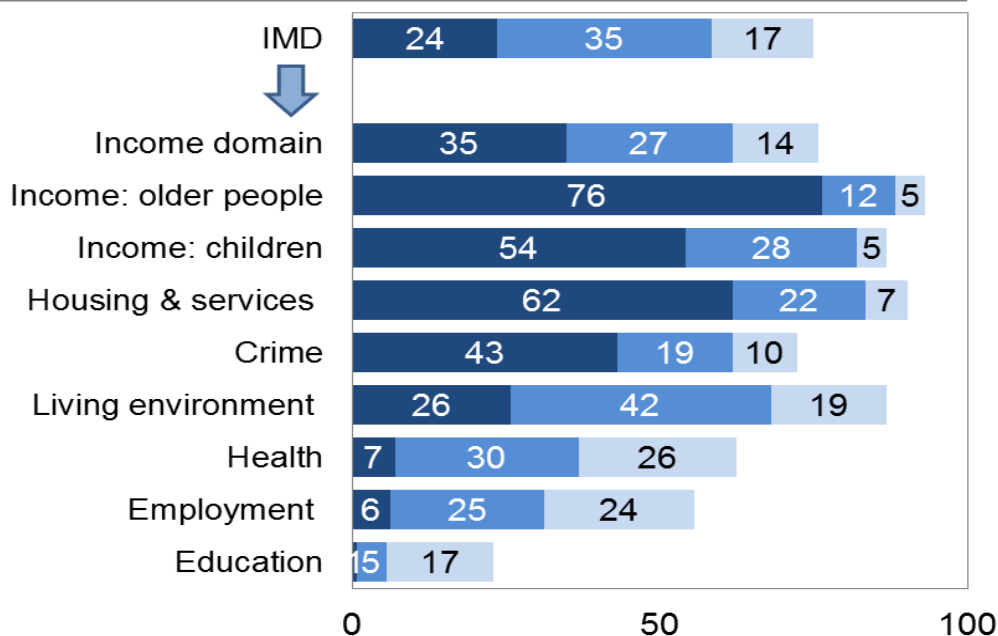
Source: London Borough of Tower Hamlets, www.towerhamlets.gov.uk

On the *average* IMD score measure – which reflects the average level of deprivation across all LSOAs in an area – Tower Hamlets is the 10th most deprived area in England out of 326 local authority areas. This is a slight improvement since the 2010 IMD which ranked Tower Hamlets as 7th most deprived on this measure.

Figure 9: Proportion of deprived areas by domain

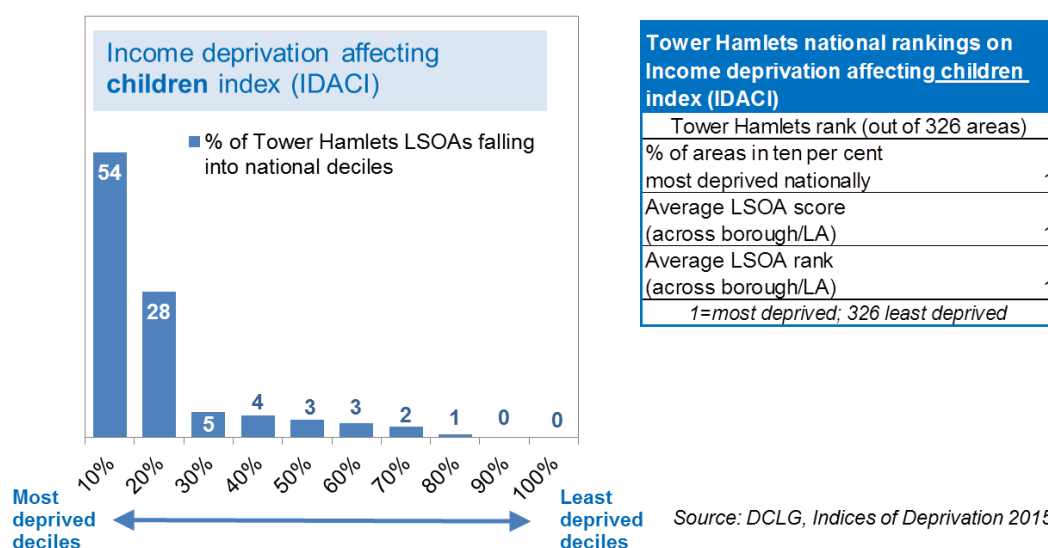
Proportion of deprived areas in Tower Hamlets by domains (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

% of Tower Hamlets LSOAs in the most deprived LSOAs nationally:
 ■ In most deprived 10% ■ Most deprived 10-20% ■ Most deprived 20-30%



Source: DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Figure 10: Percentage of Tower Hamlets LSOAs by national deciles: Income deprivation affecting children index (ID2015)



Tower Hamlets national rankings on Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

Tower Hamlets rank (out of 326 areas)	
% of areas in ten per cent most deprived nationally	1
Average LSOA score (across borough/LA)	1
Average LSOA rank (across borough/LA)	1
1=most deprived; 326 least deprived	

Source: DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Table 4: Employment and unemployment (July 2016 – June 2017)

Labour market profile	Tower Hamlets (numbers)	Tower Hamlets (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active†	164,900	72.0	78.1	78.0
In employment†	147,000	64.1	73.7	74.4
Employees†	126,700	55.6	59.8	63.4
Self employed†	19,900	8.4	13.6	10.6
Unemployed (model-based)§	13,200	8.2	5.5	4.6

Source: NOMIS, official labour market statistics, labour market profile – Tower Hamlets 2017 <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

The table above shows a labour market profile of Tower Hamlets, London and the national. Tower Hamlets has a lower employment rate compared to London and national averages.

Section 7: Sufficiency of early education and childcare for two, three and four year olds

Table 5: Provision in Tower Hamlets (July 2017)

Source: Family Information Service

Setting Type	No. of Settings
Full daycare (including three LA run daycare settings)	50
Childminders	112
Pre School Playgroups	30
Primary Schools (including 6 maintained nursery schools)	74

In total there are 194 early years providers within the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector and 74 primary schools (including six maintained nursery schools). 71 schools have nursery class provision, three do not.

7.1 Borough wide sufficiency of early education for two, three and four year olds

The table below shows the number of settings that are offering two, three and four year old free early education entitlement places in the borough by ward and by children's centre mini-cluster. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

Table 6: Number of settings offering the free early education entitlement

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
North West						
Weavers	2	1	0	0	5	8
St Peter's	5	1	1	0	6	13
Bethnal Green	1	1	3	1	5	11
Spitalfields & Banglatown	2	3	0	0	5	10
North West Mini-Cluster Total	10	6	4	1	21	42
South West						
Whitechapel	4	3	0	1	5	13
St Katharine's & Wapping	3	1	1	1	2	8
Shadwell	1	1	0	0	3	5
Stepney Green	2	1	1	2	4	10
St Dunstan's	1	0	0	0	7	8
South West Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	11	6	2	4	21	44
North East						
Bow East	2	2	2	0	1	7
Bow West	3	0	0	0	5	8

Mile End	1	5	3	0	6	15
Bromley North	2	0	2	0	3	7
Bromley South	0	1	0	0	2	3
North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	8	8	7	0	17	40
South East						
Lansbury	0	5	3	0	6	14
Poplar	1	1	2	0	2	6
Limehouse	1	2	0	0	1	4
Canary Wharf	6	1	0	1	2	10
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	5	1	4	0	1	11
Island Gardens	1	0	1	0	2	4
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	14	10	10	1	14	49
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	43	30	23	6	73	175

Table 7: Current free early education entitlement places by children's centre mini-cluster area and type of provider

The table below shows the number free early education entitlement places available for two, three and four year olds in the borough by ward and children's centre mini-cluster. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Child-minders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursery Capacity	Total
	3&4 Yrs	EL2	3&4 Yrs	EL2	3&4 Yrs	EL2	3&4 Yrs	EL2		
North West										
Weavers	15	10	14	25	0	0	0	0	197	261
St Peter's	77	44	9	4	1	0	0	0	219	354
Bethnal Green	29	0	37	26	7	0	64	0	325	488
Spitalfields & Banglatown	37	14	45	44	0	0	0	0	176	316
North West Mini-Cluster Total	158	68	105	99	8	0	64	0	917	1,419
South West										
Whitechapel	37	14	57	24	0	0	29	0	161	322
St Katharine's & Wapping	54	2	10	7	1	0	18	0	58	150
Shadwell	21	0	81	64	0	0	0	0	199	365
Stepney Green	2	28	13	7	0	0	89	61	282	482
St Dunstan's	29	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	344
South West	143	66	161	102	1	0	136	61	993	1,663

Mini-Cluster Sub-Total										
North East										
Bow East	48	5	35	37	1	1	0	0	105	232
Bow West	34	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	178
Mile End	55	31	128	86	1	2	0	0	203	506
Bromley North	54	38	0	0	2	0	0	0	166	260
Bromley South	0	0	53	35	0	0	0	0	119	207
North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	191	90	216	158	4	3	0	0	721	1,383
South East										
Lansbury	0	0	71	57	6	1	0	0	380	515
Poplar	18	12	4	2	2	10	0	0	109	157
Limehouse	18	3	48	22	0	0	0	0	57	148
Canary Wharf	150	9	40	11	0	0	116	0	98	424
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	152	20	29	5	4	2	0	0	90	302
Island Gardens	40	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	91	134
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	378	45	192	97	14	13	116	0	825	1,680
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	870	269	674	456	27	16	316	61	3,456	6,145
Tab										

Table 8: Population birth to four years

The following table shows the population of birth to four years old in Tower Hamlets, based on the 2015 ONS population estimates which are shown by ward and children's centre mini-cluster. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
North West						
Weavers	188	164	200	198	163	913
St Peter's	280	286	256	276	252	1,350
Bethnal Green	260	313	330	333	293	1,529
Spitalfields & Banglatown	181	175	171	170	153	850
North West Mini-Cluster Total	909	938	957	977	861	4,642
South West						
Whitechapel	222	223	221	223	172	1,061
St Katharine's & Wapping	181	143	169	134	128	755

Shadwell	223	239	239	244	226	1,171
Stepney Green	167	178	191	176	177	889
St Dunstan's	240	220	230	259	214	1,163
South West Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,033	1,003	1,050	1,036	917	5,039
North East						
Bow East	291	240	266	244	216	1,257
Bow West	198	203	220	228	165	1,014
Mile End	365	349	367	368	349	1,798
Bromley North	194	189	187	204	176	950
Bromley South	214	239	232	233	200	1,118
North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,262	1,220	1,272	1,277	1,106	6,137
South East						
Lansbury	319	311	335	354	338	1,657
Poplar	146	148	169	145	154	762
Limehouse	109	107	107	76	65	464
Canary Wharf	237	221	254	234	158	1,104
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	292	246	261	229	195	1,223
Island Gardens	239	244	276	247	219	1,225
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,342	1,277	1,402	1,285	1,129	6,435
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	4,546	4,438	4,681	4,575	4,013	22,253

Table 9: Demand and supply for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

	Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
North West					
Weavers	361	29	197	226	63%
St Peter's	528	87	219	306	58%
Bethnal Green	626	137	325	462	74%

Spitalfields & Banglatown	323	82	176	258	80%
North West Mini-Cluster Total	1,838	335	917	1,252	68%
South West					
Whitechapel	395	123	161	284	72%
St Katharine's & Wapping	262	83	58	141	54%
Shadwell	470	102	199	301	64%
Stepney Green	353	104	282	386	109%
St Dunstan's	473	29	293	322	68%
South West Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,953	441	993	1,434	73%
North East					
Bow East	460	84	105	189	41%
Bow West	393	34	128	162	41%
Mile End	717	184	203	387	54%
Bromley North	380	56	166	222	58%
Bromley South	433	53	119	172	40%
North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	2,383	411	721	1,132	48%
South East					
Lansbury	692	77	380	457	66%
Poplar	299	24	109	133	44%
Limehouse	141	66	57	123	87%
Canary Wharf	392	306	98	404	103%
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	424	185	90	275	65%
Island Gardens	466	42	91	133	29%
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	2,414	700	825	1,525	63%
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	8,588	1,887	3,456	5,343	62%

Key Findings – Borough wide demand and supply for the universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Demand:

- The highest areas of demand for the universal free entitlement for three and four year olds are in the mini-cluster areas to the east of the borough with more than 2,000 three and four year olds living in each of the two mini-cluster areas;
- Limehouse Ward has the lowest number of three and four year olds than any other ward in the borough;
- Mile End Ward has the highest population of three and four year olds in the borough.

Supply:

- For the most part, more than half of the three and four year olds living in a specific ward area able access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- In Stepney Green (south west) and Canary Wharf (south east) wards, the number of places available for three and four year olds under the universal free entitlement is higher than the number of three and four year olds living in those wards;
- In Bow East, Bow West, Bromley South (all in the north east), Poplar and Island Gardens less than half of the resident three and four year olds are able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their families choose to do so;
- In Island Gardens Ward only 29% of resident three and four year olds are able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their families choose to do so. This ward borders Canary Wharf ward which has more places than eligible children living in the ward.

Sufficiency and next steps

- There is a need to develop more provision to allow three and four year olds to access the universal free entitlement, most specifically in the north east of the borough and potentially in some areas of the south east;
- Although the eastern side of the borough is relatively well served, St Peter's and St Katharine's and Wapping have relatively low provision for three and four year olds on comparison to other wards.

7.2 Borough wide demand and supply for early learning for two year olds (EL2) places

Table 10: Demand and supply for early learning for two year olds (EL2) places

The following table shows the demand and supply for EL2 places in the borough in 2017. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

	Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
North West					
Weavers	200	87	44%	35	40%
St Peter's	256	112	44%	48	43%
Bethnal Green	330	115	35%	26	23%
Spitalfields & Banglatown	171	70	41%	58	83%
North West Mini-Cluster Total	957	384	40%	167	43%
South West					
Whitechapel	221	114	52%	38	33%
St Katharine's & Wapping	169	19	11%	9	47%
Shadwell	239	96	40%	64	67%
Stepney Green	191	80	42%	96	120%
St Dunstan's	230	96	42%	22	23%
South West Mini-Cluster Sub-	1,050	405	39%	229	57%

Total					
North East					
Bow East	266	112	42%	43	38%
Bow West	220	63	29%	16	25%
Mile End	367	151	41%	119	79%
Bromley North	187	79	42%	38	48%
Bromley South	232	96	41%	35	36%
North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,272	501	39%	251	50%
South East					
Lansbury	335	184	55%	58	32%
Poplar	169	77	46%	24	31%
Limehouse	107	24	22%	25	104%
Canary Wharf	254	56	22%	20	36%
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	261	84	32%	27	32%
Island Gardens	276	58	21%	1	2%
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,402	483	34%	155	32%
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	4,681	1,773	38%	802	45%

Key Findings – Borough wide demand and supply for EL2 places

Demand

- The north west mini-cluster area has the lowest number of children potentially eligible for an EL2 place in the borough although it has the highest proportion of potentially eligible two year olds. This may be explained by the relative size of the mini-cluster area;
- There are slightly fewer two year olds who are potentially eligible for an EL2 place living in the west of the borough than there are in the east;
- St Katharine's & Wapping ward has the lowest proportion of two year olds who are potentially eligible for an EL2 with 11%. Other wards with EL2 potentially eligible rates lower than 30% are: Bow West (29%), Limehouse (22%), Canary Wharf (22%) and Island Gardens (21%).

Supply

- The percentage of potentially eligible two year olds able to access an EL2 place in their own area is 50% or less in three of the four mini-cluster areas (north west, north east and south east), even in the area with the highest percentage rate (south west) it is only 57%;
- In the South East cluster area only 32% of potentially eligible two year olds are able to access an EL2 place in their own area should their families choose to do so. In the Island Gardens Ward this rate falls to just 2% where as in Limehouse there are more places than potentially eligible children;
- Other wards with significantly fewer EL2 places than potentially eligible children are: Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St Dunstan's and Bow West;
- In Stepney Green Ward there are significantly more EL2 places than potentially eligible children, although this area is relatively easily accessible from other parts of the borough.

Sufficiency and next steps

- There is an identified need to develop more EL2 places across the borough generally with the exception of Stepney Green and Limehouse Wards;
- There are also specifically identified areas where new EL2 places are needed which include: Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St Dunstan's and Bow West
- No capital funding is available locally or nationally to create further EL2 places;
- No revenue funding is available locally or nationally to support businesses or schools in achieving this.

7.3 Borough wide demand for additional hours places

The following table shows the demand for additional hours places for three and four years old in the borough in 2017. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

Table 11: Demand for the additional hours

	Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x %families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
North West						
Weavers	361	242	66%	161	45%	73
St Peter's	528	354	67%	239	41%	98
Bethnal Green	626	419	66%	277	43%	119
Spitalfields & Banglatown	323	216	67%	144	38%	54
North West Mini- Cluster Total	1,838	1,231		820		344
South West						
Whitechapel	395	265	72%	191	35%	66
St Katharine's & Wapping	262	176	76%	133	60%	80
Shadwell	470	315	68%	214	38%	82
Stepney Green	353	237	69%	164	40%	66
St Dunstan's	473	317	64%	203	38%	77
South West Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	1,953	1,309		904		370
North East						
Bow East	460	308	60%	186	56%	103
Bow West	393	263	69%	182	57%	103
Mile End	717	480	65%	314	40%	126
Bromley North	380	255	65%	165	36%	59
Bromley South	433	290	67%	194	39%	76

North East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	2,383	1,597		1,041		467
South East						
Lansbury	692	464	64%	297	42%	124
Poplar	299	200	66%	132	45%	59
Limehouse	141	94	70%	66	55%	36
Canary Wharf	392	263	65%	172	53%	91
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	424	284	71%	201	55%	111
Island Gardens	466	312	76%	237	60%	143
South East Mini-Cluster Sub-Total	2,414	1,617		1,105		564
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	8,588	5,754		3,871		1,747

Add in 7.2 to 7.5

Key Findings – Borough wide demand for and occupied additional hours places

We are still very much working to implement the additional hours places and to encourage eligible parents to take up these places. In the Autumn Term of 2017 a total of 586 eligibility codes were validated out of an estimated total of 1,018 eligible children; this represents 58% of those projected to be eligible who are accessing an additional hours place.

The key focus going forward will be to drive up the take-up rate and to work with childcare providers and schools to ensure that sufficient places are available to allow as many eligible families as possible to access an additional hours place.

In terms of where eligible children are anticipated to live:

- The north west and south west mini-cluster areas have a lower proportion of parents eligible for an additional hours place than the mini-clusters in the east of the borough. This also means there are lower numbers of children eligible for an additional hours place than in the east of the borough;
- The south east mini-cluster has the highest proportion of parents eligible for an additional hours place and also the highest number of children who are eligible for a place;
- Spitalfields & Banglatown (north west); Whitechapel, Shadwell, St Dunstan's (south west); Bromley North and Bromley South (north east) wards all have eligibility rates for the additional hours of less than 30%.

7.4 Borough wide occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

The following table shows the occupied places for the additional hours for three and four years old in the borough in 2017. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

Table 12: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

	Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
	PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
North West				
Weavers	28	27	0	55
St Peter's	10	24	1	35
Bethnal Green	4	34	0	38

Spitalfields & Banglatown	5	24	2	31
North West Sub-Total	47	109	3	159
South West				
Whitechapel	23	21	0	44
St Katharine's & Wapping	13	8	0	21
Shadwell	12	33	0	45
Stepney Green	14	32	0	46
St Dunstan's	7	42	2	51
South West Sub-Total	69	136	2	207
North East				
Bow East	21	2	1	24
Bow West	5	23	0	28
Mile End	35	22	1	58
Bromley North	10	20	1	31
Bromley South	0	19	1	20
North East Sub-Total	71	86	4	161
South East				
Lansbury	5	23	1	29
Poplar	6	24	3	33
Limehouse	0	5	0	5
Canary Wharf	45	18	3	66
Blackwall	46	0	1	47
Island Gardens	19	3	2	24
South East Sub-Total	121	73	10	204

BOROUGH TOTAL	308	404	19	731
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Key Findings – Borough wide occupied additional hours places

While we are still working to implement additional hours places and to encourage eligible parents to take up these places, reviewing the occupied additional hours places for the Spring Term 2017 reveals:

- There is a relatively even distribution of occupied additional hours places across the borough with each children's centre mini-cluster area having between 22% (north west and north east) and 28% (south west and south east) of the total occupied places.

In comparing occupied additional hours places to where anticipated eligible children live, the following is revealed:

Table 13: Occupied additional hours places

	Estimated children eligible for Additional (30 Hours) Places	Total Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied	%age Children able to access an 30 Hrs place in own ward
North West			
Weavers	73	55	75%
St Peter's	98	35	36%
Bethnal Green	119	38	32%
Spitalfields & Banglatown	54	31	57%
North West Sub-Total	344	159	46%
South West			
Whitechapel	66	44	67%
St Katharine's & Wapping	80	21	26%
Shadwell	82	45	55%
Stepney Green	66	46	69%
St Dunstan's	77	51	66%
South West Sub-Total	370	207	56%
North East			
Bow East	103	24	23%
Bow West	103	28	27%
Mile End	126	58	46%
Bromley North	59	31	52%
Bromley South	76	20	26%
North East Sub-Total	467	161	34%
South East			
Lansbury	124	29	23%
Poplar	59	33	56%
Limehouse	36	5	14%
Canary Wharf	91	66	72%
Blackwall	111	47	42%
Island Gardens	143	24	17%
South East Sub-Total	564	204	36%

BOROUGH TOTAL	1747	731	42%
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Notes:

- We believe that there may be some under-reporting of occupied places as parents and providers are still adapting to the initiative. There may be some parents of three year olds accessing provision in school through the LA top-up, who are also eligible for an additional hours and accessing childcare provision but have not yet applied for funding. There do not appear to be significant numbers of additional hours eligible parents who are not accessing childcare provision, or who are only accessing informal provision;
- Accepting this under-reporting, there are certain wards within the borough where there are relatively high percentages of children able to access an additional hours place in their own ward, specifically: Weavers, Whitechapel and Canary Wharf Wards;
- There are also some wards where the percentage of children able to access an additional hours place in their own ward is relatively low. The lowest being: Bow East, Lansbury, Limehouse and Island Gardens wards.

Sufficiency and next steps

- The key challenge across the borough in terms of additional hours places is to continue to convert those places being accessed by eligible children, most probably in school nursery classes, but not funded as additional hours places in order to be able to establish a truer picture of the sufficiency of additional hours provision;
- It is also anticipated that as the additional hours initiative becomes more established and understood by local families, more families will choose to return to work once their child turns three. It is anticipated that demand for places will grow over time;
- The joint initiatives with WorkPath and Economic Development will support this return to work and so increase take up.

7.5 Borough wide demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

The following table shows the demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds in the borough in 2017. A map of ward and children's centre mini-cluster boundaries is on page 95.

Table 14: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

	Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
North West					
Weavers	352	77	54	78%	-23
St Peter's	566	125	100	80%	-25
Bethnal Green	573	126	18	100%	-108
Spitalfields & Banglatown	356	78	34	71%	-44
North West Sub-Total	1,847	406	206	80%	-200
South West					
Whitechapel	445	98	167	51%	69
St Katharine's & Wapping	324	71	34	91%	-37
Shadwell	462	102	36	100%	-66
Stepney Green	345	76	25	88%	-51
St Dunstan's	460	101	0	0%	-101

South West Sub-Total	2,036	448	262	66%	-186
North East					
Bow East	531	117	71	100%	-46
Bow West	401	88	0	0%	-88
Mile End	714	157	35	100%	-122
Bromley North	383	84	56	80%	-28
Bromley South	453	100	0	0%	-100
North East Sub-Total	2,482	546	162	93%	-384
South East					
Lansbury	630	139	0	0%	-139
Poplar	294	65	16	100%	-49
Limehouse	216	48	35	57%	-13
Canary Wharf	458	101	223	79%	122
Blackwall & Cubitt Town	538	118	132	95%	14
Island Gardens	483	106	26	100%	-80
South East Sub-Total	2,619	576	432	84%	-144
BOROUGH TOTAL (All Mini-Clusters)	8,984	1,976	1,062	80%	-914

Key Findings – Borough wide demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Any analysis of the demand and supply for birth to two year old childcare places to support working families needs to be viewed with reservations. The surplus/deficit measure used is relatively crude and makes no allowance for the fact that a number of Tower Hamlets families will access childcare provision outside the borough as the provider may be more convenient to where they work. Equally a number of families from outside the borough will use childcare places within Tower Hamlets for the same reasons.

Demand

- The highest estimated demand for childcare for birth to two year olds is the south east children's centre mini-cluster which includes Canary Wharf, a financial district in Isle of Dogs;
- The Poplar and Limehouse wards, both in the South East children's centre mini-cluster area and bordering each other have the lowest levels of estimated demand for childcare places for birth to two year olds.

Supply

- There is a significantly higher number of available childcare places for birth to two year olds in the borough in the South East children's centre cluster; as this is the area surrounding Canary Wharf;
- Based on the rough surplus/deficit measure there would seem to be a shortage of places for birth to two year olds across the borough. This may however be explained by:
 - Parents accessing provision outside of the borough;
 - Families relying on members of their extended family for childcare;
 - Parents preferring not to go to work or enter training while their child is so young;
 - Parents preferring a more informal arrangement, for example volunteer groups running stay and play in children's centres;

- Generally take-up of available birth to two year old provision is relatively high, based on reported occupancy rates, with three out of the four children's centre mini-cluster areas having an occupancy rate of 80% or higher;
- The south west children's centre mini-cluster area has an overall occupancy rate of only 66% with more than half of its total places for birth to two year olds in the Whitechapel Ward.

Sufficiency and next steps

- The market for childcare places for birth to two year olds has a tendency to look after itself, at the same time the impact of cross-borough use of childcare places is difficult to quantify. As a result it is felt that at this stage there is no significant need to directly increase provision for birth to two year olds. This was also confirmed by Family Information Service. To date they have not had any parents reporting not being able to find childcare for their children birth to two in the local area.

7.6 Childcare sufficiency assessment by mini-cluster

This section shows a more in-depth assessment of childcare sufficiency by children's centre mini-cluster and at ward level in the borough.

7.6.1 Childcare sufficiency assessment by mini-cluster: north east mini-cluster

The north east mini-cluster borders the London Borough of Newham and encompasses: Bow East & West, Mile End and Bromley North and South Wards.

7.6.1.1 Bow East

Free early education entitlement (FEEE) places

Table 15: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	2	2	2	0	1	7

Table 16: Number of occupied FEEE Places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	48	5	35	37	1	1	0	0	105	232

Table 17: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	291	240	266	244	216	1,257

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 18: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
460	84	105	189	41%

Table 19: Demand for early learning for two year old EL2) places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
266	112	42%	43	38%

Table 20: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
460	308	60.25%	186	55.67%	103

Table 21: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
21	2	1	24

Table 22: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
531	117	71	100%	-46

7.6.1.2 Bow West

Table 23: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	3	0	0	0	5	8

Table 24: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	34	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	178

Table 25: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	198	203	220	228	165	1,014

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 26: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
393	34	128	162	41%

Table 27: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
220	63	29%	16	25%

Table 28: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
393	263	69.23%	182	56.63%	103

Table 29: Demand for Childcare Places for 0-2 year olds

Waiting for more information

7.6.1.3 Mile End

Table 30: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	5	3	0	6	15

Table 31: Number of occupied FEEE Places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	55	31	128	86	1	2	0	0	203	506

Table 32: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	365	349	367	368	349	1,798

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 33: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
717	184	203	387	54%

Table 34: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
367	151	41%	119	79%

Table 35: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
717	480	65.42%	314	40.08%	126

Table 36: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
35	22	1	58

Table 37: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
714	157	35	100%	-122

7.6.1.4 Bromley North

Table 38: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	2	0	2	0	3	7

Table 39: Number of occupied FEEE Places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare	Playgroups /	Childminders	Private Nursery / Private	School Nurser	Total
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	Providers		Pre-schools				Schools		y	
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	54	38	0	0	2	0	0	0	166	260

Table 40: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	194	189	187	204	176	950

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 41: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
380	56	166	222	58%

Table 42: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
187	79	42%	38	48%

Table 43: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
380	255	64.66%	165	36.03%	59

Table 44: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied	Total Additional
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PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	(30) Hours Places
10	20	1	31

Table 45: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
383	84	56	80%	-28

7.6.1.5 Bromley South

Table 46: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	0	1	0	0	2	3

Table 47: Number of occupied FEEE Places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	0	0	53	35	0	0	0	0	119	207

Table 48: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	214	239	232	233	200	1,118

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 49: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident
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				ward
433	53	119	172	40%

Table 50: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
232	96	41%	35	36%

Table 51: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
433	290	66.95%	194	38.90%	76

Table 52: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
0	19	1	20

Table 53: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
453	100	0	0%	-100

Childcare sufficiency assessment – north east mini-cluster key findings

Demand

- The north east mini-cluster area has a relatively high population of children aged birth to four years;
- It has the second highest number of children aged three and four in the borough;
- 39% of the two year olds living in the mini-cluster area are potentially eligible for an EL2 place, although in Bow West this is just 29%;
- The north east mini-cluster area has the second highest proportion of parents eligible for the additional hours;

Supply

- Despite having the second highest number of three and four year olds, this mini-cluster area has the lowest number of places available to allow them to access the universal free entitlement. As a result of this, only 48% of three and four year olds would be able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- Despite the relatively low proportion of two year olds who are potentially eligible for an EL2 place, the mini-cluster area is for the most part well served in terms of places for disadvantaged two year olds, with 50% of eligible two year olds able to access an EL2 place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- In Bow West however there is a shortage of places for disadvantaged two year olds with just 25% of potentially eligible two year olds able to access an EL2 place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- In Bromley South only 36% and in Bow East only 38% of potentially eligible two year olds are able to access an EL2 place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;

Sufficiency and next steps

- The analysis suggests that the mini-cluster area needs more provision for three and four year olds in order to allow more children to access the universal free entitlement in their own area;
- There is a clear need to develop more places to allow potentially eligible children to access an EL2 place in their own area; this is a particular need in the Bow West, Bow East and Bromley South Wards;
- There is also a need, which is shared across the borough, to continue to encourage parents to access the additional hours entitlement and to ensure that sufficient places are available for them to be able to do so whether on one site or through provider partnership arrangements;

7.6.2 Childcare sufficiency assessment – north west mini-cluster

The north west mini-cluster borders the London Borough of Hackney and encompasses: Weavers, St Peter's, Bethnal Green and Spitalfields and Banglatown Wards.

7.6.2.1 Weavers Ward

Table 54: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	2	1	0	0	0	3

Table 55: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursery	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	15	10	14	25	0	0	0	0	197	261

Table 56: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	188	164	200	198	163	913

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 57: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
361	29	197	226	63%

Table 58: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
200	87	44%	35	40%

Table 59: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
361	242	66.42%	161	45.36%	73

Table 60: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
28	27	0	55

Table 61: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
352	77	54	78%	-23

7.6.2.2 St Peter's Ward

Table 62: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	5	1	1	0	6	13

Table 63: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	77	44	9	4	1	0	0	0	219	354

Table 64: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	280	286	256	276	252	1,350

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 65: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
528	87	219	306	58%

Table 66: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
256	112	44%	48	43%

Table 67: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
528	354	67.49%	239	41.15%	98

Table 68: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
10	24	1	35

Table 69: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
566	125	100	80%	-25

7.6.2.3 Bethnal Green Ward

Table 70: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	1	3	1	5	11

Table 71: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	29	0	37	26	7	0	64	0	325	488

Table 72: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	260	313	330	333	293	1,529

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 73: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
626	137	325	462	74%

Table 74: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
330	115	35%	26	23%

Table 75: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
626	419	66.02%	277	42.97%	119

Table 76: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
4	34	0	38

Table 77: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
573	126	18	100%	-108

7.6.2.4 Spitalfields and Banglatown Ward

Table 78: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	2	3	0	0	10	15

Table 79: Number of occupied FEEE Places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	37	14	45	44	0	0	0	0	176	316

Table 80: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	181	175	171	170	153	850

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 81: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
323	82	176	258	80%

Table 82: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
171	70	41%	58	83%

Table 83: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
323	216	66.52%	144	37.66%	54

Table 84: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
4	34	0	38

Table 85: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
573	126	18	100%	-108

Childcare sufficiency assessment – north west mini-cluster key findings

Demand

- The north west mini-cluster area has the lowest population of children birth to four within the borough, although it is the smallest mini-cluster area comprising only four wards, compared to the five and six in the other mini-cluster areas;
- The number of three and four year olds living in this mini-cluster area is therefore also the lowest in the borough;
- The mini-cluster area has the lowest number of children potentially eligible for an EL2 place in the borough although it has the highest proportion of potentially eligible two year olds. This may again be explained by the size of the mini-cluster area;
- Along with its neighbouring mini-cluster area to the south, the north west mini-cluster area has a lower proportion of parents eligible for the additional hours than those mini-cluster areas in the east of the borough.

Supply

- Despite the relatively low population of three and four year olds, the North West mini-cluster is well-supplied in terms of places for three and four year olds accessing the FEEE. 68% of three and four year olds are able to access the universal free entitlement in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- Only 43% of potentially eligible two year olds would be able to access an EL2 place in their ward should their family choose this option. This is especially low in Bethnal Green Ward at 23%;
- There is a relatively even distribution of occupied additional hours places across the borough but a need to grow take-up of the initiative before firm conclusions can be made.

Sufficiency and next steps

- The analysis suggests that there is some potential need for more places for three and four year olds to access the universal free entitlement;
- There is also the potential need to develop more places for disadvantaged two year olds in the area, something that is an identified need across the borough. This would be specifically applicable to Weavers Ward but also Bethnal Green Ward, where only 23% of potentially eligible two year olds are able to access an EL2 place in their own ward if their family choose to do so;
- There is also a need, which is shared across the borough, to continue to encourage parents to access the additional hours entitlement and to ensure that sufficient places are available for them to be able to do so whether on one site or through provider partnership arrangements;
- There is an agreed need to focus on conversion of those places being accessed by parents eligible for an additional hours place but not yet funded through the initiative;
- It is anticipated that demand for additional hours places will grow over time as the initiative becomes more established and understood by local families.

7.6.3 Childcare sufficiency assessment – south east mini-cluster

The south east mini-cluster includes: Lansbury, Limehouse, Poplar Wards and also includes the Canary Wharf development and the Isle of Dogs (encompassing: Blackwall and Cubitt Town, Island Gardens and Canary Wharf Wards)

7.6.3.1 Lansbury Ward

Table 86: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre- schools	Child- minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	0	5	3	0	6	14

Table 87: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursery	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	0	0	71	57	6	1	0	0	380	515

Table 88: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	319	311	335	354	338	1,657

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 89: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
692	77	380	457	66%

Table 90: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
335	184	55%	58	32%

Table 91: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
692	464	64.14%	297	41.80%	124

Table 92: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
5	23	1	29

Table 93: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
630	139	0	0%	-139

7.6.3.2 Poplar Ward

Table 94: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	1	2	0	2	6

Table 95: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	18	12	4	2	2	10	0	0	109	157

Table 96: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	146	148	169	145	154	762

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 97: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
299	24	109	133	44%

Table 98: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
169	77	46%	24	31%

Table 99: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
299	200	65.87%	132	44.51%	59

Table 100: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
6	24	3	33

Table 101: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
294	65	16	100%	-49

7.6.3.3 Limehouse Ward

Table 102: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	2	0	0	1	4

Table 103: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	18	3	48	22	0	0	0	0	57	148

Table 104: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	109	107	107	76	65	464

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 105: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
141	66	57	123	87%

Table 106: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
107	24	22%	25	104%

Table 107: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
141	94	70.09%	66	54.68%	36

Table 108: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
0	5	0	5

Table 109: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
216	48	35	57%	-13

7.6.3.4 Canary Wharf Ward

Table 110: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	6	1	0	1	2	10

Table 111: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	150	9	40	11	0	0	116	0	98	424

Table 112: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	237	221	254	234	158	1,104

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 113: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
392	306	98	404	103%

Table 114: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
254	56	22%	20	36%

Table 115 Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
392	263	65.37%	172	53.20%	91

Table 116: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
45	18	3	66

Table 117: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
216	48	35	57%	-13

7.6.3.5 Blackwall and Cubitt Town

Table 118: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	5	1	4	0	1	11

Table 119: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	152	20	29	5	4	2	0	0	90	302

Table 120: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	292	246	261	229	195	1,223

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 121: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
424	185	90	275	65%

Table 122: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
261	84	32%	27	32%

Table 123: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
424	284	70.72%	201	55.11%	111

Table 124: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places	
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders		
46	0	1		47

Table 125: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
538	118	132	95%	14

7.6.3.6 Island Gardens Ward

Table 126: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	0	1	0	2	4

Table 127: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursery	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	40	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	91	134

Table 128: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	239	244	276	247	219	1,225

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 129: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
466	42	91	133	29%

Table 130: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
276	58	21%	1	2%

Table 131: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
466	312	75.86%	237	60.46%	143

Table 132: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
19	3	2	24

Table 133: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
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Childcare sufficiency assessment – south east mini-cluster key findings

Demand

- The south east mini-cluster area is made up of six wards and has the highest population of children aged birth to four years and therefore the highest number of three and four year olds eligible for the universal free entitlement;
- The mini-cluster area has the lowest proportion of two year olds potentially eligible for an EL2 place in comparison to the other mini-cluster areas;
- The Limehouse, Canary Wharf and Island Gardens Wards all have proportions of potentially eligible two year olds. This is lower than any other ward, bar St Katharine's & Wapping in the south west;
- The south east mini-cluster area has the highest proportion of parents eligible for the additional hours in comparison to anywhere else in the borough, with an average proportion of over 50% of families of three and four year olds eligible. In the Island Gardens Ward this proportion is over 60%.

Supply

- As well as having the highest number of three and four year olds in the mini-cluster area, the south east also has the highest number of places available to allow these children to access the universal free entitlement. As a result of this 63% of three and four year olds would be able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- As well as the low proportion of two year olds who are potentially eligible for an EL2 place, the mini-cluster area also has the lowest number of EL2 occupied places despite being the largest area. As a result, only 32% of potentially eligible two year olds are able to access an EL2 place in their own ward should their family choose to do so;
- There is a relatively even distribution of occupied additional hours) places across the borough but a need to grow take-up of the initiative before firm conclusions can be made.

Sufficiency and next steps

- The analysis suggests that there is still the potential to increase the number of places within the area for three and four olds accessing the universal free entitlement, should funding be made available by the council;
- While it is anticipated that the number of two year olds potentially eligible for an EL2 place will continue to decrease in this area there is a need for more EL2 places in the shorter term;
- There is a clear need to continue to encourage parents to access the additional hours entitlement and to ensure that sufficient places are available for them to be able to do so whether on one site or through provider partnership arrangements;
- There is an agreed need to focus on conversion of those places being accessed by parents eligible for an additional hours place but not yet funded through the initiative;
- It is anticipated that demand for additional hours places will grow over time as the initiative becomes more established and understood by local families.

7.6.4 Childcare sufficiency assessment – south west mini-cluster

The south west mini-cluster borders the City of London and runs down to the River Thames. It encompasses the Whitechapel, St Katharine's & Wapping, Shadwell, Stepney Green and St Dunstan's Wards.

7.6.4.1 Whitechapel Ward

Table 134: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	4	3	0	1	5	13

Table 135: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursey	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	37	14	57	24	0	0	29	0	161	322

Table 136: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	222	223	221	223	172	1,061

Demand for FEEE places

Table 137: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
395	123	161	284	72%

Table 138: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in
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		population aged 2		their ward
221	114	52%	38	33%

Table 139: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
395	265	72.04%	191	34.62%	66

Table 140: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child- minders	
23	21	0	44

Table 141: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
445	98	167	51%	69

7.6.4.2 St Katharine's and Wapping Wards

Table 142: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre- schools	Child- minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	3	1	1	1	2	8

Table 143: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr	EL2	3&4 Yr	EL2	3&4 Yr	EL2	3&4 Yr	EL2		

	Olds		Olds		Olds		Olds			
Number of occupied FEEE places	54	2	10	7	1	0	18	0	58	150

Table 144: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	181	143	169	134	128	755

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 145: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
262	83	58	141	54%

Table 146: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
169	19	11%	9	47%

Table 147: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
262	176	76.03%	133	59.59%	80

Table 148: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	

13	8	0	21
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Table 149: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
324	71	34	91%	-37

7.6.4.3 Shadwell Ward

Table 150: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	1	0	0	3	5

Table 151: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	21	0	81	64	0	0	0	0	199	365

Table 152: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	223	239	239	244	226	1,171

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 153: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
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470	102	199	301	64%
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Table 154: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
239	96	40%	64	67%

Table 155: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
470	315	67.81%	214	38.17%	82

Table 156: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
12	33	0	45

Table 157: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
462	102	36	100%	-66

7.6.4.4 Stepney Green Ward

Table 158: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	2	1	1	2	4	10

Table 159: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nursery	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	2	28	13	7	0	0	89	61	282	482

Table 160: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	167	178	191	176	177	889

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 161: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
353	104	282	386	109%

Table 162: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
191	80	42%	96	120%

Table 163: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
353	237	69.38%	164	40.38%	66

Table 164: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
14	32	0	46

Table 165: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
--------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------

7.6.4.5 St Dunstan's Ward

Table 166: Number of settings offering free early education entitlement (FEEE) places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers	Playgroups / Pre-schools	Child-minders	Private Nursery / Private Schools	Schools with Nursery Classes	Total
Number of settings offering FEEE	1	0	0	0	7	8

Table 167: Number of occupied FEEE places- Summer Term 2017

Ward	Full Daycare Providers		Playgroups / Pre-schools		Childminders		Private Nursery / Private Schools		School Nurser y	Total
	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2	3&4 Yr Olds	EL2		
Number of occupied FEEE places	29	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	344

Table 168: Population aged birth to four

	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Total Population aged 0-4
Number of children	240	220	230	259	214	1,163

Demand for FEEE Places

Table 169: Demand for universal entitlement for three and four year old places

Projected No of Eligible Children (All 3 & 4 yr olds)	Total Places in PVI settings 2017	Places available in Schools 2017	Total Places Available	%age of children able to access a place within their resident ward
473	29	293	322	68%

Table 170: Demand for EL2 places

Total Population aged 2	No. of Potentially Eligible 2 Year Olds	Potentially eligible 2 yr olds as a %age of population aged 2	Total EL2 Occupied Places	%age of Children able to access an EL2 place in their ward
230	96	42%	22	23%

Table 171: Demand for additional hours places

Projected No of 3 & 4 yr olds	Net of estimated 4 yr olds on school roll (33%)	%age of families working	Child population x % families working	%age working families eligible	Estimated children eligible for 30 Hours
473	317	63.95%	203	38.04%	77

Table 172: Occupied additional hours places - Spring Term 2018

Additional (30) Hours Places Occupied			Total Additional (30) Hours Places
PVI Settings	Schools	Child-minders	
7	42	2	51

Table 173: Demand and supply of childcare places for birth to two year olds

Total Population 0-2 yrs	Estimated demand for Childcare (22%)	Projected Number of 0-2 yr old places	%age Occupancy 0-2 yr old places	Surplus/ Deficit places in ward
460	101	0	0%	-101

Childcare sufficiency assessment – south west mini-cluster key findings

Demand

- The south west mini-cluster area has a lower population of children aged birth to four than the two mini-clusters in the east of the borough;
- This mini-cluster area has a lower number of children potentially eligible for an EL2 place compared to the two mini-cluster areas in the east of the borough, although this may be due to the size of the area;
- 39% of the two year olds living in this mini-cluster area are potentially eligible for an EL2 place. In the St Katharine's and Wapping Ward however this is just 11%;
- Along with its neighbouring mini-cluster area to the north, the south west mini-cluster area has a lower proportion of parents eligible for the additional hours than the mini-cluster areas in the east of the borough.

Supply

- The mini-cluster is relatively well served in terms of places available for three and four year olds to access the universal free entitlement;
- The mini-cluster area has the highest number of places available for three and four year olds in schools in the borough; as a result of this, as well as the high number of places available in PVI childcare settings, 73% of three and four year olds would be able to access a universal free entitlement place in their own ward should their family choose to do so.
- Despite the relatively low proportion of two year olds who would be eligible for an EL2 place, the mini-cluster area is well served in terms of places for disadvantaged two year olds with 57% of eligible two year olds able to access an EL2 place in their own ward should their family choose to do so.
- There is a relatively even distribution of occupied additional hours places across the locality but a need to grow take-up of the initiative before firm conclusions can be made.

Sufficiency and next steps

- The analysis suggests that the mini-cluster area is well served in terms of FEEE provision; consideration may need to be given to filling existing places to support other areas rather than developing new provision;
- There is also a need, which is shared across the borough, to continue to encourage parents to access the additional hours entitlement and to ensure that sufficient places are available for children to be able to do so whether on one site or through provider partnership arrangements;
- There is an agreed need to focus on conversion of those places being accessed by parents eligible for an additional hours but not yet funded through the initiative;
- It is anticipated that demand for additional hours places will grow over time as the initiative becomes more established and understood by local families.

Section 8: Glossary

Additional hours

Some parents can access an additional 15 hours of free childcare. This is available for working parents. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

BME

Black and minority ethnic. An acronym used to refer to members of non-white communities in the UK.

DBS

The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) helps employers make safer recruitment decisions and prevent unsuitable people from working with vulnerable groups, including children. It replaces the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA).

DLA

Disability Living Allowance is a benefit that helps with the extra costs that disabled people face as a result of their disabilities. DLA is not means-tested, and it is tax free. You don't need to have paid any National Insurance contributions to claim DLA.

ECS

The eligibility checking system is a service provided to local authorities by central government. The site allows local authorities to perform queries for checking eligibility for:

- Free school meals
- Funded early learning for two year olds (this applies to England only)
- Early Years Pupil Premium (this applies to England only)
- 30 Hours Free Childcare (this applies to England only)

EHC plan

An Education, Health and Care plan is the document which replaces statements of Special Educational Needs and Learning Difficulties Assessments for children and young people with special educational needs.

EL2

Early learning for two year olds. Eligible two year olds can get free early education and childcare if the family is on a low income. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-2-year-olds-benefits>

EPPE

The Effective Provision of Pre-School Education (EPPE) project was the first major European longitudinal study of a national sample of young children's development between the ages of three and seven years. To investigate the effects of pre-school education, the EPPE team collected a wide range of information on 3,000 children. The study also looks at background characteristics related to parents, the child's home environment and the pre-school settings children attended. More information is available here: <http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/8543/7/SSU-SF-2004-01.pdf>

EPPSE

The Effective Pre-school, Primary and Secondary Education Project (EPPSE) was a longitudinal study (1997 – 2014) funded by the Department for Education. The main focus of EPPSE was to investigate the influence of early childhood education and care on children's academic and social-behavioural outcomes. The research also studied the role of the home learning environment, the family, neighbourhood and other school experiences on children's learning, progress and dispositions. More information is available here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/455670/RB455_Effective_pre-school_primary_and_secondary_education_project.pdf.pdf

ESOL

English for speakers of other languages.

EYFS

The Early Years Foundation Stage is a statutory key stage beginning at birth and ending at the end of Reception. It is also a document for early years providers, to help them support children's learning and development from birth to five years old. Although this is a statutory key stage, attendance at early childhood education and care settings is not legally required. Statutory school age starts in the term after a child's fifth birthday.

EYFSP

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile summarises and describes children's attainment at the end of the EYFS. It gives the child's attainment in relation to the 17 early learning goal descriptors and a short narrative describing the child's three characteristics of effective learning. Practitioners' assessments are primarily based on observing a child's daily activities and events. More information is available here:

https://www.foundationyears.org.uk/files/2017/02/2017_EYFSP_handbook_v1.1.pdf

EYNFF

Early Years National Funding Formula. This changed significantly from April 2017. More information is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-national-funding-formula-allocations-and-guidance>

EEEE

Free early education entitlement. Free childcare for three and four year olds. More information is available here:

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

Free entitlement

Free childcare for three and four year olds. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

IDACI

The income deprivation affecting children index is an index of deprivation used in the United Kingdom. The index is calculated by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and measures in a local area the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households.

IEYS

The Integrated Early Years Service started on 1 May 2017. Members agreed in 2016 that the previously separately run early years services (Early Years Service, Children's Centre Service and LA Day Nursery Service) should be restructured into a single service.

INCo

The inclusion co-ordinator develops and manages the implementation of the setting's inclusion policy including Child Protection. The role is to oversee the setting's inclusive provision and promote approaches that raise the quality and achievements of inclusive education for all pupils, including SEND, development and behaviour.

ISI

The Independent Schools Inspectorate is the body responsible for the inspection of schools in membership of the Associations that make up the Independent Schools Council. ISI is approved for the purpose of inspection under Section 109 of the Education and Skills Act 2008 and reports to the Department for Education on the extent to which schools meet statutory requirements.

NVQ

National Vocational Qualifications were work based awards in England, Wales and Northern Ireland achieved through assessment and training. The regulatory framework supporting NVQs was withdrawn in 2015 and replaced by the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF), although the term "NVQ" continues to be used as staff are more familiar with this acronym. NVQs may be used in RQF qualifications if they "are based on recognised occupational standards, work-based and/or simulated work-based assessment and where they confer occupational competence".

ONS

The Office for National Statistics is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and its recognised national statistical institute. The ONS are responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population and society at national, regional and local levels. They also conduct the census in England and Wales every 10 years.

PEP

The Primary Education Partnership is part of the Tower Hamlets Education Partnership. More information is available here: <https://the-partnership.org.uk/>

SENCo

A special educational needs coordinator is a teacher who is responsible for special educational needs in a school. All schools have a SENCo and they work with other teachers and with parents to make sure that pupils with special educational needs get the right support and help they need at school.

SEND

Special educational needs and disability. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/schools-colleges-childrens-services/special-educational-needs-disabilities>

SES

Socio-economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation.

"Stretched hours"

This refers to offering the 570 hours of free childcare across more than 38 weeks annually. In 'Next Steps for Early Learning and Childcare', published in January 2009, the Government set out plans to increase childcare flexibility by making it possible for parents to "stretch" their free provision, by having the same number of hours across more weeks of the year. Parents can continue to access their child's entitlement over 38 weeks per funded year and this 38 week 'standard' delivery will remain the minimum entitlement. However, giving parents the opportunity to access the free entitlement in a more "stretched" way could enable them to budget for additional hours and balance work or other commitments consistently across the year.

THEP

The Tower Hamlets Education PARTNERSHIP IS Led by schools, for schools, and builds on 20 years of excellence in Tower Hamlets and an existing culture of collaborative working to continue to raise standards. More information is available here: <https://the-partnership.org.uk/>

Universal entitlement

Free childcare for three and four year olds. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

Universal offer

Free childcare for three and four year olds. More information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

Section 9: Appendices

Appendix 1: Types of early childhood education and care

Care for disabled children

If a parent has a disabled child, they may find that they need more specialised care to meet their child's needs. Many providers offer care for children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND), and there are some settings dedicated to the care of disabled children. No matter what setting a parent chooses, a solid understanding of children's development and how to provide for them is essential, so work with the provider to help them know and understand the child and their specific needs is a key council responsibility, fulfilled by the IEYS Inclusion Team. Schools hold their own delegated funds for early years SEND and do not access this offer.

Children's centres

From the late 1990s, a fundamental part of government strategy to improve outcomes for under-fives, particularly those who were potentially vulnerable to underachieving, was the introduction of children's centres. The Childcare Act 2006 established children's centres on a statutory basis and imposed duties on local authorities to ensure that such provision met the local need. The core purpose of children's centres as defined by the Department for Education (DFE) remains:

...to improve outcomes for young children and their families and reduce inequalities between families in greatest need and their peers in child development and school readiness, parenting aspirations and parenting skills; and child and family health and life chances.

DFE "The Core Purpose of Children's' Centres"¹

Day nurseries

Day nurseries look after and educate children from three months to five years and generally open from 8.00am to 6.00pm, but some are open even longer hours. Most are open from Monday to Friday, but a few now open at weekends to help support parents' different working patterns. Day nurseries operate all year round, usually with the exception of bank holidays. Some nurseries close between Christmas and New Year, while others remain open. They cover between 48 and 50 weeks of the year depending on their operating policies. Most offer the free early education places that are available to two, three and four year olds.

In Tower Hamlets the LA is responsible for three of the 47 day care nurseries² operating in the borough: John Smith, Mary Sambrook and Overland. John Smith Day Nursery and Overland Day Nursery are co-located on the same sites as the children's centres – John Smith Children's Centre and Overland Children's Centre. The running and organisation of the two organisations on each site are separate. The Ofsted inspection systems are different because the services offered are different and run separately. Children's centres are inspected under the Ofsted children's centre framework (currently under revision). Day nurseries are inspected under the Ofsted childcare framework. The framework is now the same for all early childhood education and care settings, although we await the new children's centre inspection framework and associated national consultation.

Independent schools

Independent schools are owned privately and cater for children aged from three to sixteen. The schools are registered with Ofsted or the Independent Schools Inspectorate ([ISI](#)) but make their own arrangements concerning staff numbers qualifications and curriculum. If the school offers the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) curriculum, it will be inspected by Ofsted. Where children complete the EYFSP, the IEYS supports the early years department. Later key stages in this type of school fall outside both the Primary Education Partnership (PEP) and the Tower Hamlets Education Partnership (THEP), although the council retains its safeguarding duties in respect of the children attending these schools.

Nannies

Nannies are employed by parents to care for their children in the parental home. They care for smaller numbers of children (usually siblings) and can take care of all aspects of looking after the child or children including caring for their clothes and possessions and cooking their food. Many families work in a nanny-share arrangement, with one nanny providing childcare to more than one family.

¹ Information on LA duties in relation to Children's Centres available [here](#).

² A day care nursery is different from a maintained nursery school.

Nursery and Reception classes

Almost all primary and infant schools, whether LA maintained, free schools or academies, in Tower Hamlets have nursery classes as part of their offer. All of them have a Reception year. Nursery can be an excellent introduction for a child to school and the group of children they will meet in Reception. Schools are not always able to ensure that this transition is smooth. Sometimes a child must change schools if there are insufficient places in the Reception class. Sometimes parental rights under the local admissions procedures mean that after the start of the school year, children move to their original first choice school.

Nursery classes accept children for the academic year before they would start in Reception. They are funded through the universal offer from the term after the child's third birthday. Schools may offer self-financed places if their governors agree. Such places may fall outside EL2 eligibility. Nursery classes operate during school hours, term time only, with a session in the morning and a session in the afternoon. The LA top-up enables schools to offer full time places to children in need. This offer ceases in 2019- 2020 due to national funding constraints. Some schools choose to run after school clubs and breakfast clubs. This is the choice of the school, not the LA, although Parent and Family Support will assist if a school wishes to start this provision.

Nursery schools

There are six LA maintained nursery schools in Tower Hamlets: Alice Model Maintained Nursery School, Children's House Maintained Nursery School, Columbia Maintained Nursery School, Harry Roberts Maintained Nursery School, Old Church Maintained Nursery School and Rachel Keeling Maintained Nursery School. All LBTH nursery schools have been and continue to be graded "outstanding" by Ofsted throughout many inspection cycles. Nursery schools operate during school hours, term time only, with some full time provision, a session in the morning and a session in the afternoon.

Parent and toddler groups

Parent and toddler groups are drop-in sessions for parents of young children. These sessions will be run by other parents, by the voluntary sector or associated with (though not run by) children's centres. They will not be registered with Ofsted, if they provide less than two hours care in a day.

Pre-schools and playgroups

Pre-schools provide play and education sessions for children between two and five years. Most pre-schools will be open five mornings a week, with some providing afternoon sessions as well. Some have flexibility around the sessions a child can attend, while others are more structured with children attending five full mornings or five full afternoons. Pre-schools and playgroups tend run term time only, from around 9am to lunchtime or from lunchtime to around 3 or 4pm, depending on the sessions they operate.

Private nursery schools

Private nursery schools (private independent schools) are owned privately and can offer sessional or full day care to children aged two to five. Some schools can offer a particular educational approach, for example Montessori. They may operate only during term-time or could open all year. They could be registered with Ofsted or the ISI (Independent School Directorate).

Registered childminders

Registered childminders are self-employed childcare professionals who work in their own homes caring for other people's children. They operate as sole traders and care for small numbers of children in their home-setting. They often care for a range of ages. They are able to take easy advantage of real-life learning experiences like outings to the park and library. Just like other forms of registered childcare, childminders are regulated and inspected by Ofsted in England. Some childminders are able to offer free early education sessions for two, three and four year olds.

Wraparound childcare

Families with school age children sometimes need childcare at the beginning or end of the school day as well as during school holidays. This wraparound care can be provided by a range of different settings, from breakfast and after-school clubs or child minders to holiday schemes. These may be linked to the child's school or based in the local community. All after-school provision needs to be registered, either as part of the school it operates in or with Ofsted. The LA advises on this provision, it does not provide it, with the exception of a small number of summer holiday play schemes provided by the Parent and Family Service (not part of the IEYS).

The difference between registered and unregistered care

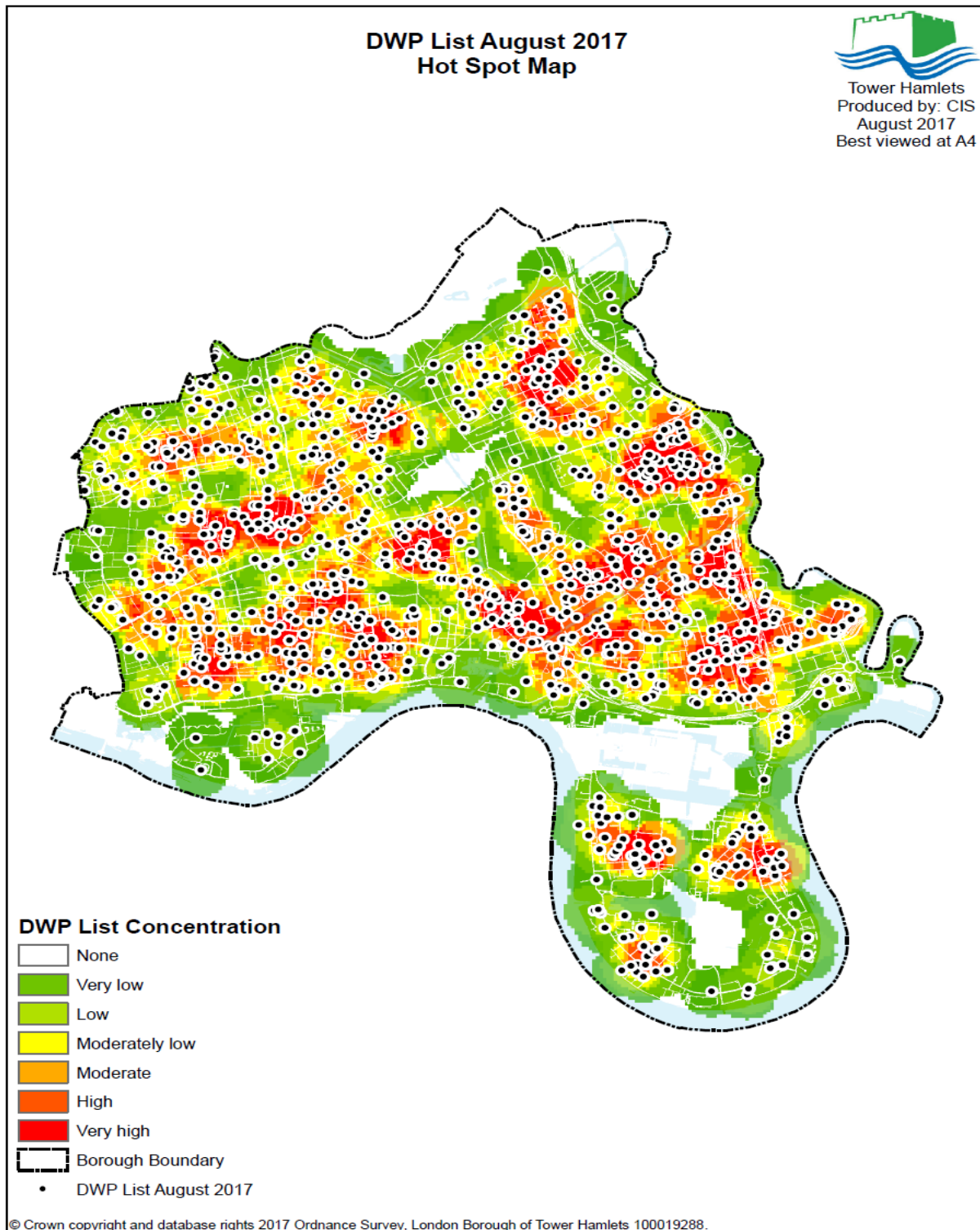
Registration of providers is the responsibility of Ofsted. If a setting fails to follow Ofsted's requirements they will not be registered or will be de-registered. For provision for under fives, Ofsted initially visit premises to inspect suitability and interview the lead applicant. Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks are performed on all people that will provide any level of care and for child minders, and individuals living on the premises.

When registration is granted, a registration certificate is issued which providers must display when they are providing childcare so that parents can read it. The certificate sets out the conditions of registration. Conditions restrict or provide permission for the registration to operate in a particular way, such as limiting the number of children a provider may care for or allowing overnight care. A provider may not legally care for children until they receive their certificate. If the registration certificate is withdrawn ("suspended") by Ofsted after inspection, the setting must stop offering all childcare, however funded.

After a childcare provider is registered, Ofsted follow up with a first inspection within seven months of starting to care for children. Regular inspections of the quality of care follow this first inspection at least once in every three to four years and in some cases more often. During an inspection, a provider is checked to ensure it is meeting the minimum requirements for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). For over fives provision, there is no initial visit but upon registration Ofsted can inspect a provider at any time.

Unregistered provision will operate for under two hours in a day. Unregistered provision is typically toddler groups, crèches or other activities for children. DBS requirements continue to apply, along with council safeguarding duties. It is recommended that parents ensure that they take into account the safeguarding of their children. This can be done by checking if any staff/helpers have a current DBS, checking any references and ensuring parent and child feel comfortable at the setting.

Appendix 2: DWP list August (EL2 potentially eligible children) 2017

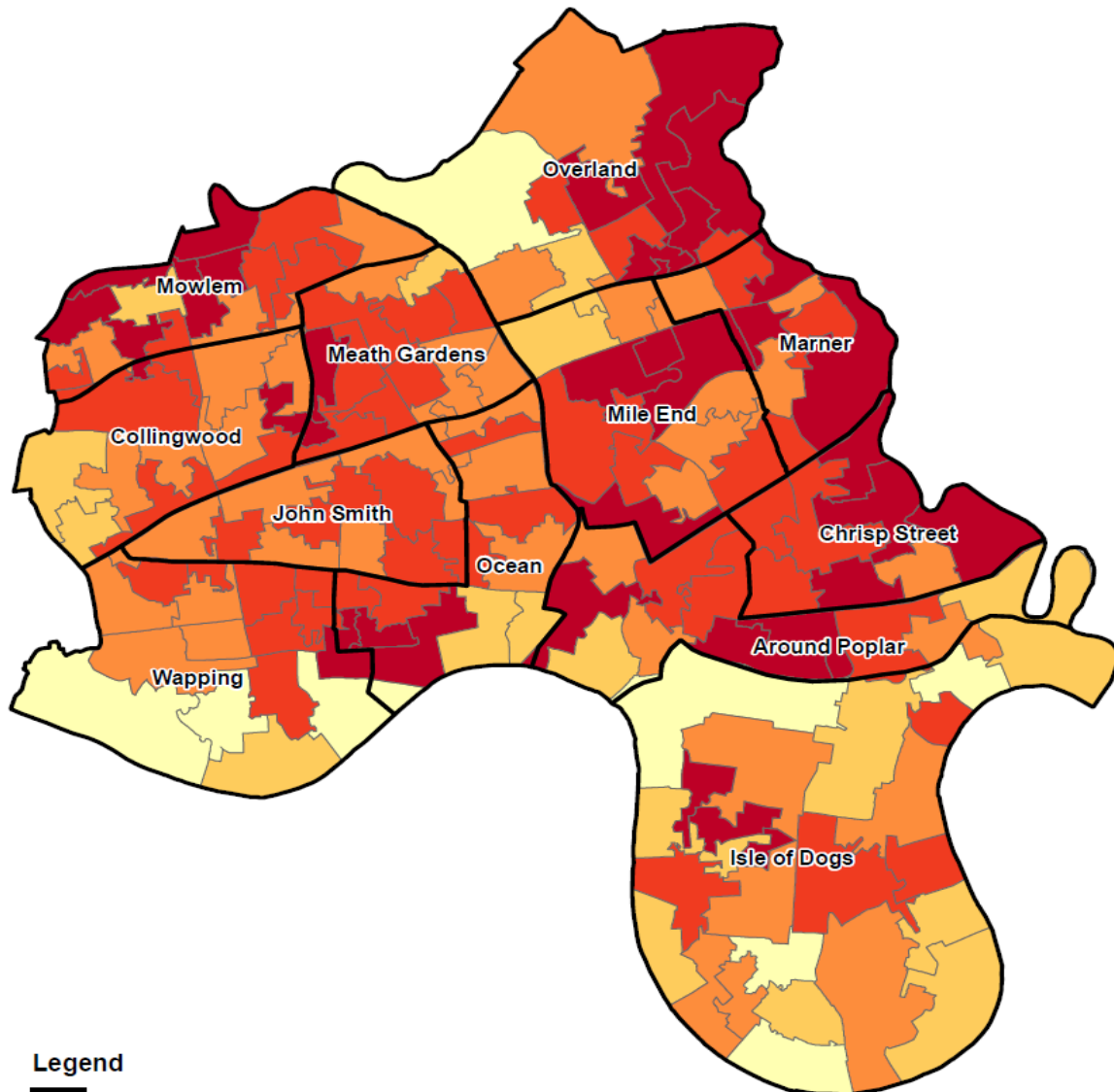


Appendix 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015


Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015

Created by Children's Information System Team


Date: 30/11/2015





Legend


 Children Centre Boundaries


LSOA in Tower Hamlets: IDACI position in England

 In 5% most deprived

 In 5%-10% most deprived

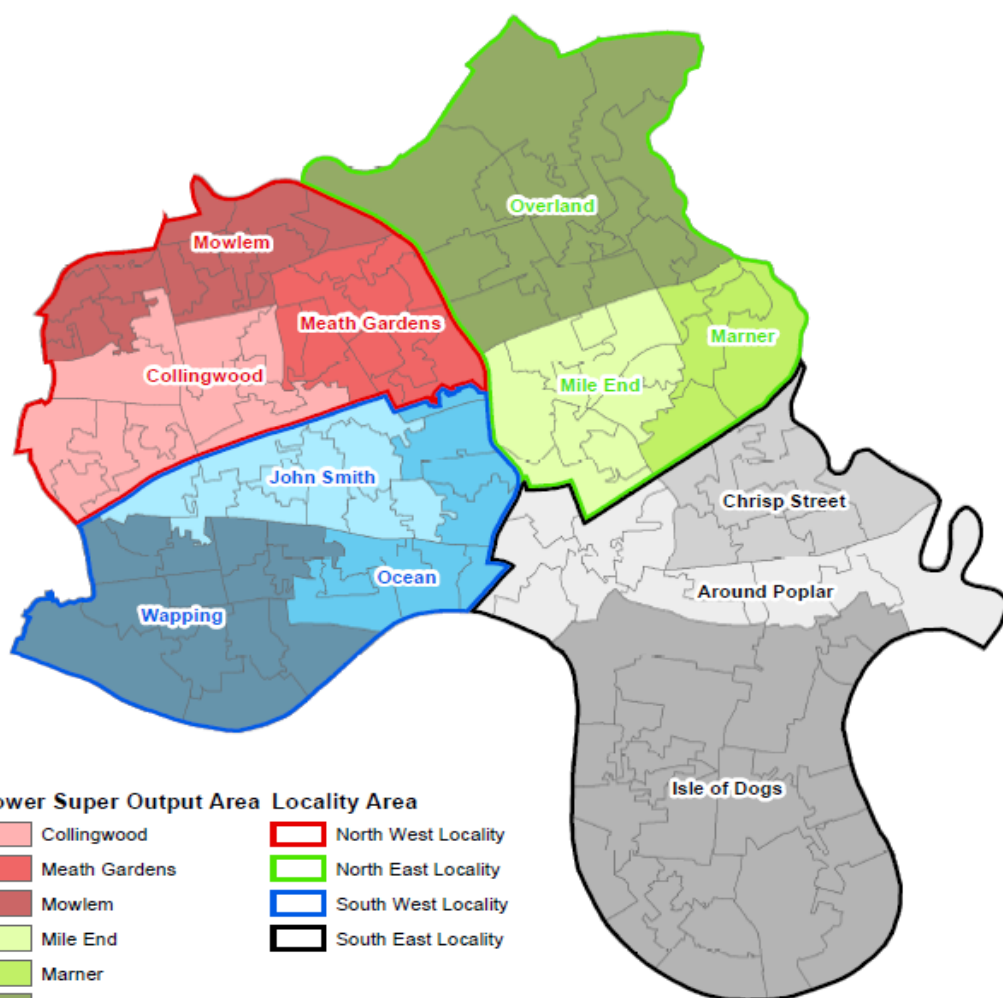
 In 10%-20% most deprived

 In 20%-50% most deprived

 In 50% least deprived

Appendix 4: Tower Hamlets Children's Centre Locality (mini-cluster) area

Tower Hamlets Children Centre Locality Areas



Lower Super Output Area Locality Area

 Collingwood	 North East Locality
 Meath Gardens	 South West Locality
 Mowlem	 South East Locality
 Mile End	
 Marner	
 Overland	
 John Smith	
 Ocean	
 Wapping	
 Around Poplar	
 Chrisp Street	
 Isle of Dogs	

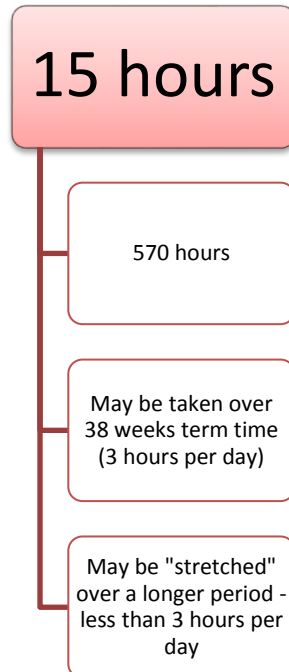
Document Path: I:\Map Requests\Children Centres Map\Interactive Map\Tower Hamlets Locality Areas.mxd

© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey, London Borough of Tower Hamlets 100019288 - 10/02/2017

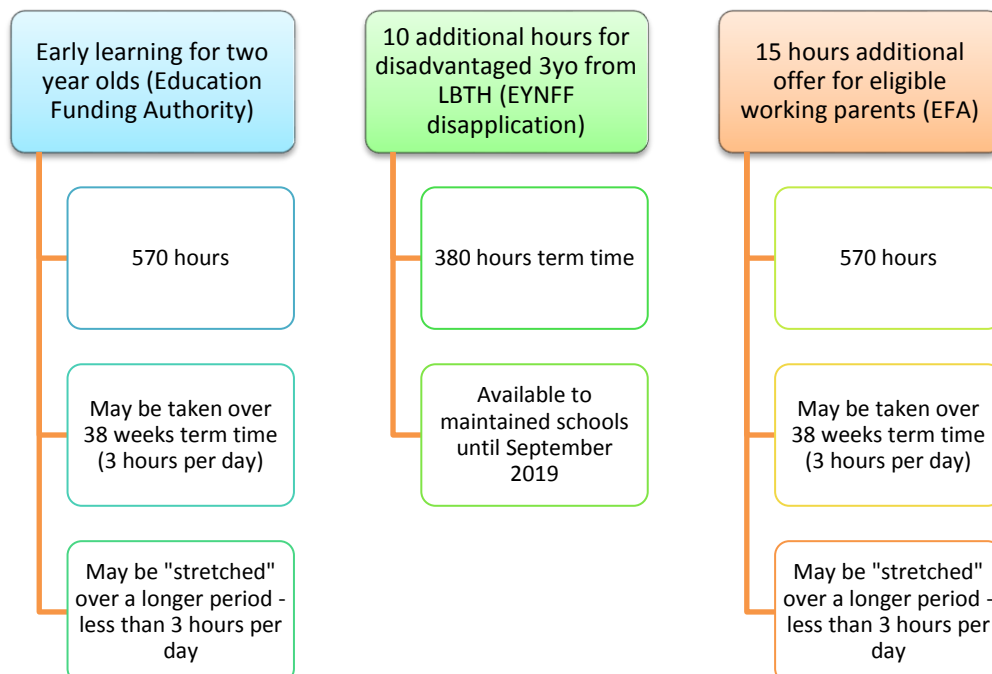
Appendix 5: The universal offer and its extensions

The diagram below includes the LBTH funded “top-up” for schools offering FT nursery provision. This system has to stop because of the removal of funds from LBTH by the changes incumbent on the Early Years National Funding Formula.

The universal offer for three year olds

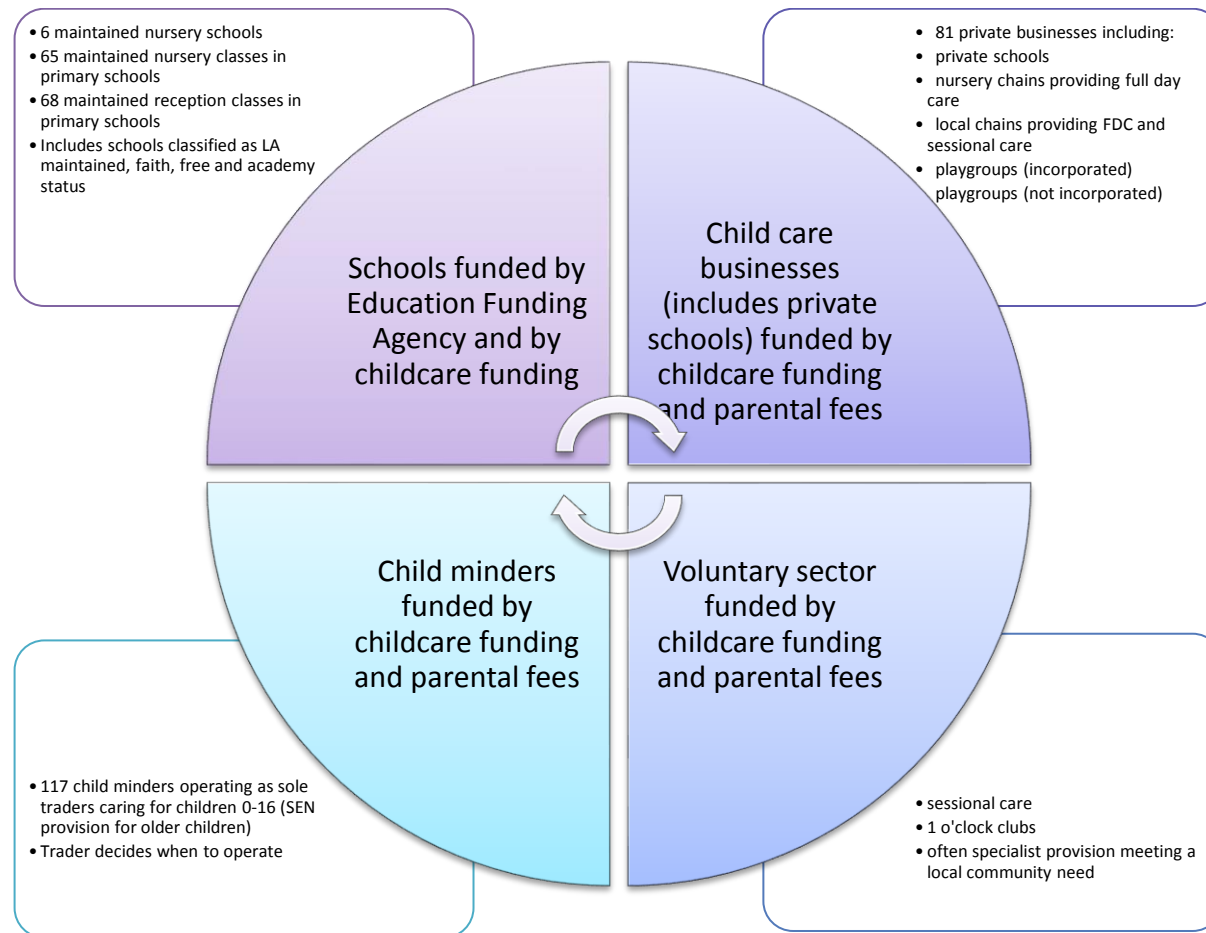


The extended entitlements



Appendix 6: Funding streams and inter-relationship of birth to five provision in Tower Hamlets

Below is the situation in LBTH. The financial and organisational complexity is typical nationally. It is due to the piecemeal nature of legislation introduced at different times.



Section 12: References and links

Page 7, 8: Early education and childcare, Statutory guidance for local authorities, March 2017

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596460/early_education_and_childcare_statutory_guidance_2017.pdf

Page 8: Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance (Department for Education, September 2014)

Children and Families Act 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted>

Page 9: Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage Setting the standards for learning, development and care for children from birth to five

https://www.foundationyears.org.uk/files/2017/03/EYFS_STATUTORY_FRAMEWORK_2017.pdf

Page 9: Performing against the odds: developmental trajectories of children in the EPPSE 3-16 study, page 11

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ioe/research/featured-research/effective-pre-school-primary-secondary-education-project>

Page 9: School readiness in Tower Hamlets

https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ignl/education_and_learning/childcare_and_early_years_educ/School_readiness.aspx

Page 9:

More affordable childcare

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/more-affordable-childcare>

More great childcare - raising quality and giving parents more choice

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/more-great-childcare-raising-quality-and-giving-parents-more-choice>

Free early education for disadvantaged 2 year olds: an implementation study for local authorities and providers

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/free-early-education-for-disadvantaged-two-year-olds-an-implementation-study-for-local-authorities-and-providers>

Exploring the flexibility of the free entitlement to early education: research among parents

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/exploring-the-flexibility-of-the-free-entitlement-to-early-education-research-among-parents>

Page 10: Special educational needs and disability code of practice 2015

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/398815/SEND_Code_of_Practice_January_2015.pdf

Equality Act 2010

<https://www.gov.uk/definition-of-disability-under-equality-act-2010>

Page 12: Tower Hamlets Community Plan 2015

<https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Adult-care-services/Community-Plan-2015-Final-Cabinet.pdf>

Tower Hamlets Children and Families Plan 2016 -19

http://towernet/document_library/adult_care_services/quality_and_performance/quality_and_involvement/TH_Childrens_Infographic_FINAL.pdf

Page 12: Primary admissions prospectus

https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Education-and-skills/Admissions-and-exclusions/TH_PrimarySch_prospectus_2018_WEB.pdf

Page 15: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

Page 19: Research Briefing 2013-01

February 2013, Ethnicity in Tower Hamlets Analysis of 2011 Census data

https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Borough_statistics/Ward_profiles/Census-

Page 21: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index *London Borough of Tower Hamlets*,
www.towerhamlets.gov.uk

Page 81: Making the case for universal childcare IPPR

<https://www.ippr.org/publications/making-the-case-for-universal-childcare>

Page 82: Number of 3- and 4-year-olds benefitting from funded early education places by type of provider and local authority

Figures July 2017 from Family Information Service (Parental Engagement Team) and from Schools Finance (Resources Directorate) and Strategy & Performance. The Early Years Census and the Schools Census are being returned February 2018. These figures are not yet available.

Page 87: Childcare affordability *Information provided by Children's Information Services, December 2017*