Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
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Acknowledgements
Team working on the report: Wolverhampton Early Intervention 0-18 Service

For further information contact – Information for Families 01902 554242

Data Sources

WCC – Wolverhampton City Council

MYE – Mid Year Estimates are an annually released population estimate.

DWP – Department of Work and Pensions

LSOA - Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) are units of geographic boundary developed by the Office for National Statistics and are aggregations of Output Areas. Each locality is made up of several LSOA’s

ONS – Office of National Statistics

NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics

Definitions:

N.B. On Supply of Childcare graphs, “other” represents breakfast and after school provision

N.B. On Supply of Childcare graphs, “30-hour provision” and “TFT provision” data combines all provider types offering this element of funded provision
Introduction

Statutory Duty

Each local authority has a duty to produce a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, the requirements of which are detailed in The Childcare Act (2006, amendment 2016) and The Children and Families Act (2014).

The published report focuses on the availability, affordability and sufficiency of childcare within the city, and meets the local authority duty to provide information, advice and assistance to parents and prospective parents relating to the provision of childcare.

City of Wolverhampton Council Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is organised into four localities, split into eight areas, detailing current supply and demand of registered childcare. The local authority offers support, advice and guidance to registered childcare providers who work within the Early Years Statutory Framework. The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) provides details of legislation on welfare requirements and learning and development. This report will also identify current support offered to families through programmes such as Home learning, Bookstart and the Parent Champion programme.

Early Years Strategy

City of Wolverhampton Council have published an Early Years Strategy for parents and professionals. The strategy is based on the assumption that parents are the first educator and to ensure that there is a robust system in place to support them in this vital role. The local authority is committed to:

- Putting the best interests of the child at the heart of decision making
- Taking a holistic approach to the wellbeing of a child
- Working with children, young people and their families on ways to improve wellbeing
- Advocating preventative work and early intervention to support young children and their families ensuring they are appropriately safeguarded
- Believing professionals must work together in the best interests of the child

The strategy has four work plans; Parental Engagement, Workforce Development, High Quality Education and Good Family Health. These are live documents that highlight areas of development to support in providing good quality experiences for families across the city, contributing to improving children’s outcomes for learning. An identified key area for development is to ensure children are ready for school, to support this, a school readiness definition has been agreed and is included within the strategy.

School Readiness Statement:

“As a child starts full time schooling within Wolverhampton, there is an expectation that children feel prepared and ready to start school socially, emotionally and physically. Children will be able to express their needs, feelings and wants. A school will ensure that children feel heard and understood by their practitioners. Leading to children being excited, enthused and demonstrate a curiosity to learn both inside and outside of the classroom”.

For further details or a copy of the Early Years Strategy, please follow the link below:

http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11544&p=0
In conjunction with registered childcare providers and schools the local authority promotes information which enables families to access early education, this supports children in being ready for school. Early Education Funding (EEF) is provided by the government for all 3 and 4-year olds in England, this is known as the “Universal Nursery Entitlement”. Each child can access up to 570 hours' free early education per academic year. Parents can access their entitlement the term after their child’s third birthday until the child reaches compulsory school age (the term after their fifth birthday). This entitlement is usually taken as 15 hours each week for 38 weeks of the year. However, this can be stretched over more weeks of the year by accessing less hours per week.

From September 2017, the government introduced an extended entitlement of up to 15 hours per week for 38 weeks of the year for eligible 3 and 4-year olds, this is referred to as the “30 hours Extended Entitlement”. For more details please follow the link below:

http://childcarechoices.gov.uk or http://www.gov.uk/childcare-calculator or call the Customer Interaction Centre 0300 123 4097

From April 2015, new legislation offered additional funding; Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) to eligible 3 and 4-year olds accessing their universal nursery entitlement to enhance opportunities for learning and development.

From September 2013, legislation offered additional funding for eligible 2-year olds to access up to 570 hours of free early education, in Wolverhampton this is known as “Terrific for Twos”. For criteria details for 2-year olds and EYPP, please follow the link below:

http://early-help-support.wolverhampton.gov.uk/Pages/home.aspx

Ofsted

Ofsted regulates childcare under the Early Years Register which allows flexibility in numbers of children accessing the provision. This means that childcare providers can adjust the number of places they make available for babies, 2, 3 and 4-year olds based upon staffing levels, space and the demands of their local communities.

From May 2015, legislation changed for schools, enabling them to lower the age of entry to two years. This is if the school and governing body feel there is sufficient requirements and capacity within the school to accommodate this increase in pupil numbers.

Further information regarding all elements relating to early education, registered childcare and services available to support families in their local community is accessible on the Wolverhampton Information Network (WIN) website, please follow the link below:

http://win.wolverhampton.gov.uk/kb5/wolverhampton/directory/home.page
**Wolverhampton overall context**

Wolverhampton lies northwest of its larger near-neighbour Birmingham, and forms the second largest part of the West Midlands.

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under 5</td>
<td>16,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years - 10 years</td>
<td>20,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 years - 15 years</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years - 24 years</td>
<td>29,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years - 64 years</td>
<td>129,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years - 84 years</td>
<td>36,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 years +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 MYE data shows that Wolverhampton has a total population of 254,406. The city’s population has increased by 5.4% (13,839) since 2004, when it was 240,567. This growth has not happened at an even pace: the number of children, for instance, was broadly static between 2004 and 2009, even falling some years, but between 2010 and 2013 it rose by 300-500 each year.

Within the under five years’ category, there were more 3-year olds; 3,710, this amounts to 22% of the total under 5 population.

Slightly increasing birth rates and inflow of migration greater than outflow, are important aspects of population growth, but decreasing mortality rates and longer life expectancies point to a steadily aging population overall.

(source: WCC June 2014 update)
Deprivation

Wolverhampton is rated 21st in the most deprived local authority district as ranked on the proportion of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% nationally. The proportion of children living in income deprived households is 31.3%.
(source: Dept. of Communities and Local Government, The England Indices of Deprivation, Statistical Release 2016)

The 2011 Census reported that there were 68,773 families in Wolverhampton with dependent children. The Wolverhampton Children, Young People and Families Plan 2015-25 describes the characteristics of families with dependent children. A quarter of 0-15-year olds live in lone parent households and around 44% live in households that have a married couple or a couple in a same sex civil partnership. A further 15% live in households with a cohabiting couple and 13% are living in households that are not “one family” households.
(source: 2011 Census and ONS MYE 2013)

The following table shows the percentage of families living in deprived households in each Wolverhampton locality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage of Families Living in Deprivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>39.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>40.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 3</td>
<td>32.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 4</td>
<td>18.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 5</td>
<td>28.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 6</td>
<td>26.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 7</td>
<td>39.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 8</td>
<td>39.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: HMRC 2014)
Life Expectancy

Life expectancy within Wolverhampton is below the national average of 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females. Public Health England, ONS data states that males in Wolverhampton have an average life expectancy of 77.4 years, with females living an average of 81.7 years.

Public Health statistics for 2014 show that Wolverhampton had one of the highest rates of infant mortality in England, with 7.7 deaths of infants in the first year of their life per 1,000 live births compared to the England average of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births - with smoking during pregnancy one of its main causes.
The Labour Market

NOMIS annual population survey (June 2016 – June 2017), there are currently 116,800 economically active adults in Wolverhampton, of these 62,600 are males, 54,200 females.

The following chart shows the percentage of economically activity adults in Wolverhampton compare to the national percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment activity in Wolverhampton</th>
<th>National percentage of employees</th>
<th>National percentage of self-employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National percentage of unemployed</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of unemployed in Wolverhampton</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees in Wolverhampton</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: NOMIS population survey 2017)
Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

This report will show the range of childcare by provider type available to families across the city. Profiles for each locality will show the make-up of the population, take up of Early Education Funding.

Childcare types:

- **Full day care** – Full day care settings care for and support children’s learning in line with the ages and stages of development of children from 3 months to 5 years and are predominately open from 8.00am to 6.00pm, some are open even longer hours. Most are open from Monday to Friday, but a few may open at weekends to help support parents’ different working patterns. Day nurseries operate all year round, usually except for bank holidays. Some nurseries close between Christmas and New Year, while others remain open. Most offer the free early education places that are available to 2, 3 and 4-year olds.

- **Childminders** – Registered childminders are self-employed childcare professionals who work in their own homes. They care and support each child’s learning in line with their age and stage of development. They are registered for small numbers of children and will often care for a range of ages. Childminders may also offer flexibility to accommodate parents working patterns e.g. evening and weekends.

- **Home carers** – Home carers are usually nannies who care for children of any age up to their 18th birthday wholly or mainly in the child’s own home, and care for children from no more than two families. They are not required to register with Ofsted but may choose to do so, on the voluntary part of the Childcare Register.

- **Pre-school playgroups** – Pre-schools provide care and support children’s learning in line with ages and stages of development for children between 2 and 5 years. Most pre-schools will be open five mornings a week, with the majority providing afternoon sessions as well. Pre-schools and playgroups tend to run term time only, from around 9am to lunchtime or from lunchtime to around 3 or 4 pm, depending of the sessions they operate.

- **Out of school provision** – These are often referred to as Breakfast or After School Clubs. They provide play opportunities for school age children at times when schools are not open. They can operate before school in the mornings, from the end of the school day and at the end of the working day. It is important to note that many of the out of school provisions respond to fluctuating community need and the majority are run by schools themselves.

- **Holiday play schemes** – Holiday play schemes, take place during school holiday periods and may be run by a school, private or voluntary organisations.

- **Nursery schools / classes** – This type of provision is based within schools maintained by the local authority and accept children from 3 years to compulsory school age. Sessions operate during school hours, term time only, generally with one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Registration of Childcare

The Childcare Act 2006 gives Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Education, Children’s Services and Skills (HMIC) responsibility for regulating registered childcare providers.

**Childcare Register** – The Childcare Register is for providers who care for children from birth to 18 years. It has two parts:

- A Compulsory part, for providers who care for children aged from the end of the Foundation Stage up to seven years.
- A Voluntary part, for providers who care for children aged eight and over and those providing care for children at any age for whom registration is not compulsory, e.g. nannies.
Early Years Register – Registration on the Early Years Register is compulsory for providers who care for children in the early years’ age group; from birth to compulsory school age.

Ofsted Inspection Outcomes
Ofsted will inspect all providers who are on the Early Years Register. New providers who have registered will normally receive their first quality inspected within 30 months of registration.
Ofsted evaluates the overall quality and standards of the early years’ provision in line with the principles and requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage. Inspectors judge the overall effectiveness of the early years’ provision, considering three key judgements:
• How well the early years’ provision meets the needs of the range of children for whom it is provided
• The contribution of the early years’ provision to the well-being of children
• The effectiveness of the leadership and management

The judgements which can be given are:
Outstanding The setting consistently achieves very high standards across all aspects of its work with exceptional educational programmes for children. The setting has very high expectations and a clear understanding of how children learn. Rich varied and imaginative experiences are provided for the children. Assessment and planning is precise and sharply focused on a comprehensive knowledge of each child.

Good There is depth and breadth across the seven areas of learning with experiences which are interesting and challenging and meet the needs of all children. There is secure knowledge and understanding of how to promote the learning and development of young children and what they can achieve. Regular and precise assessments of children are made and used to plan suitably challenging activities, so that children of all ages and abilities make good progress in their learning.

Requires Improvement The provision is not yet demonstrating the characteristics of a good judgement. However, any breaches of the statutory requirements for learning and development do not have significant impact on children’s learning and development.

Inadequate If there are breaches of the statutory requirements for learning and development which have a significant impact on children’s learning and development e.g. the seven areas of learning are inadequately provided and/or do not provide interesting activities in enough depth or breadth; some practitioners have a poor understanding of the areas of learning and/or knowledge of how to promote children’s learning and development; planning is not effective in matching activities to children’s needs; observations and assessments are not consistent in quality.

Where there are no children on roll, the inspector must make it clear at the start of the inspection (or during the initial telephone call) that the inspection will not be a full inspection but a check that the provider continues to be suitable to remain registered. As a result, no grades will be given against the four key
judgements. The inspector will make a judgement only on the 'overall quality and standards of the early years provision' with one of the three possible outcomes:

**Met** (where a judgement is 'met', the inspector will not make recommendations)

**Not met with actions**

**Not met with enforcements**

For provider registered on the Childcare Register the Ofsted Inspector will make a judgement of two possible outcomes:

**Compliant** (meeting all the requirements for registration on the Childcare Register)

**Non-compliant** (not meeting all the requirements for registration on the Childcare Register)

**Awaiting first inspection**: Once a provider has registered on the Early Years or Childcare Register they can start to offer childcare and EEF, Ofsted will carry out their first inspection within 30 months of registration.

**The Cost of Childcare in Wolverhampton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day Nursery place 0 – 5 years</td>
<td>£39.00 per full day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childminder place 0 – 5 years</td>
<td>£4.14 per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school / Playgroup place 2 -5 years</td>
<td>£11.73 per session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Play Scheme place</td>
<td>£20.00 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast Club place</td>
<td>£2.50 per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After School place</td>
<td>£3.25 per hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The purpose of Early Childcare and Education

There is a strong body of research that high quality early education and care for young children has a positive influence upon future successes in life. The Effective Provision of Preschool Education (EPPE) research conducted over many years found that high quality experiences prior to school entry enhances children’s development and their ability to acquire intellectual and social skills. Children from less advantaged backgrounds benefit significantly from good quality preschool experiences, especially if they attend settings that cater for a mixture of children from different social backgrounds.

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) sets standards for the learning, development and care of children from birth to 5 years old. All schools and registered early years providers must follow the EYFS, including childminders, pre-schools, nurseries and school reception classes. The areas covered by the EYFS are Communication and Language; Physical development; Personal, Social and Emotional development; Literacy; Mathematics; Understanding the World and Expressive Arts and Design. Children are supported to develop skills in these areas via focused play, exploration and interaction with other children and trained practitioners. At the age of five children are assessed by the practitioners working with them to produce a profile of their development.

Early childcare and education play an important role in children’s development and provide a valuable support to families with young children, enabling parents to work or take up training.

Each local authority uses the overall profile results from their area to consider how effectively settings are working with children to reach a good level of development in each of the areas of the EYFS. The percentage gap between the highest and lowest achieving children is an important measure to assess how well local authorities and settings are supporting reduction in inequality of achievement.

Performance Trend for Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) Results in Wolverhampton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Years Foundation Stage Profile</th>
<th>% of children achieving a good level of development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>63%</td>
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</table>

It is important that all children have the best start in life to enable them to develop, learn and achieve their full potential. Local authorities work with childcare providers to narrow the achievement gap and ensure that as many children as possible gain a good level of development by the time they are five.
Quality Improvement

The Effective Pre-School, Primary and Secondary (EPPSE) research which started in 1997 followed 3,000 children from early childhood to the age of 16. The research found that early education helped young people to specifically do better in GCSE English and Mathematics. The effects were better if the pre-school was of high quality, and pre-school is particularly valuable for children from less advantaged backgrounds.

Professor of Educational Psychology at Oxford University Kathy Sylva, who led the research, said:

“High quality early education has enduring benefits for the children who experience it and the society that invests in it”.

It is important that all providers consider how to create, maintain and improve their setting so that they offer the best possible experiences and environment for young children to develop and flourish.

Quality improvement is a continual process which focuses upon how to consistently raise the quality of early years and childcare provision.

By being clear about the values and beliefs, examining practice, making considered changes and setting goals for improvement it can be seen what makes a difference to children’s development and learning.

Responses gathered from a recent staff qualification survey, from the 286 providers surveyed 66% hold a level 3 or above childcare qualification.

Early years and childcare providers should have robust systems in place to continuously monitor and inform the development of the highest possible standards to support positive outcomes for all children.

As well as registered provision across the city there are also community groups available which provide opportunities for parents and children to interact with others also supporting parents to build resilience so that they understand they are recognised as their child’s first educator. Groups are led by qualified childcare practitioners who role model positive interactions; these include Learning through Play sessions, Library groups and Baby groups.

Through the Early Intervention Service there is provision to support parents within the home environment to understand child development and how they can support their child. Practitioners will assess the child’s current age and stage of development and reflect on the information provided by the parent regarding the child’s progress. A programme of activities will be agreed with the family to identify learning opportunities within the home and to accelerate the child’s learning. Sessions will be tailored to the child’s interests and needs; the aim is to aspire parents by developing their confidence to take a continuous active role in educating their child at home.

Bookstart sessions are also available to children aged 6 – 9 months’ and children 2 – 4 years. The aim is to promote communication and positive interaction between parents and children to support their development of early language.

- Bookstart 6 -9 months’ – visit promotes the importance of early communication; the childcare practitioner demonstrates the effective use of the Bookstart pack
- Bookstart 2-4 years’ – promotes stories, books and rhyme time to incorporate into daily routines, also promoting the importance of the home environment in shaping their child’s development. During these sessions parents are encouraged to access their local library to enhance their child’s speech and language development.

The following chart shows the number of Home Learning and Bookstart referrals received since the introduction of the Universal Services in September 2016.

![City Wide Universal Services Referrals Chart]

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

These Early Intervention Services for families are part of the city provision to support parents and children for school readiness.
Learning Through Play

Learning through Play supports parents in becoming their child’s first educator. Sessions provide young children (under 10 years) and their families opportunities to have fun exploring a variety of resources and to engage in exciting activities, with a focus of promoting Speech and Language, School Readiness and Transitions. Learning through Play groups are held at a variety of venues across the city promote.

Parent Champions

The city of Wolverhampton also operates a Parent Champion programme, this provides an opportunity for parents who have accessed family support from services that have benefited them. They sign up for the programme to offer their shared experiences to other parents as a peer to peer support mechanism. The parent champions provide advice and guidance to families who potentially would also benefit from accessing relevant services available in the city. The programme develops confidence in the champions, this has seen five Parent champions find employment.

Provision across the City

The following pages with show the supply of provision across the city and will look at the demographic each locality in more detail. Attached to each locality is a map, showing the area and identifying the location of settings. For more details of childminders in each locality, please following the link below:

http://win.wolverhampton.gov.uk/kb5/wolverhampton/directory/home.page
City Wide Strengthening Families Hubs and Localities

Strengthening Family Hubs:
- Locality 1 – Eastfield Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 2 – Rockhill Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 3 – Grassley Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 4 – Singly Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 5 – Whitmore Reans Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 6 – Drive Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 7 – Low Hill Strengthening Families Hub
- Locality 8 – Childcare Village Strengthening Families Hub

Map reference ChildrensProvision_06_2010216_01.pmx
The plan was produced on "22/11/05"
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Eastfield – Locality Area 1

Providers
7. Eastfield Nursery School
36. Fun 4 Kids
41. Little Rascals
48. Music Box Nursery Bilston
54. Sunflowers Neighbourhood Nursery
57. The Rainbow Children’s Day Nursery
68. Tip Top Day Nursery
75. East Park Primary School
76. Eastfield Primary School
84. Holy Rosary RC Primary School
123. Stow Heath Infant School
129. Villiers Primary School
145. Eastfield Nursery
151. Amigos
Eastfield – Locality Area 1

Eastfield locality is comprised of 2 wards (East Park and Bilston North) and 14 LSOA and lies to the east of the city centre.

**Ethnicity**

![Ethnicity of locality](chart)

- 73% White (inc. white other)
- 13% Asian (inc. asian other)
- 7% Black (inc. black other)
- 1% Mixed/multiple ethnicity
- 1% Other

(Source: Census 2011)

73% of the locality is White (inc. white other). This is a higher proportion than city averages.

**Child Benefits Claim**

![Children in receipt of Child Benefit](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of children in receipt of child benefit</th>
<th>805</th>
<th>1390</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
- 16 to 19 years
- 11 to 15 years
- 5 to 10 years
- under 5 years

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)

34% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

**Child Population**

![Population of children 0-5 years](chart)

(Source: MYE 2015)

17% of the child population are under one, with a further 17% being aged 3.

**Home Learning**

![Number of Universal Support referrals Sept 2016-2017](chart)

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

50% of the locality referrals required both Home learning and Bookstart.
**Supply of Childcare**

15% of providers are childminders, with 40% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision.

**Quality of Provision**

77% of providers are judged as good or outstanding.

**EYFSP Scores**

59% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development.
Rocket Pool / Bilston – Locality Area 2

Providers
2. Bilston Nursery School Day Nursery
13. Terrific For Two's - Wilkinson
39. Jumping Jo's Day Nursery
65. Bilston c of e Primary School
80. Field View Primary School
88. Wilkinson Primary School
90. Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School
93. Loxdale Primary School
114. St Martin's Church Of England Primary School
124. Stowall Primary School
135. Wilkinson Primary School
143. Bilston Nursery
152. Lower Bradley

Hub & Provider Types:
- Locality 2 – Rocket Pool Strengthening Families Hub
- NURSERY SCHOOLS (1)
- DAY NURSERIES (1)
- PRIMARY SCHOOLS (8)
- HOLIDAY PLAYSCHEMES (1)
- TFT SCHOOL PROVISION (2)
Rocket Pool / Bilston – Locality Area 2

Bilston locality is comprised of 1.5 wards (Bilston and 50% Ettingshall) and 12 LSOA and lies to the south east of Wolverhampton city centre.

**Ethnicity**

- White (inc. white other) 73%
- Asian (inc. asian other) 14%
- Black (inc. black other) 6%
- Mixed/multiple ethnicity 6%
- Other 1%

(Source: Census 2011)

14% of the locality are Asian (inc. Asian other)

**Child Benefit Claims**

- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 16 to 19: 725
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 11 to 15: 1420
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 5 to 10: 2075
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - under 5: 1725

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)

35% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years

**Child Population**

- Population of children 0-5 years
  - under 1: 310
  - 1 year: 320
  - 2 years: 330
  - 3 years: 340
  - 4 years: 350
  - 5 years: 360

(Source: MYE 2015)

17% of the child population in the locality are aged 5 years

**Home Learning**

- Number of Universal Support referrals Sept 2016-2017
  - Total: 40
  - BookStart: 10
  - Home learning: 20
  - Both: 0

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

66% of referrals required Home Learning support
Supply of Childcare

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
27% of providers are schools, with 34% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision

EYFSP Scores

(Source: WCC Research and Assessment Team 2016)
62% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development

Quality of Provision

(Source: Ofsted and WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
78% of providers are judged as good or outstanding
Graiseley – Locality Area 3

Providers

- 14. Warwick Centre For Children And Families
- 22. Microcycles & Mentor Pilot-group and Breakfast Club
- 29. All Saints Day Nursery
- 31. Brierhallow Neighbourhood Nursery
- 45. Hereford Day Care
- 49. Fisalday (Wolverhampton) Ltd
- 51. Goldthorn Park Primary School
- 52. Graiseley Primary School
- 93. Grange Primary School
- 96. Spring Vale Primary School
- 97. Hill Avenue Primary School
- 91. Landerfield Primary School
- 94. Manor Primary School
- 105. Pantfield Primary School
- 109. Spring Vale Primary School
- 106. St Mary and John RC Primary School
- 113. St Luke’s Primary School
- 121. St Teresa’s Primary School
- 135. The Royal School
- 147. Florence Nursery
- 148. Windsor Centre For Children And Families
- 150. St. Luke’s

Hub & Provider Types:

- Locality 3 – Graiseley Strengthening Families Hub
- DAY NURSERIES (4)
- HOLIDAY PLAYSCHEMES (1)
- NURSERY SCHOOLS (2)
- PLAYGROUPS (1)
- PRIMARY SCHOOLS (13)
- TFT SCHOOL PROVISION (1)

Map reference "A4 ChildcareProviders Area 3_DS_31012018_CH.mxd"
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Graiseley – Locality Area 3

Windsor locality is comprised of 2.5 wards (Blakenhall, Spring Vale and 50% Ettingshall) and 20 LSOA and lies west of Wolverhampton city centre.

**Ethnicity**

![Ethnicity Chart]

(48% White (inc. white other), 35% Asian (inc. Asian other), 5% Black (inc. black other), 4% Mixed/multiple ethnicity, 3% Other)

(Source: Census 2011)

48% of the locality is White (inc. white other), whilst 35% is Asian (inc. Asian other). This is vastly different to the overall city averages with Asian representation almost double.

**Child Benefit Claims**

![Child Benefit Claims Chart]

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)

33% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

**Child Population**

![Child Population Chart]

(Source: MYE 2015)

18% of the child population in the locality are aged 3 years.

**Home Learning**

![Home Learning Chart]

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

90% of referrals required Home Learning support.
Supply of Childcare

27% of providers are schools, with 26% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision

EYFSP Scores

63% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development

Quality of Provision

64% of providers are judged as good or outstanding
Bingley – Locality Area 4

Key
3. Bingley Children Centre Pre-School
10. Meridale Temple For Texts
15. Warwick Terriy Ventures
17. Bank Bay-Berry
19. Merry-Go-Round
24. Little Mandarin
44. Little Walkers Bay Nursery
47. Northen Nursery Wolverhampton
48. Penn Kids Day Nursery
49. Suburban Nursery Day Nursery
51. Screem Day Nursery
52. Screem Day Nursery
56. The Comprehensive CH Kilnfield
66. Bostock Primary School
67. Castlewood Primary School
68. Meridale Primary Primary School
69. Netherton Primary School
103. Springfield Infant School
104. Springfield Junior School
107. St Bartholomew’s CofE Primary School
118. St Michael’s RC Primary School
120. Upham Junior School
121. Warren Cross Primary School
122. Westmore Infant School
129. Woodfield Junior
149. Woodfield Junior
154. Crich Church
155. Becium Nursery
156. Brownies Place
157. Penn Kids
158. Marchest
Bingley – Locality Area 4

Bingley locality is comprised of 4 wards (Graiseley, Penn, Merry Hill, Tettenhall / Wightwick (33%)) and 21 LSOA and lies to the south west of Wolverhampton city centre.

**Ethnicity**

![Ethnicity of locality chart]

(Source: Census 2011)

69% of the locality are White (inc. white other) with ethnicity broadly in line with city averages.

**Child Benefit Claims**

![Children in receipt of Child Benefit chart]

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)

33% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

**Child Population**

![Population of children 0 - 5 years chart]

(Source: MYE 2015)

17.4% of the child population in the locality are aged 5 years, with a further 17.2% aged 2 years.

**Home Learning**

![Number of Universal Support referrals chart]

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

50% of the referrals required Home learning support.
Supply of Childcare

26% of providers are childminders, with 45% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision

EYFSP Scores

63% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development

Quality of Provision

80% of providers are judged as good or outstanding

(Sources: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017, Ofsted and WCC Early Intervention Service 2017, WCC Research and Assessment Team 2016)
Whitmore Reans – Locality Area 5

Providers
1. St. John’s C of E Primary Academy, Whitmore Reans
2. Cast Green Hall
3. St. Michael’s Pre-School
4. Hawkesford Road Playgroup
5. Titterhall Grove Nursery
6. Half Days Children’s Nursery
7. Little Scholars Day Nursery
8. Woodley Lane Pre-School
9. Titterhall Toddler Group
10. TCL Nursery School
11. Two Mile House Nursery
12. Harris Pre-School
13. Chester Zoo Early Years
14. Oxford House
15. St. John’s C of E Infant School
16. St. John’s C of E Junior School
17. Our Lady’s Church Primary School
18. St. Peter’s Church Primary School
19. St. Andrew’s C of E Primary School
20. St. Mary’s C of E Primary School
21. St. Michael’s C of E Primary School
22. St. John’s Church
23. Titterhall Pre-School
24. Half Days Children’s Nursery
25. Little Scholars Day Nursery
26. Woodley Lane Pre-School
27. Titterhall Toddler Group
28. TCL Nursery School
29. Two Mile House Nursery
30. Harris Pre-School
31. Chester Zoo Early Years
32. Oxford House
33. Half Days Children’s Nursery
34. Little Scholars Day Nursery
35. Woodley Lane Pre-School
36. Titterhall Toddler Group
37. TCL Nursery School
38. Two Mile House Nursery
39. Harris Pre-School
40. Chester Zoo Early Years
41. Oxford House
42. Half Days Children’s Nursery
43. Little Scholars Day Nursery
44. Woodley Lane Pre-School
45. Titterhall Toddler Group
46. TCL Nursery School
47. Two Mile House Nursery
48. Harris Pre-School
49. Chester Zoo Early Years
50. Oxford House
51. Half Days Children’s Nursery
52. Little Scholars Day Nursery
53. Woodley Lane Pre-School
54. Titterhall Toddler Group
55. TCL Nursery School
Whitmore Reans – Locality Ares 5

Whitmore Reans locality is comprised of 4 wards (Tettenhall Regis, St. Peters, Park and Tettenhall Wightwick (66%) and lies to the west of Wolverhampton city centre.

Ethnicity

![Ethnicity of locality chart]

(Source: Census 2011)
58% of the locality is White (inc. white other), with 28% of the locality being Asian (inc. Asian other)

Child Benefit Claims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in receipt of Child Benefit</th>
<th>No. of children in receipt of child benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 16 to 19</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 11 to 15</td>
<td>1715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 to 10</td>
<td>2485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- under 5</td>
<td>2255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)
33% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years

Child Population

![Population of children 0 - 5 years chart]

(Source: MYE 2015)
17% of the child population in the locality are aged 3 years

Home Learning

![Number of Universal Support referrals chart]

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
27% of referrals required both Home Learning and Bookstart support, with the remaining 73% requiring either Bookstart or Home Learning
Supply of Childcare

19% of providers are schools, with 40% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision.

EYFSP Scores

57% of the children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development

Quality of Provision

89% of providers are judged as good or outstanding/excellent

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

(Source: Ofsted and WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
Dove – Locality Area 6
Dove – Locality Area 6

Dove locality is comprised of 2 wards (Bushbury North and Oxley) and 22 LSOA. It lies to the north of Wolverhampton city centre.

Ethnicity

- 80% of the locality is White (inc. white other)
- 8% of the locality is Asian (inc. asian other)
- 6% of the locality is Black (inc. black other)
- 1% of the locality is Mixed/multiple ethnicity
- 1% of the locality is Other

(Source: Census 2011)
80% of the locality is White (inc. white other). This is a higher proportion than city averages.

Child Benefit Claims

- 33% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)
33% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

Child Population

- 18% of the child population in the locality are aged 2 years

(Source: MYE 2015)
18% of the child population in the locality are aged 2 years.

Home Learning

- 55% of referrals required Home Learning support

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
55% of referrals required Home Learning support.
Supply of Childcare

30% of providers are childminders, with 41% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision

Quality of Childcare

79% of providers are judged as good or outstanding

EYFSP Scores

65% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level Development
Low Hill – Locality Area 7

Providers
1. Berrybrook Primary School
2. Follings Park Primary School
3. Low Hill Nursery School
4. Old Follings Playgroup
5. Teeny Tots
6. Twinkie Stars Day Nursery
7. Berrybrook Primary School
8. Bushbury Hill Primary School
9. Follings Park Primary School
10. Long Knowle Primary School
11. Long Knowle Primary School
12. St Mary’s Catholic Primary School
13. Whitgreave Infant School
14. Whitgreave Junior School
15. Low Hill Nursery

Hub & Provider Types:
- Locality 7 – Low Hill Strengthening Families Hub
- Day Nurseries (1)
- Nursery Schools (1)
- Playgroups (2)
- Primary Schools (8)
- TFT School Provision (3)

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Low Hill – Locality Area 7

Low Hill locality is comprised of 2 wards (Bushbury South / Low Hill and part of Fallings Park) and 13 LSOA. It lies to the north of Wolverhampton city centre.

**Ethnicity**

![Ethnicity Chart]

(Source: Census 2011) 77% of the locality is White (inc. white other). This is a higher proportion than city averages.

**Child Benefit Claims**

![Child Benefit Claims Chart]

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016) 36% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

**Child Population**

![Child Population Chart]

(Source: MYE 2015) 18% of the child population in the locality are aged 4 years, with a further 18% aged 5 years.

**Home Learning**

![Home Learning Chart]

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017) 60% of referrals required Home Learning support.
Supply of Childcare

17% of providers are childminders, with 44% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision.

(Esource: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

Quality of Childcare

86% of providers are judged as good or outstanding.

(Esource: Ofsted and WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

EYFSP Scores

56% of the children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development.

(Esource: WCC Research and Assessment Team 2016)
Children’s Village – Locality Area 8

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Children’s Village – Locality Area 8

Children’s Village locality is comprised of 3.5 wards (Wednesfield north, Wednesfield south, Heath Town and 50% of Fallings Park) with 24 LSOA and lies north east of Wolverhampton city centre.

Ethnicity

*Ethnicity of locality*

- White (inc. white other): 76%
- Asian (inc. asian other): 7%
- Black (inc. black other): 11%
- Mixed/multiple ethnicity: 5%
- Other: 1%

(Source: Census 2011)

76% of the locality are White (inc. white other). This is a higher proportion than city averages.

Child Benefit Claims

*Children in receipt of Child Benefit*

- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - under 5: 1205
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 5 to 10: 2220
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 11 to 15: 3120
- No. of children in receipt of child benefit - 16 to 19: 2750

(Source: HMRC / DWP 2016)

33.5% of child benefit claims are for children aged between 5-10 years.

Child Population

*Population of children 0 - 5 years*

- under 1: 540
- 1 year: 550
- 2 years: 560
- 3 years: 570
- 4 years: 580
- 5 years: 590

(Source: MYE 2015)

17% of the child population in the locality are aged 1 year, with a further 17% aged 3 years.

Home Learning

*Number of Universal Support referrals Sept 2016-2017*

- Total: 25
- BookStart: 10
- Home learning: 15
- Both: 0

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

85% of referrals required Home Learning support.
Supply of Childcare

26% of providers are childminders, with 34% of all provider types offering 30 hours and/or Terrific for Two provision.

EYFSP Scores

66.5% of children in the locality achieved a Good Level of Development.

Quality of Childcare

67% of providers are judged as good or outstanding.

Ofsted Quality Judgements

(EYFSP Scores)

(Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)

(Source: Ofsted and WCC Early Intervention Service 2017)
Special Educational Needs

Within Wolverhampton there is 7 special schools:

- Broadmeadow Special School (area 5 – Whitmore Reans)
- Green Park School (area 1 – Eastfield)
- Northern House School (area 5 – Whitmore Reans)
- Penn Fields Special School (area 4 – Bingley)
- Penn Hall (area 5 – Whitmore Reans)
- Tettenhall Wood School (area 5 – Whitmore Reans)
- Westcroft School (area 7 – Low Hill)

The Local Offer is a statutory requirement to improve choice for families by providing transparent information in a single place about services available for children and young people aged 0-25 who have special educational needs and/or disabilities, for further information visit the WIN website. The Early Years Intervention Service encourages all registered childcare providers to have individual versions of the local offer, which outlines how they support children with special educational needs. This document should be made available to parents and published on the provider’s website and WIN.

As part of the new Early Years National Funding Formula (April 2017), local authorities introduced a Disability Access Fund (DAF). This funding ensures that providers automatically receive an additional lump sum for each child attending their setting in receipt of Disability Living Allowance. Since its introduction 40 children have been supported through DAF.

Local authorities also had to build upon existing funding allocation to provide additional top up funding to providers to improve outcomes for children with special educational needs. In Wolverhampton, this top up funding is referred to as Inclusion funding, which has two elements; Enhanced Funding and Specialist Resource Funding. Applications for Inclusion funding are submitted to a panel for approval, this panel consists of professionals from several local authority teams, allowing for a non-bias decision.
**Overall Achievements and Findings**

The birth rate in Wolverhampton is expected to increase with the number of children (aged 0 – 15 years) projected to rise from 50,000 in 2012 to 54,300 in 2037. This is a net gain of about 4,300 (8.6% growth) (source [http://www.wolverhamptoninprofile.org.uk/](http://www.wolverhamptoninprofile.org.uk/) Sub-National Population Projections). This prediction is supported by the data from each of the eight localities which show a consistent increase in the 0 – 4-year old populations.

87% of registered Childminders have been judged by Ofsted as good or above, this figure has steadily increased over the past two years.

Since its implementation, the number of children accessing Terrific for Twos entitlement has increased from 510 (autumn 2013) to 1256 (autumn 2017), this is an increase of 40%. Data from Headcount returns shows that up to 78% of eligible two-year olds have accessed their entitlement, which exceeds the national average of 71% take up.

Since 2016 five day nurseries have been established, providing 335 childcare places for children 0 – 5 years. There have also been newly registered playgroups offering 108 places for 2- 5-year olds across the city.

The take up of 3 and 4-year universal funding currently stands at 93%, this has increased year on year since 2014. This figure does not include Wolverhampton children who access a funded place across the border.

The Early Years Pupil Premium was introduced in April 2015, during the Autumn term 2015, 496 eligible children received additional funding to support their learning and development. Since 2015, take up has increased by 11% in the Autumn term 2017, with 547 children accessing funding.

The 30 hours extended entitlement was implemented in September 2017, the target for the first term set by the DfE was 478 places. There were 824 (October 2017) online applications, of these 624 children accessed a place either in a school or childcare setting.

**Overall Availability and Sufficiency**

All locality areas have a range of types of childcare settings. The highest proportion of childcare type across the city is childminders. Of the total number of childminders less than a quarter provide funded places for 2-year olds. In contrast, most the day nurseries provide 2-year old funded places, with the remaining places being provided by nursery schools / classes and pre-school playgroups.

Across the authority take up of Early Education Funded places for 2, 3 and 4-year olds has increased consistently, there has been no cause for concern regarding availability across the city therefore, demonstrating sufficient supply to meet demand.

The local authority is responsible for responding to complaints from parents and carers regarding the sufficiency of childcare. No complaints have been received by the local authority in the past twelve months.
Employment

The number of out of work families with children who receive child allowances or income based jobseekers allowance by family configuration show that the locality with the highest rate of families in employment is Bingley, with the lowest locality being Children’s Village. (source: HMRC 2014)

Since the introduction of the Parent Champion Programme, 37 parents have been involved in the programme, this supports parents in developing confidence, experience and knowledge through volunteer opportunities. Parent Champions promotes EEF through contact with parents at events across the city, for example, job centre plus. The programme also supports these parents to seek further training or to enter employment. At the start of the programme, in cohort one, nine Parent Champions were recruited, five of whom are now in paid employment. The programme is now on its fourth cohort, with ten Parent Champions being inducted ready for volunteering in January 2018. The programme will continue to recruit parents according to demand, details for applications are available on WIN.

Quality

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) gap between the least and most advantaged is decreasing at a good rate and is currently better than the national average. There has been a significant improvement in the average % of children achieving a good level of development.

In each locality, there is provision which is judged as Outstanding and overall 74% of providers (childminders, playgroups, school based playgroups and day nurseries) across the city are rated as either Good or Outstanding (Source: WCC Early Intervention Service 2017).

Recommendations

Information for Parents – we support parents to find affordable childcare by offering information, signposting and a brokerage service in line with the statutory duty placed upon the local authority, “to provide information, advice and assistance to parents and prospective parents relating to the provision of childcare, services or facilities that may be of benefit to parents and prospective parents, children and young people”. (Childcare Act 2006)

To further enhance the quality of information available to parents through WIN to ensure they are fully informed of all services available to support their family needs. The Early Intervention Service will monitor and review the statistics regarding information accessed through WIN.

Quality improvement – The quality of early years' provision is central to ensuring long term benefits for children. Maintaining and improving quality is a continuous process based on a cycle of self-evaluation; review and analysis which take account of the views of children, parents and professionals. The local authority will continue to engage, support and monitor childcare providers to enhance quality to ensure children experience a high level of early learning opportunities.

Since 2016 Early Years forums have been set up where schools and childcare settings join to look at provision and opportunities available for children and families across the city. This partnership working develops professional respect which in turn enables children to achieve their full potential in all aspects of their learning.
**Early Education Funded Places** – Since the expansion of 2-year old entitlement, there has been a marked improvement in the take up of 3 and 4-year old EEF.

To monitor supply and demand of childcare, the local authority will continue to assess data around the take up of 2, 3 and 4-year old places. To ensure availability for children accessing EEF places, the development of new and existing provision will continue to be supported.

To promote and develop systems for families to apply for the extended entitlement where eligible 3 and 4-year olds. As part of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, capacity and potential demand will be monitored to ensure that provision is available for those wishing to access their entitlement. Childcare providers will be supported to be innovate in how they utilise their provision to its full potential to create sufficient supply of places. This could be achieved by working in partnership with other providers to meet relevant demand.

In response to the Early Years National Formula consultation, Wolverhampton will review the local funding formula to meet Government changes in funding early education.