

Early Years Education Funding Entitlement:

Market Position Statement

April 2015

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1. Background

Ensuring that all Peterborough children and young people achieve their full potential is a priority for Peterborough City Council. Evidence shows that regular good quality early education has lasting benefits for all children. The Early Years Education Funding Entitlement Market Position Statement supports the delivery of Peterborough's Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy, which outlines the key issues in Peterborough and priority outcomes, including ensuring that young children, when starting school, are ready to learn and have sufficiently developed social and emotional skills for their age group. The Early Years Education Funding Entitlement Market Position Statement supports the development of good quality, early years provision ensuring that children start school ready to learn, with good social and emotional skills.

1.1 Introduction and objectives

This document updates the "Early Years Education Funding Entitlement Market Position Statement", published in April 2014, which set out the development needs of Peterborough's early education and childcare market by September 2014. It has a particular focus on delivery of the statutory entitlement for two, three and four-year-olds, and highlights market development required in particular for the expansion to the Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) for two-year-olds, implemented nationally in September 2014.

This market position statement is an assessment of need; it analyses of the supply of the childcare market and the demand for it locally in Peterborough. This document is aimed at current and potential providers of early education. It is intended to facilitate the development of services to meet demand by providing confidence in investment decisions. It also explains how the local authority intends to support the market.

1.2 Legislation

Local authorities are required to secure sufficient early years education and childcare¹. This includes an entitlement to 570 hours of free early education per year for eligible two-year-olds, starting the funding period following their second birthday; and all three and four-year olds, starting the funding period following their third birthday. This entitlement must be taken over no fewer than 38 weeks, which equates to an average of 15 hours a week.²

1.3 The Peterborough context

The majority of early education and childcare provision in Peterborough is operated by private, voluntary managed or independent (PVI) groups. The maintained (council run) sector accounts for 6% of group based settings in the city. Childminders are also a vital element within the overall childcare mix in the city.

Delivering services to meet the needs of Peterborough families requires a partnership approach between the city council and the PVI sector. Direct delivery of services by the council will only be considered where there is no alternative; an approach encouraged by the government and supported by the city council.

¹ Childcare Act 2006

² Early education and childcare: statutory guidance for local authorities, September 2014.

1.4 Peterborough overview

PETERBOROUGH				
		2013	2014	2015
Population ³	Total Population	183,631	187,100	189,200
	Total Children (0-14)	36,677	37,675	38,550
	Children aged under 2	5,727	5,980	6,150
	Children aged 2	2,827	2,955	3,030
	Children aged 3 - 4	5,350	5,565	5,740
	Children aged 5 - 14	22,800	23,175	23,630
Deprivation	Lone Parent Families dependent on benefits ⁴	2,280	2,100	1,915
	Unemployment ⁵	5.2%	3.8%	2.1%
	Number of children (0-15) dependent on workless benefits ⁶	9,235	9,820	9,545
	Expressed as a percentage of children (0-15) in the LA	24%	24%	23%
Ethnicity ⁷	White British	70.9%		
	White Irish	0.7%		
	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.3%		
	White Other White	10.6%		
	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.8%		
	Mixed: White and Black African	0.5%		
	Mixed: White and Asian	0.8%		
	Mixed: Other Mixed	0.7%		
	Asian/ Asian British: Indian	2.5%		
	Asian/ Asian British: Pakistani	6.6%		
	Asian/ Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.10%		
	Asian/ Asian British: Chinese	0.5%		
	Asian/ Asian British: Other Asian	2.0%		
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: African	1.4%		
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: Caribbean	0.6%		
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: Other Black	0.3%		
Other Ethnic Group: Arab	0.2%			

The latest demographic information for Peterborough is shown in the table above. It details the estimated population growth over the last three years, using population data available at that time (2013 data is 2011 census data; 2014 data is based on mid-2012 estimates and 2015 data is based on mid-2013 estimates).

³ ONS Census 2011, Single Age Population by Ward; LGSS Research, Performance & Business Intelligence Team (RPBIT) mid-2012 & mid-2013 population estimates

⁴ DWP Out of work benefits claimants in Census Output Areas, February 2013;

⁵ NOMIS Job Seekers Allowance Claimant count, as a percentage of working age population, January 2013, 2014 & 2015

⁶ DWP Information Directorate Children Dependant on Workless Benefits May 2011, 2012 & 2013

⁷ ONS Census 2011, Ethnic Group.

1.5 Key drivers of rising demand

There are two key drivers pushing up demand for early years services in Peterborough;

1. Growing population

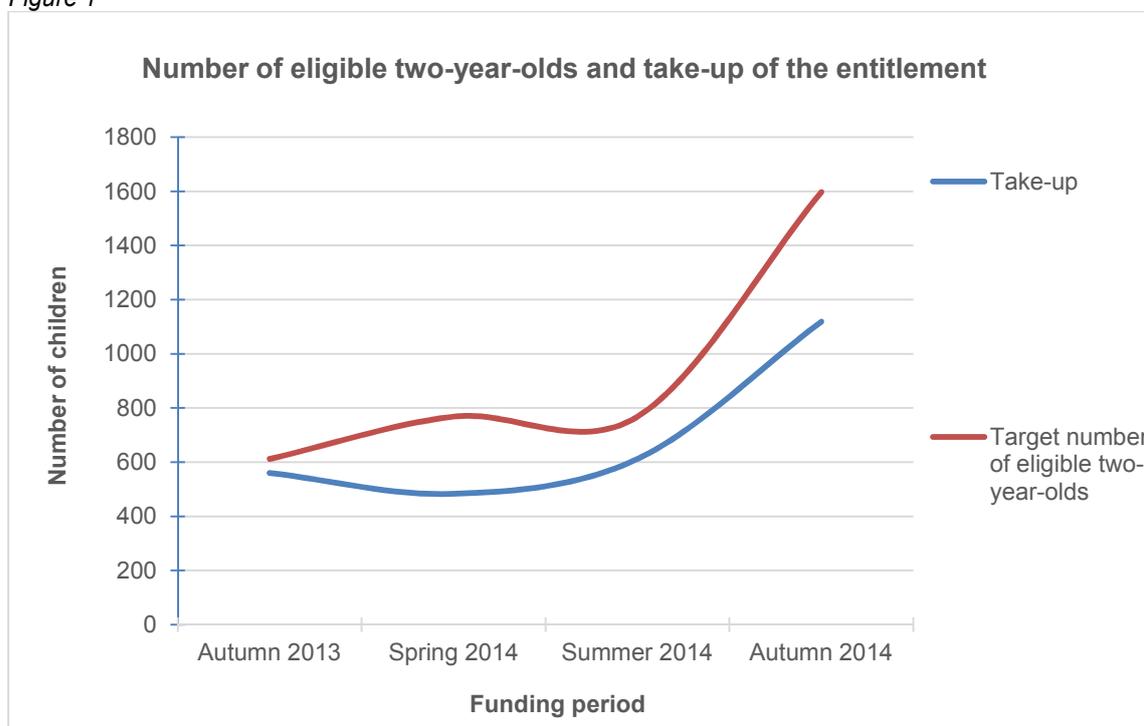
Peterborough's population according to the 2011 census was 183,631 – an increase of 26,000 since 2001. Further growth is expected through housing development and net inward migration. The 0 to 4 years age band has experienced above average growth, rising by 36% between 2001 and 2011 to 13,964. Mid-year population data estimates further demonstrate this on-going growth. Annex 3 of this document examines population growth further, using population forecasts for 2016, 2021 and 2026 to assess the likely impact on the future of Peterborough's childcare market.

2. Government policy

The new targeted entitlement for two-year-olds to access free early education was introduced in September 2013. The second phase of this expansion in September 2014 has significantly increased the number of two-year-old children eligible to receive a funded part-time early education place in Peterborough. Approximately 20% of two-year-olds nationally became eligible for a funded place in September 2013, and 40% became eligible in September 2014. In Peterborough, this figure was higher at 54.5% of two-year-olds considered to be eligible⁸.

Take-up of the two-year-old entitlement in Peterborough is above regional and national averages⁹. Growth of the numbers of children taking-up their entitlement versus the number estimated to be eligible is demonstrated by figure 1. Take-up of the three and four-year-old entitlement in Peterborough PVI and maintained providers is at 104%¹⁰.

Figure 1



⁸ DWP List of potentially eligible families, February 2015 (list contained 1,666 families); Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group Mid-2013 Single Age Population Estimates by Ward in Peterborough (3,030 aged 2)
The Department for Education consider the number of families on the list to be our target number which we should be measured against for take-up purposes.

⁹ Regional 64.8%; National 63.1%; Peterborough 64.9% (mid December 2014; figure later rose in Peterborough to 67%)

¹⁰ DfE Early Years Benchmarking tool; Take-up, 3 & 4 year olds benefitting from funded education (2014)

1.6 Progress against market development intentions 2014/15

The Market Position Statement (April 2014) identified key childcare place development requirements needed in Peterborough wards as follows:

Ward	Development required	Target date
Orton with Hampton	98 x part time equivalent places, south of the A1139 (split between Hampton Hargate and Hampton Vale)	September 2014
Bretton South	18 x part time equivalent places	September 2014
Dogsthorpe	104 x part time equivalent places	September 2014
Orton Longueville	30 (short term) x part time equivalent places	September 2014
East	28 x part time equivalent places, Parnwell area	September 2014
Paston	52 x part-time equivalent places	September 2014
North	69 x part-time equivalent places	September 2014
Park	45 x part-time equivalent places	September 2014

The local authority has supported a number of providers to create new places through a grant scheme. The following places have been developed or are in progress:

- 112 x 15 hour places developed in Orton with Hampton (specifically Hampton Hargate and Hampton Vale)
- 84 x 15 hour places developed in Dogsthorpe ward
- 16 x 15 hour places developed in East ward (specifically Parnwell area)
- 32 x 15 hour places maintained in North ward (following closure of provision)
- 48 x 15 hour places in Park ward
- 30 x 15 hour places in West ward (2013-14 grant award)

Support was also given to several small projects meeting city-wide expansion criteria:

- Resource contribution to use existing space on pre-school site to provide separate space for the youngest two-year-olds, and increase the number of two-year-old places available:
- Resource contributions to support lowering the admission age at a pre-school to enable them to take two-year-olds for the first time

1.7 Provider summary table

The summary table below details all active early years providers¹¹.

Provider Type	Number of settings	Number of registered places (0-4)
Childminder	179	537 ¹²
Day Nursery	38	2,322
Maintained Nursery School/Unit	6	213
Nursery Unit of Independent School	1	56
Pre-school Playgroup	65	2,230
TOTAL	289	5,358

Changes to government guidance in 2013 mean that childminders no longer have to be part of an accredited childminder network to allow them to offer funded places for two, three and four-year-olds; instead, they must achieve a good or above grading when inspected by Ofsted, and sign up to Peterborough's "Provider Agreement".

Following these changes, 36% of Peterborough's childminders now offer funded early education places.

1.8 Importance of quality provision

The Department for Education state that wherever possible, funded two-year-olds should access their free early education entitlement in settings which have achieved a good or outstanding Ofsted grading.

It is important to consider this in an assessment of the childcare market, to understand where improvements could be made as part of any identified market development priorities.

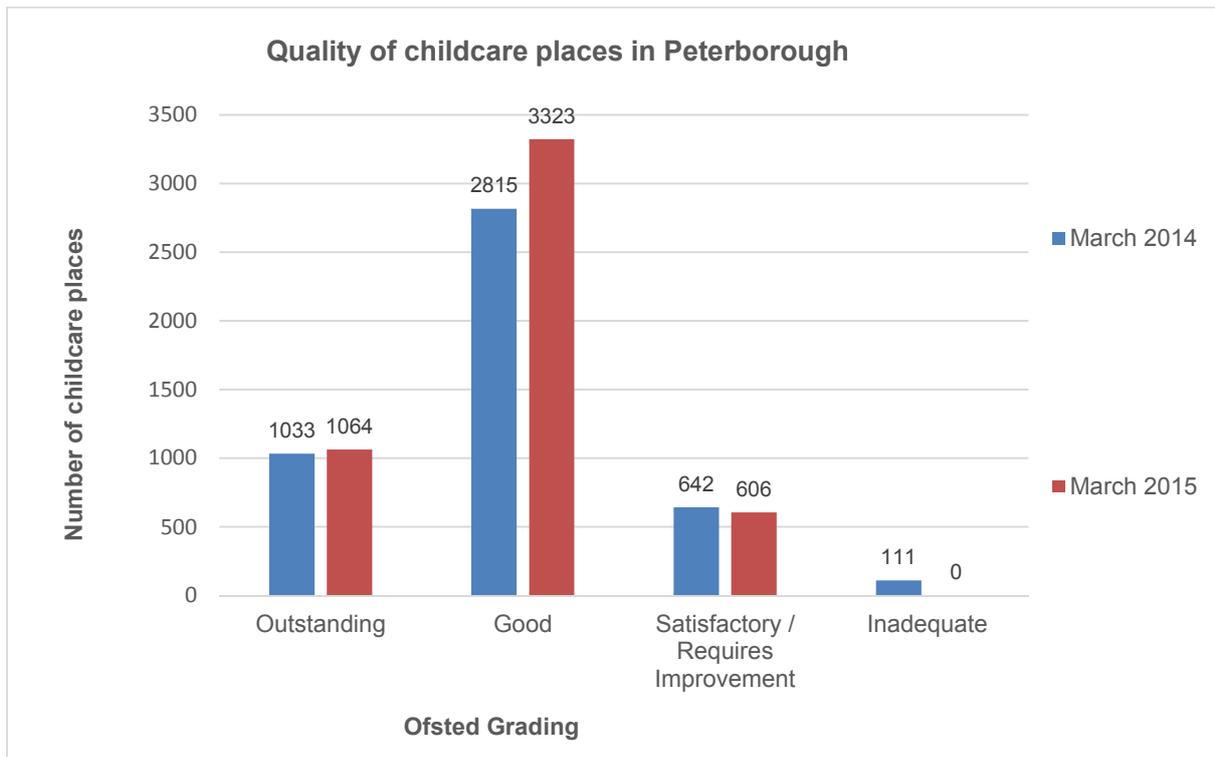
Figure 2 shows the number of childcare places available in Peterborough, with an Ofsted grading of outstanding, good, satisfactory/requires improvement and inadequate¹³ in 2014 and 2015. This includes all pre-schools, day nurseries, maintained and independent nurseries, and childminders eligible to offer free early education entitlement, who have been inspected by Ofsted. This means that 88% of Peterborough's childcare places are available in settings operating at a good or above standard determined by Ofsted, a rise of 4% from 2014.

Figure 2

¹¹ Grant funded developments which have not yet been completed and settings due to close have not been included in this table. This is to accurately assess the impact of non-completion and imminent closures.

¹² "At any one time, childminders may care for a maximum of six children under the age of eight (including the childminder's own children or any other children for whom they are responsible); of these, a maximum of three may be young children, and there should only be one child under the age of one (a child is young up until 1 September following his/her fifth birthday)" Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, Department for Education (2014). It is therefore assumed that each childminder can look after three children in the birth to four year age range.

¹³ Published Ofsted inspection gradings only; does not include newly registered provision or provision which the local authority has been notified is closing.



The improving quality of childcare provision in Peterborough has led to a high proportion of funded two-year-olds being able to access their entitlement at Ofsted graded good or above settings. In Autumn 2014, 88% of two-year-olds took up their entitlement at a provider in Peterborough graded good or above by Ofsted¹⁴.

Continuing to improve quality of provision will form part of the market development priorities

¹⁴ Children accessing at newly registered settings which have not been inspected by Ofsted have are not included in this count (Autumn term 2014: 1,119 children accessed a funded place, of these, 130 accessed at a newly registered setting).

Development needs

2.1 Market development requirements for 2015/16

The table below sets out the revised developments required in Peterborough by wards for the financial year. It should be noted that all registered PVI provision has been included when considering supply, even if the provision is not yet operational or fully opened to the intended hours¹⁵. It is important to consider this provision at this stage so that development plans do not flood the childcare market and cause sustainability issues for existing good quality providers. It is assumed that this provision will become operational/fully operational when demand is established. Provision which the local authority has been notified is closing has not been included as impact of closures may have an impact on development requirements.

Ward	Development required	Target date
North	30 x 15 hour places	January 2016
City-wide quality improvement		
Increase the number of childminders, pre-schools and day nurseries operating at good or above Ofsted grading		January 2016
Increase the number of pre-schools offering places for children aged two (lowering of minimum age of intake), primarily in Orton Longueville and East ward.		January 2016
Increase the number of childminders offering the free entitlement to three and four-year-olds and eligible two-year-olds		January 2016

These places are required to provide families with access to their statutory entitlements. The type of provision (i.e. full day care or sessional) should be largely irrelevant as long as families are offered flexible patterns of access. Consideration should be given to the most appropriate model of delivery on a case by case basis.

There may be a range of solutions to addressing the shortfalls:

- High quality childminders
- New provision may be established in areas of high demand
- To retain choice and flexibility for parent/carers, it may be preferable for expanded provision to be spread across a number of provisions where possible.

2.2 Quality of provision

High quality early years provision is essential if we are to improve outcomes for the youngest children. There is strong evidence that good early years experiences are an essential part of a child's development. The quality of pre-school provision is a vital feature of early years

¹⁵ Where a provider is operating at reduced opening times as the setting is new or demand is currently low.

education and care; research shows that children who attend higher quality provision tend to show better outcomes at the end of year one.

The longer term impact of pre-school is also clear in research with evidence showing that whilst not eliminating disadvantage, pre-school can help to ameliorate the effects of social disadvantage and can provide children with a better start to school. Therefore, investing in good quality pre-school provision can be seen as an effective means of achieving targets concerning social exclusion and breaking cycles of disadvantage.

To ensure the availability of good quality provision there is a range of advice, support and training available to improve the quality of early years provision in the city and improve practitioner practice, knowledge and skills, this is delivered through the Early Years & Quality Improvement Team.

Settings graded satisfactory/requires improvement have been included when considering supply. Peterborough does not currently have any inadequate settings.

The market development strategy outlined in section 4 has been considered when establishing these development needs.

43. Methodology

3.1 Place planning: how the need for market development is assessed

When assessing where more capacity in the early education market is required, consideration is given to;

- Occupancy levels and spare capacity at existing provision
- Child population and forecast growth by area
- Eligible population for the expanded two-year-old offer, by area
- Local knowledge of influence supply and demand, including physical barriers to accessibility (e.g. rivers and main roads) and the service offer of individual providers.

Planning for sufficient early education providers is complex. Many factors need to be taken into consideration. It is too simplistic to say that for every eligible child in an area, a part-time childcare place needs to be delivered locally. Reasons for this include:

- Parents can exercise choice over the provider they access
- Some working families will require more childcare than their statutory entitlement and are more likely to travel to access full day care provision
- Not all providers make all of their registered places available to families wanting to access their free entitlement only (stand-alone free entitlement sessions)
- Funded early education is an entitlement, but it is not compulsory
- There is an element of cross-border access, both into and out of Peterborough.

A demand led model of place planning based on current patterns of access is therefore adopted. A key indicator is occupancy rates at existing provision. This provides an insight into natural market behaviour (supply and demand), and indicates trends in parental choice based on the current services available. Further investigations at a local level then establish market behaviour that could be considered unusual. For example, families could be forced to access provision out of their local area because local provision may not offer enough stand-alone free entitlement sessions, despite not being full. Occupancy data alone would not identify this barrier to parental access.

3.2 Methodology for calculating capacity

Capacity in the sector is calculated by establishing the difference between provider occupancy rates and the point at which providers are considered to be full. Capacity is then calculated as part-time places, where a place equates to 15 hours per week.

Providers are asked to supply occupancy data each term. The city council relies on this data being accurate. Attempts are made to identify where errors have occurred or full data sets are not supplied by providers. Adjustments are then made based on follow-up conversations with providers, historical data or other market intelligence. Regular contact with Peterborough's providers who offer early education funded sessions supplements the occupancy findings and is also used to identify potential discrepancies in data.

The occupancy data used to generate the table in annex 2 (and ultimately the market development intentions), is taken from Spring funding period 2015. An increase of 5% has then been applied to all settings (up to a maximum of 100%) to reflect expected occupancy in the summer funding period – traditionally the busiest point for settings in the year.

Occupancy rates traditionally rise each term/funding period from Autumn, and analysis of this annual rise over previous Spring to Summer periods identifies a rise of 5%. This increase is because the entitlement to early education starts the funding period (or term as traditionally called) following the child's second or third birthday, so more children become eligible through the year. Children can start school in the September following their fourth birthday, so the total cohort eligible to access a funded place each term is equal to the following numbers, assuming that children's birthdays are equally distributed throughout the year;

Funding period (term)	Children eligible for a funded place
Autumn	1 year cohort
Spring	1 year cohort plus 1/3
Summer	1 year cohort plus 2/3

For the purposes of place planning, the city council considers providers to be at maximum capacity when occupancy reaches 89% for day nurseries and 91% for pre-schools. This is because beyond these levels, the likelihood of a parent being able to access a full-time place at the provider is significantly decreased. It also allows for a small margin of flexibility and parental choice in the market.

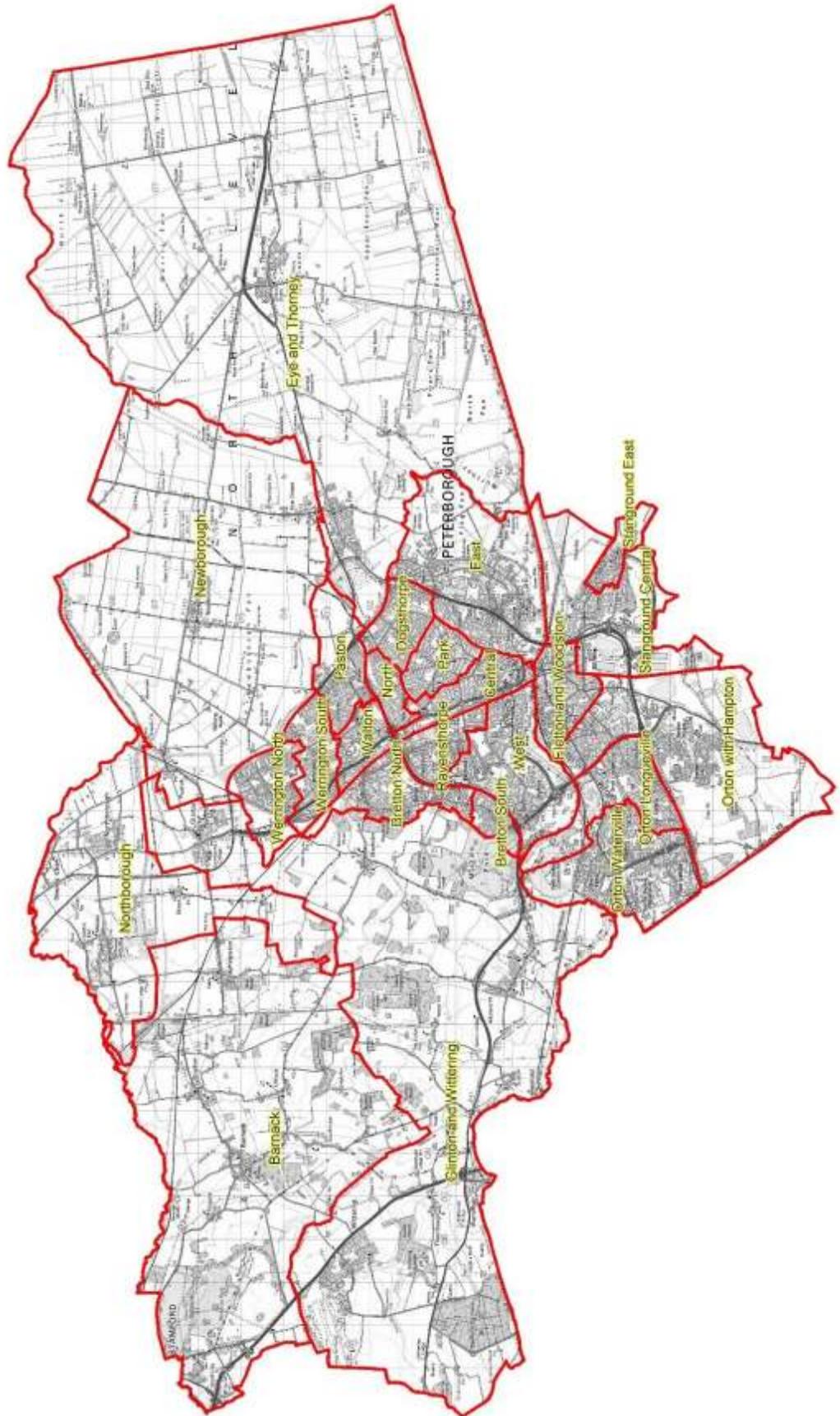
3.3 Planning areas

Analysis of market development has been conducted at ward level. A map showing ward boundaries is shown on page 13. These geographical areas are small enough to take account of localised issues and help ensure families have access to local services. It is not practical to adopt the same planning areas that are used for school place planning. These are too large when considering the complexities of the early years market and the number of providers.

There are some key anomalies which should be acknowledged when considering ward boundaries and how and where families access services;

- Orton with Hampton ward extends north of the A1139 (Fletton Parkway). The road acts as a barrier dividing the ward into two communities
- The rural wards are geographically large. The main villages are considered independently within their wards
- Eye Green is officially within Newborough ward, but families are more likely to access provision in Eye village (Eye & Thorney ward).

3.4 Ward Map



4. Market development

4.1 Parent/carer survey

A survey was carried out in October 2014 with parent/carers of children who were accessing an early years provider and had received the two-year-old early education entitlement for their child. The survey was targeted in areas with a large number of eligible families and high demand for places, and was primarily to test the experiences of parent/carers when applying for a funded place to the city council and finding a childcare place which suited their needs.

The survey gathered vital information to support the work of the city council in ensuring parent/carers are aware of the entitlement, how to access a funded place, and to highlight any commonly cited difficulties which may act as a barrier to accessing the entitlement.

The survey results show that the majority of parent/carer respondents (97.7%) were satisfied with the application process and found it easy. A further 92% of parent/carer respondents found a place for their child with ease; 1% of parent/carers did not know how to find a place and 3.5% experienced difficulties. Further survey findings can be found in Annex 5.

It remains a priority for the city council to understand the views of parent/carers and the demand for services. A further survey will be conducted in 2015-16.

4.2 Funding and grant opportunities

To support the required market development, Peterborough City Council intends to make targeted capital grant funding available in 2015/16 financial year, subject to available funding.

4.3 Strategy

The council has a framework within which it will work to secure sufficient childcare thereby fulfilling its role as strategic facilitator of the childcare market. The framework includes the Local Authority's definition of a sufficient childcare market and the concept of what will be considered reasonably practicable for the Local Authority when trying to secure sufficient childcare.

4.3.1 Definition of Sufficiency

A sufficient early education and childcare market is:

- A market where the overall number of early education and childcare places available (from all provider types) satisfies demand locally
- A market where childcare is available locally at the times parents / carers require it to enable them to work or train
- A market where childcare is accessible without the need to travel too far
- A market where childcare provision is of an acceptable level of quality, with the benchmark being a grading of 'satisfactory/requires improvement' from Ofsted.
- A market where parents / carers are aware of the choices available to them
- A market where childcare is affordable locally, determined by reference to families ability to pay for the childcare they need, making use of support as appropriate

- A market that is inclusive and accessible to all by meeting specific needs locally
- A market that is reliable and that will provide sustainable childcare for its users

The local authority will work towards securing a sufficient childcare market in Peterborough where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

4.3.2 What is reasonably practicable?

Steps will taken to secure sufficient early education and childcare where;

- The actions required to close an identified gap will not have a negative impact on the sustainability of existing quality local childcare settings that will in turn reduce the overall supply of services
- There is evidence to suggest the gaps identified reflect a long term change in the market situation
- The Local Authority has adequate funds and resources available to implement the required actions
- The proposed action takes account of any long term, phased approach to securing sufficiency within an area
- The labour market is able to support the developments required as identified in the gap analysis
- Suitable space and or premises are available for the required developments. Wherever possible, existing provision will be utilised ahead of new builds.
- The demand is such that ongoing financial support from the Local Authority will not be required beyond an affordable level

Where the above criteria cannot be satisfied, it will be considered not reasonably practicable for the Local Authority to facilitate work to close the identified gaps in the childcare market. However, the Local Authority will work over time to reduce constraints that prevent the closing of gaps in the childcare market.

4.3.3 Facilitation of the childcare market

The local authority will undertake its role as strategic facilitator of the early education and childcare market by utilising the following market levers as appropriate;

1. Commissioning: In this context, commissioning is the process of actively working with partners to guarantee that a required service is made available to end users. This involves the local authority identifying needs and then identifying a service provider to satisfy that need, making support available as necessary to bring about desired outcomes. A fair and equitable process will be implemented to ensure a level playing field for all childcare providers.
2. Information: Sharing relevant and up to date information relating to the childcare market among all stakeholders. This will include the promotion of entitlements to families and partner agencies.
3. Support: A range of support services will continue to be offered and developed that will benefit childcare providers or those proposing to provide childcare. This range of services may include both financial and non-financial support.
4. Regulation: The LA may impose requirements on providers through local arrangements and then regulate and monitor providers.

The city council does not intend to directly provide childcare where there are gaps in the market. This would only be considered if a definite need had been identified with reliable evidence and all other efforts to meet that need have been unsuccessful.

4.3.4 Sustainability of the childcare market

A key factor in securing a sufficient early education and childcare market for families is the need for providers to be sustainable. A sustainable set of providers minimises disruption to families and allows continuity of care for children.

The local authority will consider the sustainability of existing provision as a priority when undertaking market facilitation duties. This will mean working with existing providers to meet any unmet demand before any consideration is given to the need for new providers.

If a demand for more childcare places is identified, the local authority will act to meet this demand but will give careful consideration to any potential impact this could have on all providers in the local market. A gradual approach would be taken to increase registered places and the situation would be regularly reviewed using occupancy figures, waiting list information, and the views of parents and childcare providers. This approach would avoid flooding the market and negatively impacting on the sustainability of existing provision.

Annex 1: Ethnicity data

Collecting data on ethnic group is complex because of the subjective, multifaceted and changing nature of ethnic identification. There is no consensus on what constitutes an ethnic group and membership is something that is self-defined and subjectively meaningful to the person concerned.

Ethnic groups in Peterborough

Ethnicity ¹⁶	White British	70.9%
	White Irish	0.7%
	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.3%
	White Other White	10.6%
	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.8%
	Mixed: White and Black African	0.5%
	Mixed: White and Asian	0.8%
	Mixed: Other Mixed	0.7%
	Asian/ Asian British: Indian	2.5%
	Asian/ Asian British: Pakistani	6.6%
	Asian/ Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.10%
	Asian/ Asian British: Chinese	0.5%
	Asian/ Asian British: Other Asian	2.0%
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: African	1.4%
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: Caribbean	0.6%
	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British: Other Black	0.3%
Other Ethnic Group: Arab	0.2%	

The second largest ethnic group for Peterborough recorded in the Census 2011 was “White; Other White”.

Understanding the make-up of Peterborough’s population is important to help the city council to determine where additional resources may need to be deployed to support those who, for example, may be new arrivals to the city.

Whilst it is not possible to determine individuals who consider themselves to fall into this “White; Other White” category, other Census data such as home language spoken and country of birth will enable some generalisations.

Using the proportion of those in this category (10.6% of Peterborough’s population), the following assumptions can be made:

¹⁶ ONS Census 2011, Ethnic Group.

- 9.7% of residents over three years of age classified their main language spoken to be a European language other than English.
- 11.1% of residents who were born in Europe were not born in the United Kingdom.

It can be broadly assumed that the “White; Other White” category consists mainly of residents of European origin other than the United Kingdom.

The following table identifies the most significant numbers of main language spoken and country of birth, which are consistent with each other and local perception.

Country / Language	Number reporting main language spoken	Number reporting country of birth
Poland / Polish	6,701	6,666
Lithuania / Lithuanian	3,536	3,712
Portugal / Portuguese	2,118	1,530
Latvia / Latvian	1,098	1,098
Slovakia / Slovak	921	921
Italy / Italian	694	1,179
Russia / Russian	546	¹⁷
Czech / Czech	499	499

¹⁷ Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Annex 2: Comparison of supply against demand

Ward	Current capacity (children that can be accommodated for 15 hours per week)	Total forecast demand from two year olds (2015)	Two-year-olds currently taking up funding	Number of potential two-year-olds still eligible in ward (not yet applied, or eligible but not yet accessing)	Forecast capacity in 2015/16
Barnack	26.6	2	0	2	25
Bretton North	49.2	87	64	23	26
Bretton South	0.0	21	21	0	0
Central	225.7	181	125	56	170
Dogsthorpe	55.8	146	88	58	-2
East	57.6	153	87	66	-8
Eye and Thorney	40.6	27	21	6	35
Fletton	148.0	88	54	34	114
Glington & Wittering	73.8	24	12	12	62
Newborough	31.4	16	15	1	30
North	3.0	76	42	34	-31
Northborough	60.4	0	4	-4	64
Orton Longueville	24.7	127	85	42	-17
Orton Waterville	127.7	43	31	12	116
Orton with Hampton	134.2	107	70	37	97
Park	86.5	122	74	48	39
Paston	33.4	81	54	27	6
Ravensthorpe	81.6	123	75	48	34
Stanground Central	50.1	74	54	20	30
Stanground East	30.9	19	14	5	26
Walton	39.7	52	42	10	30
Werrington North	94.9	33	23	10	85
Werrington South	9.4	11	11	0	9
West	136.5	52	45	7	130
TOTALS	1621.7	1665	1111	554	

The table above shows the forecast capacity available in settings from September 2015, using the forecast demand figures from the increase in eligible two-year-olds and projected summer term 2015 occupancy figures. A negative figure in this table indicates that there is likely to be insufficient supply and more places are needed (a place = 15 hours).

Local area considerations

Local patterns of access should be considered when developing intentions for market expansion. The following commentary provides additional context to the market development intentions and draws on local knowledge, patterns of access and geography of the area which may create barriers to access on a ward by ward basis.

Barnack:

No immediate pressure

Bretton North:

No immediate pressure.

Bretton South:

Bretton South was identified in the Market Position Statement 2013 and 2014 as an area where market development was required, however all children eligible for the two-year-old entitlement who reside in South Bretton ward are accessing the entitlement outside of the ward. This requires further investigation. Whilst demand for places is currently being met, provision may be required here in future to ease pressure on places in neighbouring wards and to allow families to access provision locally.

Central:

Central ward suffered significantly to the first phase of changes to criteria from September 2013, as settings in this area supported a high number of two-year-old who previously qualified under the old criteria, but no longer qualify under Free School Meal criteria. The second phase of criteria changes from September 2014 saw demand for free early education for two-year-olds in this area return to previous levels. There should be sufficient places to meet demand.

Dogsthorpe:

Dogsthorpe was identified in the Market Position Statement 2013 and 2014 as an area where market development was required. Developments which have taken place and which are due to open in September 2015 will alleviate this pressure, therefore no further expansion is required in this area at this time.

East:

This ward was identified as an area of pressure in the Market Position Statement 2014. Expansion has taken place in Parnwell, and there are currently still places available at provision in this area. The impact of the closure of two pre-schools elsewhere in the ward appears to have been minimal, but the ward as a whole will be monitored closely.

Eye and Thorney:

No expansion is recommended in Eye and Thorney at this time, however it remains important to monitor demand in Eye.

Fletton:

There has been place development in Fletton and pressure in this area has been alleviated. No further expansion is required here at this time.

Glinton and Wittering:

No immediate pressure.

Newborough:

No immediate pressure.

North:

North remains an area consistently identified as requiring place development. Some places has been developed in this ward, which reached critical occupancy levels in their first weeks of opening. Small, gradual place development is recommended for North ward.

Northborough:

No immediate pressure.

Orton Longueville:

Despite expansion already taking place in Orton Longueville in 2013/14, there is still a forecast shortfall of spaces. A proportion of this excess demand is caused by families from Hampton accessing provision in Orton Longueville due to historical shortages in the Hampton area. In an attempt to provide local places for local children and deliver a sustainable market in the long term, efforts are instead directed at increasing supply in Hampton Hargate/Vale, which will in turn free up capacity in Orton Longueville. Whilst development has occurred in Orton with Hampton, it will take time for families to use the facilities.

Orton Waterville:

No immediate pressure.

Orton with Hampton:

Occupancy data consistently shows children living south of the A1139 currently access Orton Longueville provision. One driver for this cross ward access is the historic shortage of local places in Hampton. Also, some provision in the ward is not easily accessible due to the A1139 barrier. Places have been developed in this area to accommodate local families to access their two, three and four-year-old entitlement locally, and ease pressure at providers cross ward. No further expansion is currently recommended due to the large number of places created in 2014/15 but will be closely monitored.

Park:

This ward was identified as an area of pressure in 2014, but the latest figures suggest there is no immediate pressure. This area will be monitored closely.

Paston:

There is no immediate pressure in Paston, however housing developments to the east of Paston will generate additional demand. It is important to ensure infrastructure is in place to serve populations from new developments. It will remain important to monitor housing completions and occupancy levels.

Ravensthorpe:

No immediate pressure.

Stanground Central:

There currently appears to be sufficient spare capacity in the ward. Stanground East is easily accessible from Stanground Central, and also has spare capacity. Housing at the Cardea development will bring growth into the birth to four-year-old population, so local development of further childcare places will be required in the future. It will remain important to monitor housing completions and occupancy levels.

Stanground East:

There appears to be sufficient spare capacity in the ward. Stanground East is easily accessible from Stanground Central. Housing at the Cardea development will bring growth into the birth to four-year-old population, so local development of further childcare places will be required in the future. It will remain important to monitor housing completions and occupancy levels.

Walton:

No immediate pressure.

Werrington North:

No immediate pressure.

Werrington South:

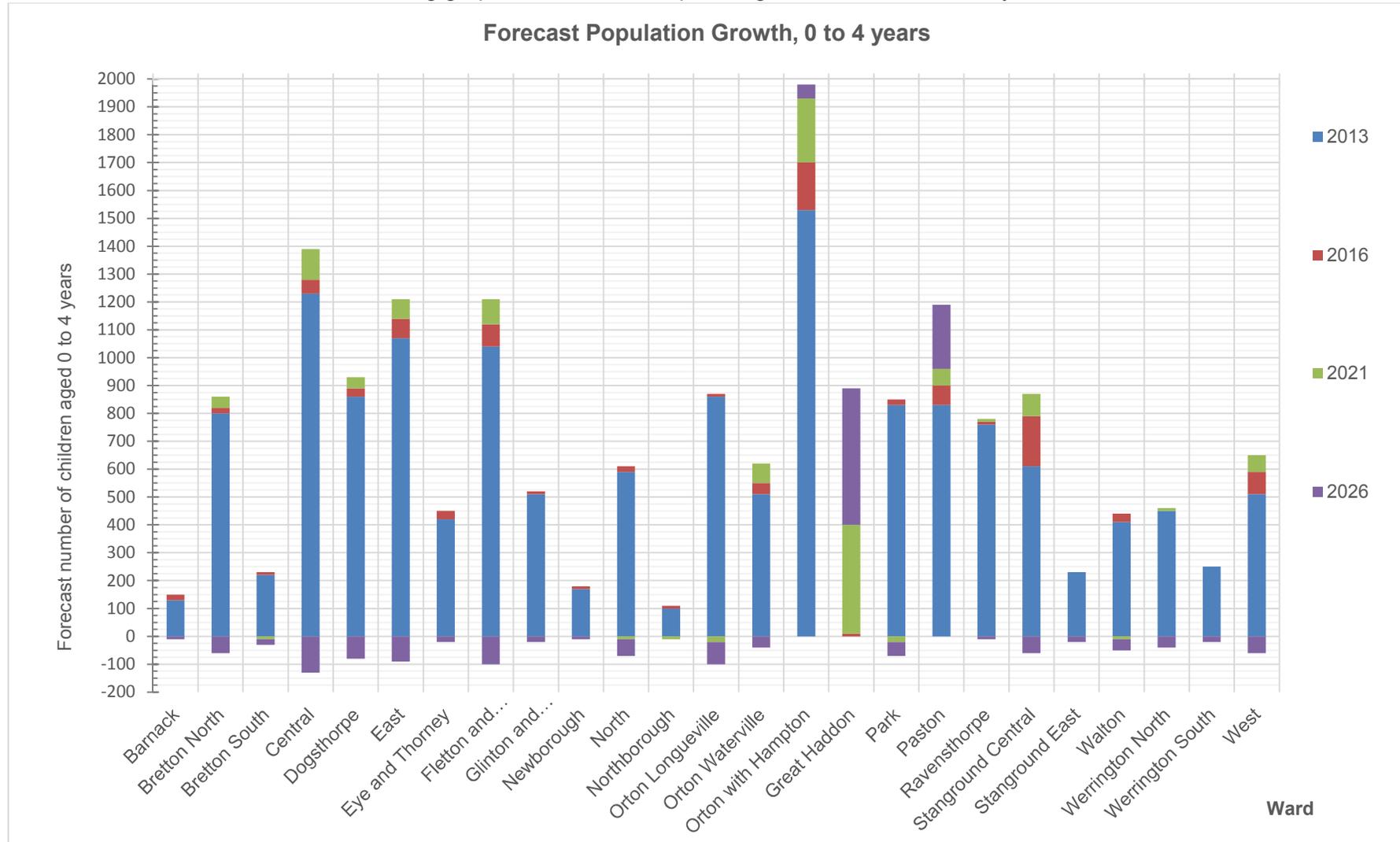
No immediate pressure.

West:

No immediate pressure.

Annex 3: Forecasted population growth and development and the impact on the childcare market

Peterborough is a growing city. Further large scale developments are planned over coming years, and with any development, there will be an increased need for services. The following graph visualises the expected growth over the next 11 years.



	0-4 years population forecasts ¹⁸				Total difference 2013 to 2026
	2013	2016	2021	2026	
Barnack	130	150	150	140	10
Bretton North	800	820	860	800	0
Bretton South	220	230	220	200	-20
Central	1,230	1,280	1,390	1,260	30
Dogsthorpe	860	890	930	850	-10
East	1070	1,140	1,210	1,120	50
Eye and Thorney	420	450	450	430	10
Fletton and Woodston	1,040	1,120	1,210	1,110	70
Glinton and Wittering	510	520	520	500	-10
Newborough	170	180	180	170	0
North	590	610	600	540	-50
Northborough	100	110	100	100	0
Orton Longueville	860	870	850	770	-90
Orton Waterville	510	550	620	580	70
Orton with Hampton	1,530	1,700	1,930	1,980	450
Great Haddon	0	10	400	890	890
Park	830	850	830	780	-50
Paston	830	900	960	1,190	360
Ravensthorpe	760	770	780	770	10
Stanground Central	610	790	870	810	200
Stanground East	230	230	230	210	-20
Walton	410	440	430	390	-20
Werrington North	450	450	460	420	-30
Werrington South	250	250	250	230	-20
West	510	590	650	590	80
Total	14,920	15,900	17,080	16,830	1,910

The table above highlights the areas of the city which will experience growth in the 0 to 4 population between now and 2026. Areas of substantial growth are Stanground Central, Orton with Hampton, Paston and, significantly, Great Haddon; all areas with planned large scale housing development which is ongoing or imminent.

Numbers of this scale will have a large impact on neighbouring services if local facilities are not available at the earliest opportunity. This has been clearly demonstrated by the demand for childcare places in Hampton Hargate and Vale, with shortages giving families no other alternative but to seek childcare services in neighbouring areas, impacting availability of those services for local families. It is therefore imperative that plans are put into place to ensure there will be sufficient childcare.

¹⁸ Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team, Population Forecasts based on mid-2013 base estimates.

Forecast Number of places required in 2021 and 2026

Ward	Number of 15 hour places required		Total number of 15 hour places required by 2026
	2021	2026	
Barnack	7	0	7
Bretton North	26	0	26
Bretton South	0	0	0
Central	77	0	77
Dogsthorpe	35	0	35
East	64	0	64
Eye and Thorney	12	0	12
Fletton	69	0	69
Glington & Wittering	4	0	4
Newborough	4	0	4
North	5	0	5
Northborough	0	0	0
Orton Longueville	0	0	0
Orton Waterville	46	0	46
Orton with Hampton	163	20	183
Great Haddon	165	202	367
Park	0	0	0
Paston	54	96	150
Ravensthorpe	10	0	10
Stanground Central	112	0	112
Stanground East	0	0	0
Walton	9	0	9
Werrington North	4	0	4
Werrington South	0	0	0
West	61	0	61
TOTAL	928	318	1246

The estimates above have been developed using:

- Forecast population estimates (0-4 years)¹⁹;
- Current population estimates²⁰; and
- Current estimated numbers of two-year-olds eligible for their free entitlement²¹.

The estimates look at differences between current population and forecast population, using the proportion of eligible two-year-old population and three and four-year-old cohorts²² to estimate the likely additional demand created by ward level growth.

Growth is most significantly dependent on housing developments within wards progressing at anticipated levels.

¹⁹ Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team, Population Forecasts based on mid-2013 base estimates

²⁰ Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team, Mid-2013 population estimates by ward and single age group

²¹ DWP List of potentially eligible families April 2015.

²² See page 12 for further explanation about cohorts

Annex 4: Quality improvement, support, practitioner development and early intervention in the early years

The Early Years and Quality Improvement Team produce a “Quality Improvement Support and Practitioner Development” programme annually, outlining their packages of support for settings, additional support which settings can purchase and training courses to enhance skills and knowledge and encourage best practice

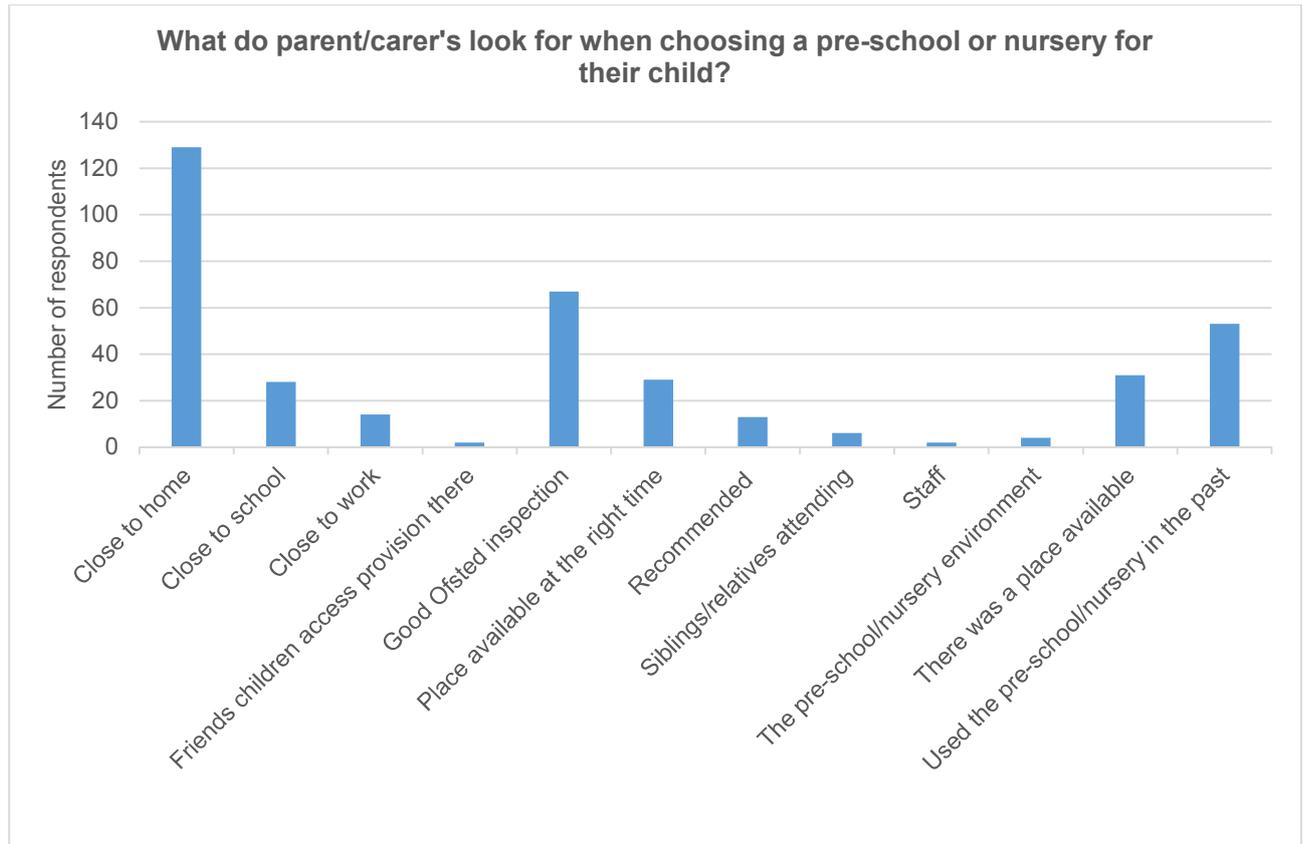
Double click the icon below to view the programme for 2015-16.



Annex 5: Parent survey

The parent/carer survey was a brief snapshot of parent/carer experience of the two-year-old entitlement, exploring how they heard about the entitlement, how they found the application process, their experience of finding a place for their child to access, and their thoughts about the value of the entitlement to their family and their child.

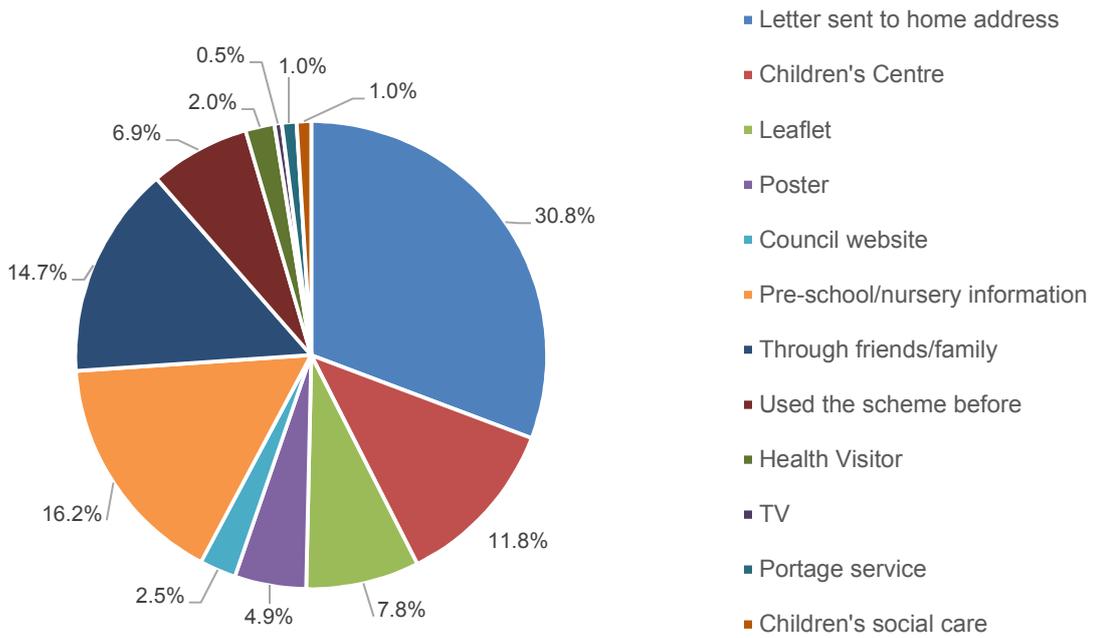
The following graphs visualise the key findings from the survey.



The most commonly cited reason for provider choice was proximity to home. This reinforces the importance of creating high quality, local childcare places for families to access.

Ensuring the city council is getting the right message at the right time to eligible families is key in the success of the scheme. Over half of respondents found out about the scheme from a message given by the local authority – through letters promoting the entitlement to potentially eligible families, or promotion through literature, advertising and Peterborough’s children’s centres.

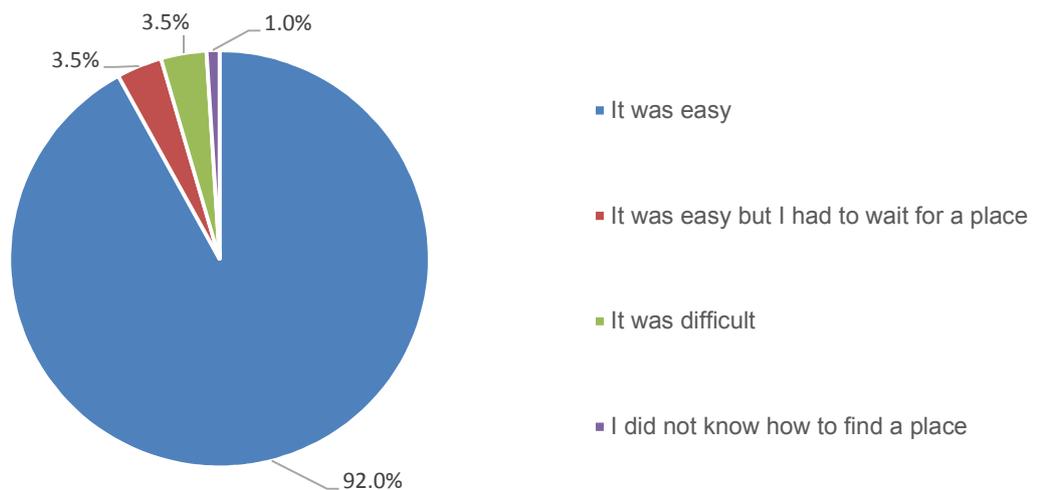
How parent/carer's became aware of the two-year-old entitlement



The survey results show that the majority of parent/carer respondents (97.7%) were satisfied with the application process and found it easy. This is important to the city council to make sure that any potential barriers to parental access to the scheme are removed, and to identify where improvements could be made. It is apparent that the introduction of an online application process for families is encouraging parent/carers to apply due to the ease at which they can receive a response.

A further 92% of parent/carer respondents found a place for their child with ease; 1% of parent/carers did not know how to find a place and 3.5% experienced difficulties.

Parent/carer's experience of finding a childcare place for their child to access the two-year-old entitlement



The benefits for children accessing high quality early years provision as part of the two-year-old entitlement are well publicised. The graph below highlights the importance of the entitlement to eligible families themselves, from providing them with the time to gain employment and skills and financially helping the low income family, to providing play and socialisation opportunities for their children which has aided independence and development.

