Prepared by the Early Years and Childcare Service

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Version 1.1

Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

The Royal Borough

Windsor & Maidenhead

CONTENTS PAGE

Note: all maps have been removed from the web version.

Background to Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

From April 2008, the Children Act 2006 places a duty on Local Authorities to prepare an assessment of the supply and demand for childcare within their area.

The assessment will enable authorities to identify gaps within the market and assist in the planning of the new places and future developments.

Under Section 6 of the Act the Local Authority will have a duty to " secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area who require childcare in order to enable them:
   a) to take up or remain in work or
   b) to undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

The duty aims to assist all parents who are in work and have childcare needs. Under Section 11 of the Act the Local Authority will undertake an assessment to determine what will be 'sufficient' to meet the needs of parents locally. In looking at the market the Local Authority will need to consider a range of factors including quality, flexibility, accessibility, affordability etc.

From this the Authority will analyse the gap between the demand and supply to take account of the following:-
   • **Geographical gaps** – the location of childcare
   • **Income Gaps** – the affordability of childcare
   • **Specific Needs Gap** – the requirements for specialized care for disabled children and for those with special educational needs
   • **Time Gaps** – the times that childcare is available and its flexibility.
   • **Age Gaps** – the age for whom care is available
   • **Type gaps** – the sufficient types of childcare available.

- 4 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Methodology

In preparing the assessment a number of elements of research were undertaken which included:-

- Collection of data from National Statistics, HM Revenue and Customs etc. to establish the socio-economic make up of the Local Authority.

- A written survey of all registered childcare providers in February 2007. Overall 361 providers were surveyed and completed surveys were received from 251 providers.

- Parental survey of 800 parents undertaken by a third party consultant in October 2007. Initially 750 parents were surveyed by telephone and a further 50 face to face/focus groups interviews were undertaken with identified target groups. The number of interviews per ward was based on the population of 0-15yr olds. Though the numbers of interviews mean that at ward level results may not be wholly representative, the results will give an indication of likely needs.

- Analysing existing data held by the Early Years and Childcare Service and Children's Information Service on registered childcare, parent queries and Ofsted reports.

- Questionnaire to local employers via the Maidenhead Chamber of Commerce.

- Consultation meetings with Human Resources representatives from the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) and East and West Berkshire PCT (PCT)

When assessing the sufficiency of childcare the document looks mainly at the number of registered places available. Registration is only required when caring for children aged 0-8yrs (subject to certain conditions). Currently there is no formal method for identifying the unregistered care that is available for parents. The introduction of the Ofsted Voluntary Register will assist the LA in identifying all forms of childcare available to parents and work is being undertaken to promote this.

- This document provides a summary of the following gaps in the provision of childcare across the Borough in terms of:-
  - Geography
  - Types of childcare available
  - Affordability
  - Opening times
  - Quality
  - Needs of children with disabilities
  - Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work.

The information is then used to produce a profile for each ward, drawing on the full range of socio economic, supply and demand side data. These profiles will be used as an evidence base to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of childcare. This includes ensuring sufficient places at a geographical level and well as in meeting the needs of particular groups eg for children with disabilities and special educational needs.

Under the terms of the Act the LA was required to have a comment period to enable parents, children, providers, employers and the wider community to comment on the assessment and highlight relevant issues. The feedback period ran from 4th March 2008 to 18th March 2008. A sample of comments from the feedback form are given in Appendix I.

General information

- The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead is located in the South East of England and is one of the six Berkshire unitary authorities. It is made up of 23 wards and has the main towns of Maidenhead, Windsor and Ascot.

- The overall population is 135,097[i]. The population is predominantly white (92%) with the Asian or Asian British the next largest ethnic group at 4.5%[ii].

- There are 23,202 children aged 0-14yrs old with the ward of Belmont having the highest number of children.

- There are 15,458 households with dependent children which represents 28% of all households.

- Child tax credit is claimed by 7,920 families with 1,770 families receiving both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit.

- Using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation the Borough does not have any SOA's (Super Output Area) within the lowest 30%. Overall the Borough is ranked at 326 out of 354 (based on average score). The lowest ranking SOA is ranked at 11,421 which is ranked at 35% nationally. Of the 88 SOA's within the Borough 63 (72%) are in the least deprived 25% of SOA's nationally. (see map overleaf).

- The Borough covers 76 square miles with over 1,000 acres of National Trust Land and 4,800 acres owned by the crown.

- The three main towns are supported by 14 villages with the over 70% of the population living in owner occupied housing and 14% of households not having access to a car or van.

- Of the households with dependent children, 57% have both parents working with 34% of lone parent lone parent households working full time.

- The Borough has 345 private, voluntary or independent providers offering registered childcare. This includes childminders, pre-schools, day nurseries etc. This equates to 4,390 registered places within group care and 1,558 with registered child minders. Registered childcare covers children from 0-8yrs. In addition there will be care for children of 8yrs+ that will not be registered and could include sports clubs, activity clubs etc.

- The average cost of childcare for 0-4yr olds is £3.67per hour; for 5 to 8 yr olds £4.10. Within each sector and each provision type there are significant variations of cost with pre-schools being the cheapest form of care (£2.57 per hour) and full daycare for 0-2yr olds is the most expensive (£4.46 per hour).

Gap analysis of key findings

Further gap analysis at ward level is given behind each ward profile. The results from the parental survey showed that 34% of parents used either informal or formal childcare. Formal childcare is defined as that being registered by Ofsted and includes pre-schools, day nurseries etc. Informal childcare includes nannies, family, friends etc. Use of childcare was highest in Cox Green, Datchet and Castle Without and lowest in Eton Wick and Eton and Castle.

Two thirds of parents used childcare through necessity because they were in work or training. This was particularly evident in households where income was £80K plus, where children were aged over 5yrs and where there was one child. The next main reason for use of childcare was to support the development of the child's social skills particularly for parents with children aged 0-4yrs or where household incomes were between £15K and £24.9K. Other reasons for use of childcare including getting children ready for school, for learning and for some personal time.

For those not using childcare the main reasons were that parents work school/friendly hours, there was someone at home or the children are old enough to look after themselves. There were differences at ward levels about non usage with Old Windsor have the highest number of parents working school/friendly hours, Eton and Castle having someone at home and children being old enough within Datchet.

The main type of childcare used was informal childcare and this was highest in Eton and Castle, Clewer South, Datchet and Pinkneys Green

Gaps in location

Most respondents using childcare used childcare that was closer to home. The mean distance of travel was 2.2miles with 56% of parents accessing childcare within 1 mile of home. The graph below shows the distance that parents travel to work and how they rank location as an influencing factor.
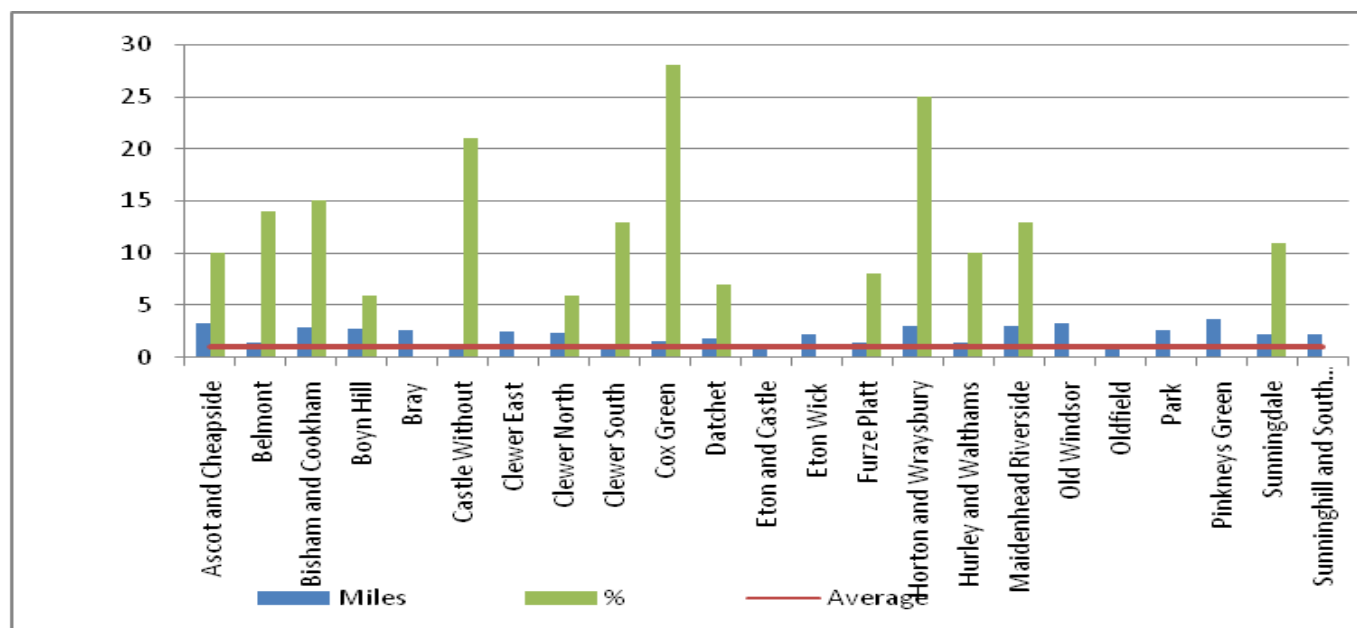
Only 1% of parents used childcare outside the Borough with the main reason being proximity to place of work. The findings show that most parents are willing to travel to access the childcare of their choice. Therefore when developing provision the catchment area is likely to be broader than the immediate ward. For most parents location is not a key barrier to accessing childcare.

For those families in Cox Green, Castle Without and Horton and Wraysbury though location of childcare is important. The wards are a mixture of suburban, town centre and semi-rural. Families in Horton and Wraysbury travel over 3miles to childcare suggesting that location is important in relation to route to work or other activities. Therefore to meet their needs childcare should be located close to main highways/roads.

Over four fifths of parents were able to travel across the Borough to find suitable childcare. However Belmont and Eton and Castle had the higher proportion of parents not able to do this.

Overall those parents earning less than £15K had the lowest access to a car of public transport.

Gap in types of childcare available

The parental demand survey showed a strong desire for after school and holiday playschemes. Of those not able to access their preferred provision most required access to after school clubs, childminders and holiday playschemes.

Parents also expressed a desire for more flexible provision. This was particularly evident amongst parents wishing to use out of hours childcare. Though times were a factor, most parents were unable to access childcare at the time required because of a lack of flexibility as the times children stayed may be restricted.

Other out of hours childcare required included places in full daycare, with childminders and in breakfast clubs.

There was a perceived lack of places and flexibility within the full daycare sector. Parents could only access a set number of sessions or had to have a full 5 day placement. Having to pay in blocks of childcare rather than for what was used was a common theme in the focus interviews and across a range of childcare providers.

Age gaps

Overall the findings suggest that there are sufficient places for under 5's within the Borough with there being just under two children per place (0-4yrs old) within PVI group early years settings. This does not include places within the maintained sector for under 5yrs.

For under 8's wishing to access childcare with a childminder there are 12 places for every 100 children. However a high number of childminders have vacancies suggesting that there is capacity within this sector.

For children aged 5 to 8ys wishing to out of school provision there is also about 2 children per place. This includes holiday and before and after school childcare. As this childcare does not run throughout the year there are issues in its supply for school age children.

Early Years
Parents felt that there were insufficient places for younger children within after school clubs. Within the Borough after school childcare for younger children is mainly provided by childminders.

School age children
Parents felt that they had to use childcare as there was insufficient extra curricula activities particularly in drama and dancing.

- 8 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Parents with children of different ages found it particularly difficult to access the childcare required due to schools operating clubs for different ages at different times. Also the ability of childminders to collect from different schools and the lack of flexibility if a parent needs to access less than five days. There was a perceived lack of breakfast clubs in some schools or space within clubs for school age children.

Gaps in the affordability
Of these not in full time work, study or training cost of childcare was highlighted as the main reason for not being able to access an opportunity. Of those using childcare just under half felt that their childcare was affordable. This was highest in Bisham and Cookham, Clewer East and Sunningdale and lowest in Hurley and Walthams and Boyn Hill. The graph below shows the affordable rate for users and non users and the average rate per hour for childcare in that ward.
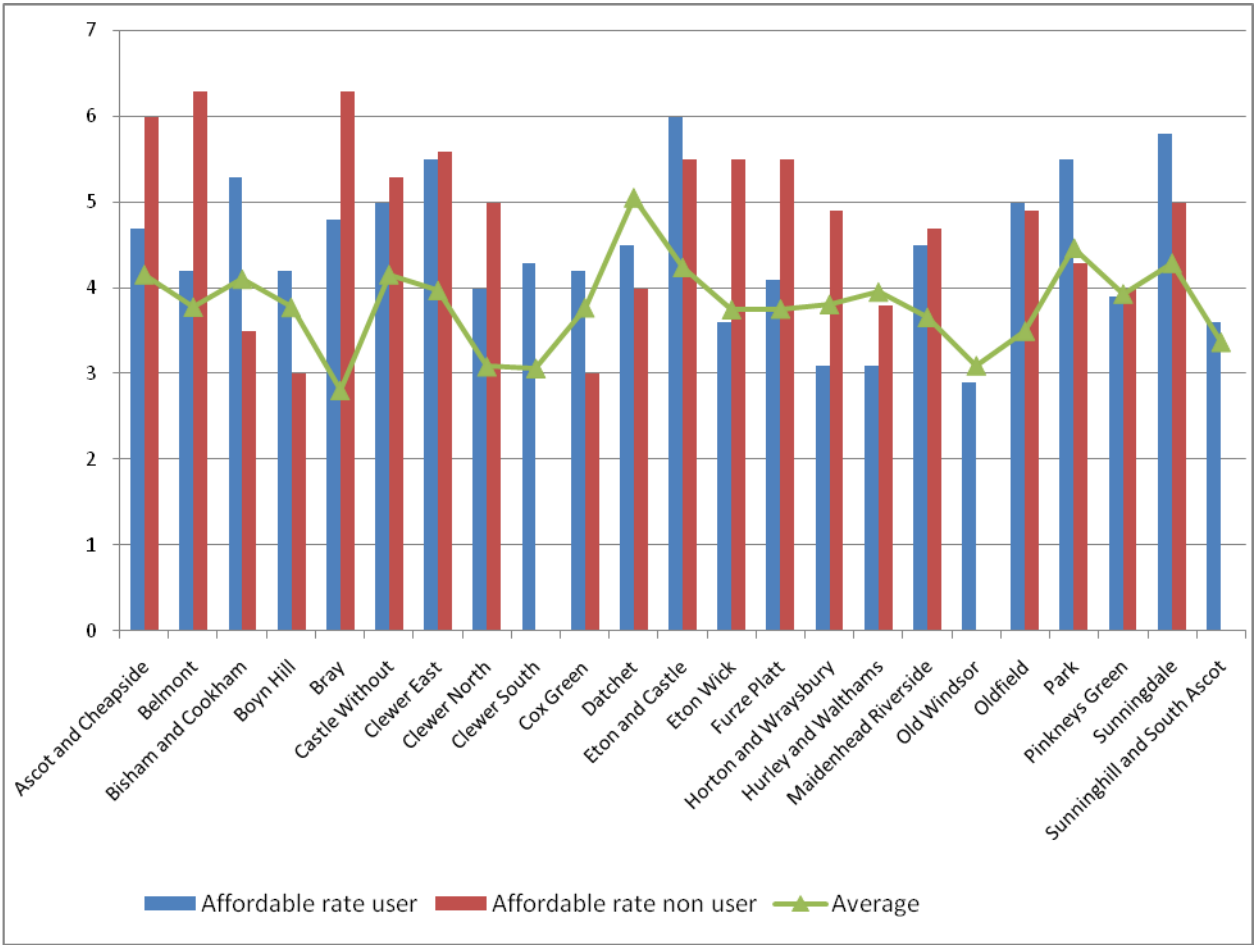
This shows that there are affordability gaps for non users in Boyn Hill, Cox Green, Datchet, Hurley and Walthams, and Park. Though Bisham and Cookham have a low rate quoted, parents felt that childcare was affordable.

Cost was highlighted as a particular barrier in all focus groups but there was a good level of knowledge about financial assistance available via the WTC. Parents who had experienced difficulty in finding childcare cited cost as the second highest reason. It was particularly an issue for out of school and holiday childcare. For low income parents cost was the main influence in the use of childcare and for some this had meant choosing the cheapest childcare, using friends or becoming a childminder themselves.

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Of the parents who use childcare and who had given an affordable rate, over on third had said that they would use additional childcare of it was available at the price they stated. Of those not using childcare only 11% of parents would use childcare if it was available at the rate quoted.

Thus affordability is a barrier for those in work and wishing to access work. However it is not a barrier to those who do not use childcare for other reasons. The graph below shows the responses from users of childcare to the question of whether they consider the childcare affordable.
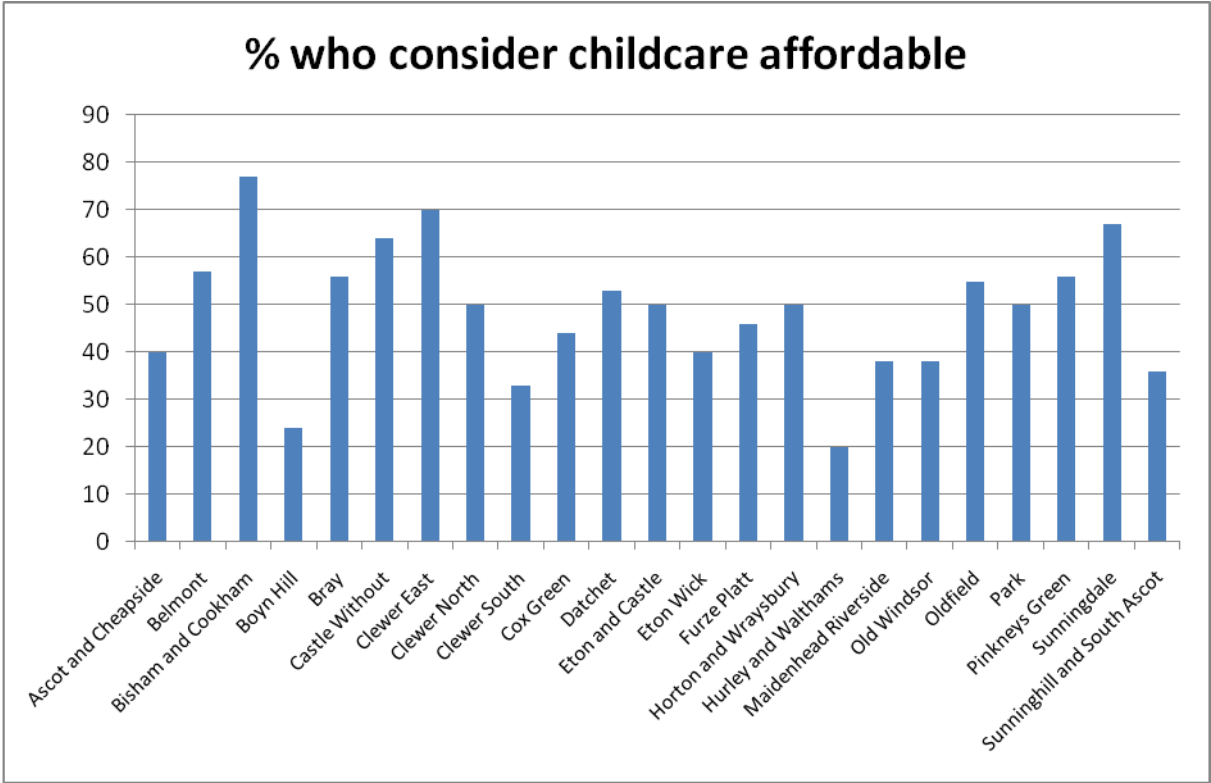
Though some areas of the Borough have a higher average rate this does not always impact on their perceived affordability of childcare. Overall the average rate quoted by users and non users was higher than the average rate for all types of childcare.

Just under a fifth of parents not using childcare acknowledged a need for information about financial assistance available for childcare. This was highest in Horton and Wraysbury, Boyn Hill and amongst parents of 0-2yr olds.

Choice of childcare had a factor in the view of affordability.   Parents who had difficulty finding childcare felt that childcare was not affordable because a lack of choice led to higher costs. This is evidenced in the average costs by childcare type where certain types are more expensive and may be the only option within a particular ward.

Gaps in opening times
Overall parents were accessing about 18.3 hours childcare per week. The level of childcare decreased with the age of the child with parents of children 0-2yrs using 21.5 hrs and families with children over 5yrs using 17.7 hrs. The graph below shows the hours of childcare used by ward for the first child.

Hours used per week
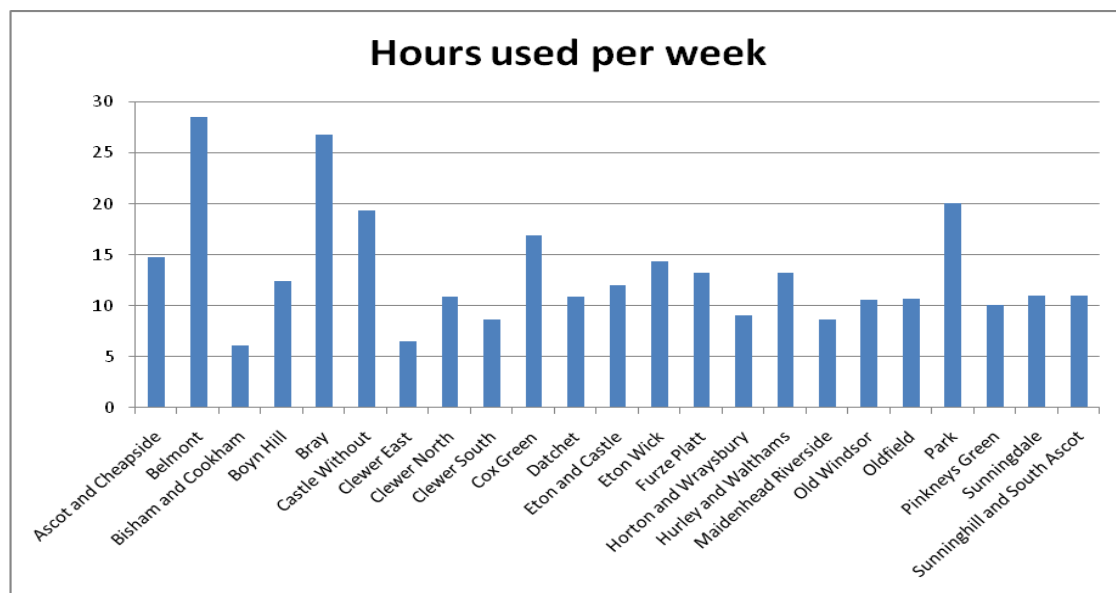
A third of parents who are using childcare required childcare out of normal working hours. This was highest amongst parents in Eton and Castle, Old Windsor and Maidenhead Riverside and amongst families with children over 5yrs. Most parents required childcare between 7.15 am and 9.00am and 5.00pm to 7.00pm. There was limited demand for childcare any earlier for later than this or at weekends/overnight.

One tenth of parents were not able to access early education/childcare at the times required. Parents in Clewer East, Datchet and Old Windsor were least able to access at the times required. The main reason was due to the provider not being flexible enough.

For all respondents only 11% of those who had difficulty in finding childcare highlighted time as the barrier, suggesting that overall childcare is available at the required times. However there is need to improve after school and holiday provision amongst for school age children.

A quarter of parents using formal childcare (0-5yr olds) used lunch clubs. For some this was due to the type of provision being used e.g. full daycare but for others it was for the social benefits gained by the child. Of those not using lunch clubs 40% said they would consider using clubs in the future but again mainly for the social benefits for their child.

Gaps in quality

Parents were asked to rate the quality of childcare they used. Childcare in after school clubs was ranked highest with pre-schools ranking the lowest. The table below shows the rank of all types of all provision.

Type of provision	Mean score out of 10
Out of School Club	9.3
Informal Childcare	9.3
Nursery class based at independent school	9.1
Nanny/au pair/home carer	9.1
Holiday playscheme	9.1
Maintained nursery school	9.0
Day Nursery	8.9
Childminder	8.6
Nursery class/school based at maintained school	8.5
Pre-school/Playgroup	8.4

Quality was the second single most critical factor influencing the choice of childcare. For current childcare arrangements it was the most important factors for parents with 3-4yr olds. The low perception of quality within pre-schools is a concern given that most parents tend to access their free entitlement within this type of setting.

Childminders were also given a low rating for quality. Anecdotal evidence suggests that parents are not always aware of the registration and training requirements of childminders. This can affect how they view this profession relative to other childcare providers.

Gaps in the needs of children with disabilities

All setting within the Borough is inclusive and is supported in meeting the needs of children with disabilities.   However the Early Years and Childcare Service will be undertaking a full audit of the skills available with all registered providers.

Over half of parents used childcare for their disabled eldest child with the main reason for those not using childcare being that they child too old for childcare. Over half of parents in this target group said their child required specialist support in childcare. This highest portion was in the 3-4yr old group and with households with an income of less than £15K per annum. Of those requiring specialist support over three quarters who sated that they were able to obtain this.

Children with disabilities are likely to be living in Belmont, Clewer South, Datchet, Horton and Wraysbury, Maidenhead Riverside, Old Windsor and Oldfield. Thus improvements in childcare in these wards could benefit this target group.

Gaps in provision for parents of children with disabilities are mainly around having sufficient places and skilled staff to cater for the children's needs. This includes understanding of the illness, one to one support and assistance in communication.

Parents felt that childcare was only affordable with financial assistance and there was a perception that childcare for disabled children was more expensive due to the need for more qualified staff.

Parents can find it difficult to access childcare that will cater for all children particularly holiday childcare for older children and their siblings.

Due to the level of support required with homework, parents felt after school cubs were not suitable as they could not provide the level of support required.

Parents of disabled children did feel that overall specialist support or help was available if required. However information is not always easily accessible and information on support can be difficult to obtain.

Needs of families wishing to remain in work or seek work.
The majority of parents using childcare did so so that they could access or remain within work. The need for more flexible affordable childcare was highlighted in a number of wards. Most parents using childcare required childcare after 5pm and within school holidays. For that latter informal childcare or taking annual leave were currently the most popular methods for coping with childcare in the schools holidays.

The parental demand survey showed that affordability is a key issue for working families as this group is likely to be spending the most on childcare. Though over half of of the parents who thought their child was affordable felt that they were getting good value money, nearly one fifth felt it was only affordable due to limited usage. This suggests that childcare may be a barrier for working parents wishing to increase/change work hours. It is a particular issue for those working part time or on low incomes.

For those seeking work childcare, a number of parents felt that informal childcare was the only option based on income and personal circumstances. Unemployed parents suggested a need for incentives to help those parents wishing to take up work or to make childcare more affordable.

However only one quarter of families, where one or both parents were not in employment, study or training, had been prevented from taking up an opportunity due to childcare issues. The main reason was due to costs and the times available.

Nearly half of parents not in paid employment would consider taking up training, work or study if their child was older. A further 27% would do so if financial help were available and 23% if the job was term time only.

Summary of key findings for all areas

Ward	Type	Location	Affordability	Times
Ascot and Cheapside	Mix of places for all ages	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Belmont	Limited places for 3 and 4yr olds in group sessional childcare	Location key factor with users (43%) accessing by foot	Slight majority consider childcare affordable but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Bisham and Cookham	Mix of places for all ages	Location key factor with users (38%) accessing by foot	Majority consider childcare affordable but rate for non users below the ward average	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Boyn Hill	Mix of places for all ages but high child population	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority do not consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Bray	Mix of places for all ages but 22% of parents could not access preferred childcare	Location key factor in choice	Slight majority consider childcare affordable but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	22% could not access childcare at the times required
Castle Without	Places predominantly in full daycare and sessional pre-schools	Location key factor with users (93%) accessing by foot	Majority consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Clewer East	Places predominantly with childminders and after school clubs. 20% could not access preferred childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	40% could not access childcare at the times required

Ward	Type	Location	Affordability	Times
Clewer North	Mix of places for all ages	Location not a key factor in choice	Slight majority consider childcare affordable	19% could not access childcare at the times required
Clewer South	Places predominantly with childminders	Location key factor with users (53%) accessing by foot	No consensus on this from the survey	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Cox Green	Mix of places for all age but 22% could not access preferred childcare	Location key factor with users (50%) accessing by foot	Slight majority do not consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Datchet	Places predominantly with childminders 20% could not access preferred childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	33% could not access childcare at the times required
Eton and Castle	Places predominantly in holiday childcare.	Location not a key factor in choice	Even split on affordability of childcare	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Eton Wick	Places predominantly with childminders. 20% could not access preferred childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	No consensus on this from the survey but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	Majority able to access childcare at times required

Ward	Type	Location	Affordability	Times
Furze Platt	Places predominantly in childminders and sessional pre-schools	Location not a key factor in choice	Slight majority consider childcare affordable but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	15% could not access childcare at the times required
Horton and Wraysbury	Mix of places for all ages	Location key factor with users travelling over 3 miles to access childcare	Slight majority consider childcare affordable but rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Hurley and Walthams	Mix of places for all ages - 10% could not access preferred childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare is not affordable or cannot judge. Rate quoted for non users in excess of users.	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Maidenhead Riverside	Limited places for 3 and 4yr olds in group sessional childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare is not affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Old Windsor	Places predominantly in out of school and sessional pre-schools	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare is not affordable	25% could not access childcare at the times required

Ward	Type	Location	Affordability	Times
Oldfield	Mix of places for all ages with high number in full daycare and holiday schemes. 18% could not access preferred childcare	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Park	Places predominantly in full daycare or childminders	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Pinkneys Green	Mix of places for all ages	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Sunningdale	Places predominantly in holiday childcare or with childminders	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required
Sunninghill and South Ascot	Places predominantly with for younger children or with childminders	Location not a key factor in choice	Majority consider childcare is not affordable	Majority able to access childcare at times required

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Overview of key data about the Borough and its residents

Population on children
The most recent estimates show a 0-14yr population for RBWM of 23,202. Of this 8,308 are 0-4 yr olds and 4,412 are 5 to 8yrs.   The Childcare Sufficiency assessment looks at childcare for 0-14yrs (up to 18yrs if the child is disabled). Using recognized methods the Borough estimates that there are 497 15-17yr olds with disabilities. Therefore the overall population being considered in this survey is 23,699.

The Borough is a mixture of urban and rural and childcare is not evenly distribute throughout all area. Demand for childcare tends to be highest in those areas where there is a higher concentration of children. Within the Borough Belmont ward has the highest share of overall children and Eton and Castle and Eton Wick showing the lowest share. This is replicated when looking at this age group as a share of overall population suggesting a fairly even distribution of children across the Borough.

It is important to note though, that due to the size of the Borough and its good communication links, families in some wards may be accessing their childcare in other local authorities and vice versa.

The map below shows the number of 0-14yrolds in each ward across the Borough.

0-14 Population

238 - 407	408 - 577	578 - 746	747 - 916	917 - 1085	1086 - 1254	1255 - 1424	1425 - 1593

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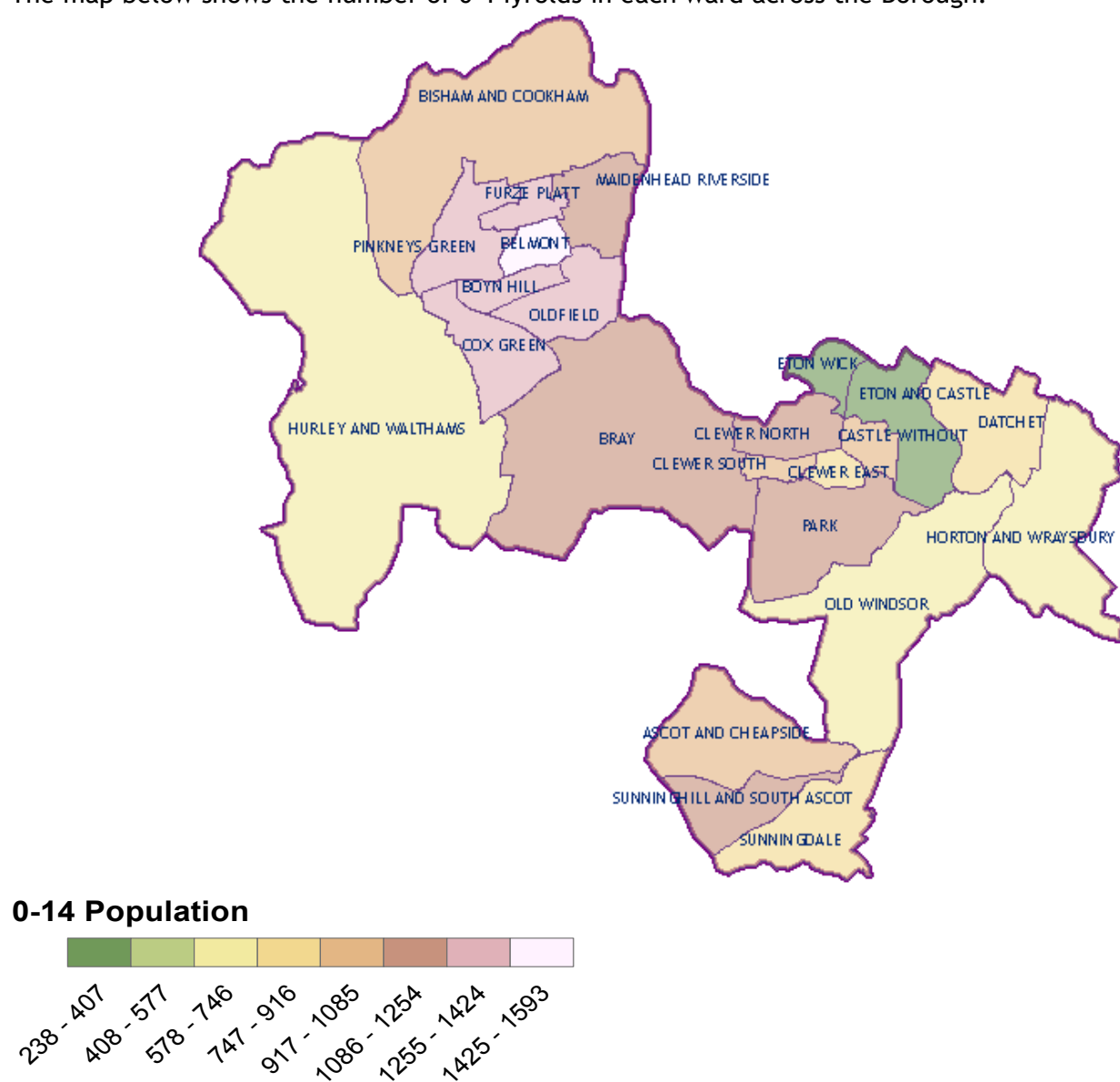
The 0-15yr population represents 20% of the whole population. Using the midyear estimates and census information this section of the population increased by 2.5% between 2001 and 2007. It is expected to level off over the next five years suggesting an aging population. If this trend is to continue childcare will need to be monitored to avoid over supply.

Housing

The borough has 56,074 households across 58,391 dwellings and an average household size of 2.35. Clewer South who has the highest average household size with 2.53 and Castle Without the lowest at 1.87. In March 2007 the Borough published its five-year land supply report details sites available for housing development. The report identifies sites for 1,506 dwellings which have full outline planning permission. With further sites identified for potential development, the total housing supply for the next five years is 1,856 dwellings. The Borough estimates that 2,068 dwellings are required between 2007 and 2016 which equates to annual build of 229.8 dwellings.

No of projected completions arising from outstanding new build hard commitments as at 31/03/07

No of dwellings

	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2011/12
Windsor	90	56	64	0
Maidenhead	285	190	137	52
Ascot	56	125	19	32

Year

□ Ascot   ■ Maidenhead   □ Windsor
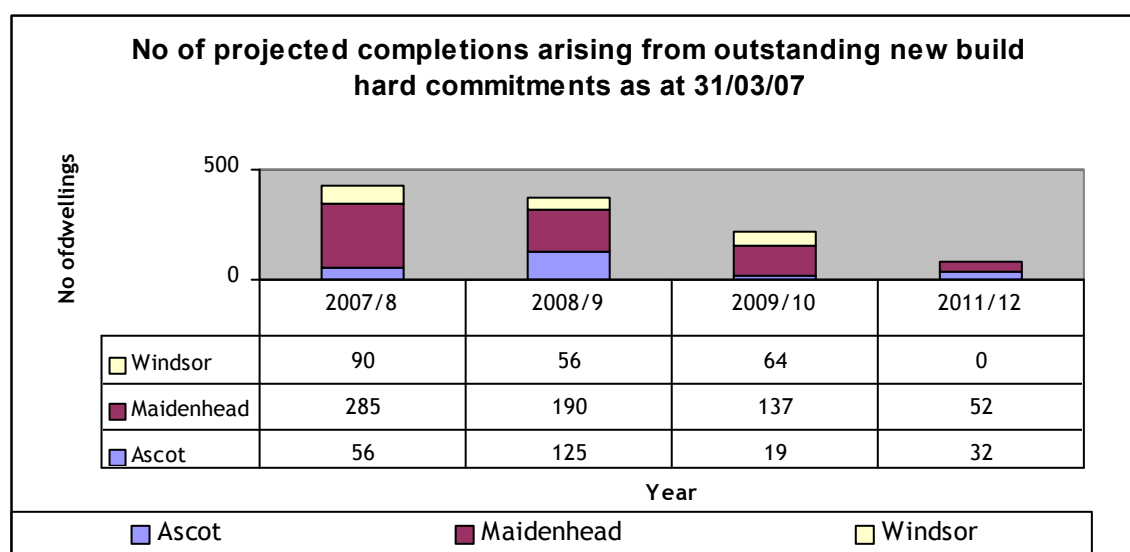
The development of significant qualities of housing can have a big impact on the demand for childcare, depending on the type of housing being developed. Though the level of development is unlikely to have an impact overall on the demand for childcare, small scale developments can impact a local area.

Ethnicity

The latest data available on ethnicity and religion is from the 2001 Census. Anecdotal evidence suggest that that certain groups may be under represented following the influx of migrants from new EU member countries.

The Borough population ethnicity is predominantly white (92%), however some wards have a higher than Borough average representation of BME groups. The wards of Belmont, Boyn Hill, Maidenhead Riverside, Datchet, Horton and Wraysbury, Oldfield, Park and Furze Platt all have over 5% of the population classed as Asian or Asian British. The Borough also has a recognized traveller population within the villages of Datchet, Wraysbury and Hurley.

As these groups are easily identified their needs can be easily met but the Borough recognises that smaller groups may be hidden within the broader population.

The map below shows the of BME groups as share of the population at ward level

BME as a share of population

| 2.49 - 4.21 | 4.21 - 5.93 | 5.93 - 7.66 | 7.66 - 9.38 | 9.38 - 11.10 | 11.10 - 12.83 | 12.83 - 14.55 | 14.55 - 16.28 |

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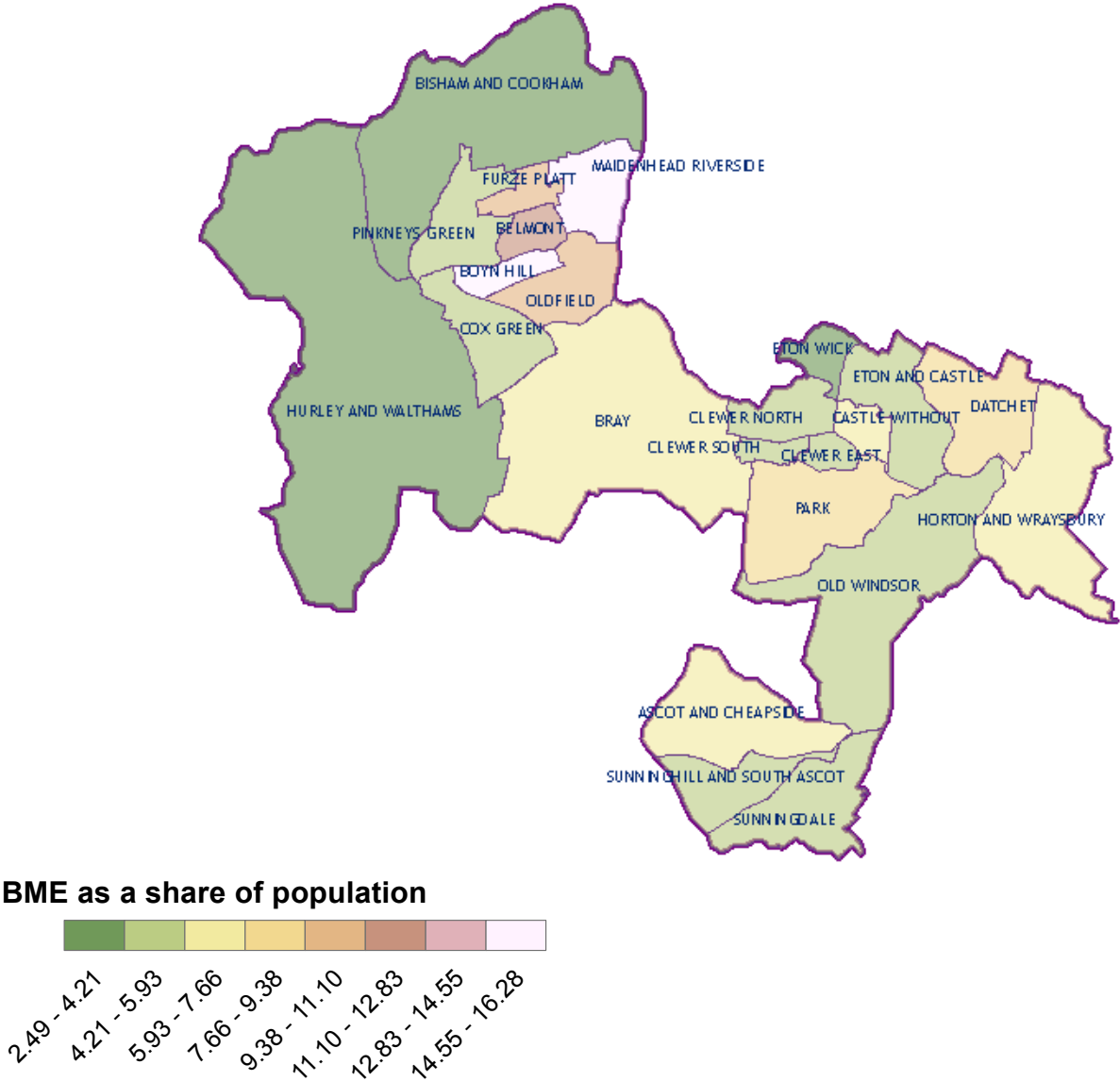
Households

The Borough has 56,074 households and of this 28% have dependent children. Of these 78% are headed by couples and there are 2,241 lone parent households with 89% being headed by females.

The graph below shows the composition of household with dependent children in the Borough.

Graph to show the composition of households with dependent children
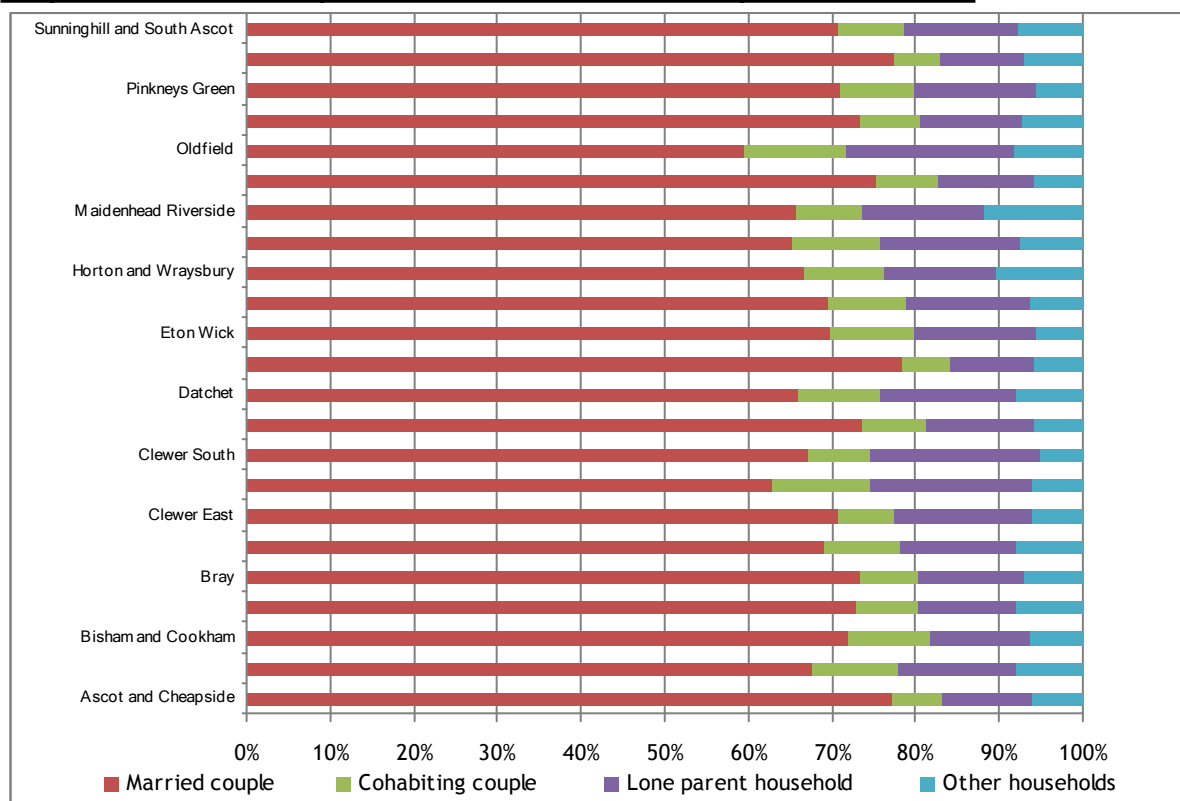
There are marked differences in the household composition cross the Borough. Clewer South ward has 8% lone parent households whereas the nearby Eton and Castle has 2%. Ascot and Cheapside has the highest % of households headed by married couples at over 27%.

Workforce

The duty to provide sufficient childcare places makes particular reference to meeting the needs of working parents or those looking to return to work. Recent history has seen a marked increase in the number of women entering the workforce. This has generated a significant increase in the creation of registered childcare place.

The Borough has a higher than average number of persons who are economically active and more people work in full time employment than is average for the South East and Great Britain. Taking the Borough as a whole, 81.5% of adults were economically active in as at March 2007. This is close to the the South East average of 82.0% and and higher than the 78.5% for Great Britain as a whole. Of the 73,300 employees nearly 71% are in full time employment which is higher than the regional and national averages. Conversely the number in part time employment is below average. Both these factors will have an impact on the demand for childcare and the times it is required.

Skilled workforce
58% of the population work within managerial, professional or associate and technical professions which is significantly above both South East and Great Britain average (46.9% and 42.3% respectively). A further 20% are in administrative or secretarial roles.

Working parents
Of the 15,143 female parents in work over 4,000 are in full time employment. Eton Castle has over 35% of female parents in full time employment compared to Sunningdale with 22%.

The part time sector accounts for 29% of employee jobs and 5,627 female parents work part time. This can have an impact on the type of childcare required as these jobs may include out of hours/shift working.

In couple families with dependent children, 15,993 families have both parents working and 1,899 have neither parent working. In Eton Wick 69% of parents both work whereas is Sunningdale this falls to 47%. Where neither parent works Clewer North has the highest share at 9% whereas Cox Green has just under 2%.

For lone parent families, 34% are in full time work with Park having the highest number at 49%.

Job density and travel to work
The job density is the number of filled jobs in an area divided by the number of working age people resident in the area. RBWM has a density rate of 1.05 which compares favorably against the UK average of 0.84. In relation to our neighboring authorities Reading and Slough have a higher job density. This may mean that some of our population travel out of Borough to access better jobs. Conversely as the Borough rate is higher than Bracknell Forest, South Bucks, South Oxon and Wokingham, people may travel in from these areas to access work in RBWM. Any decisions about childcare will have to consider the impact this will have on the resident populations access to childcare.

The Census 2001 showed that 67% of persons within the Borough traveled less than 20km to their place of work and of this 18% traveled less than 2km. Location is one of the key factors in choosing childcare as most working parents will need to factor in journey times and the flexibility of opening hours.

Income levels
The average hourly pay for a full time role is £13.68 which is above the South East and Great Britain average (£12.11 and £11.49 respectively). Hourly rates for full time female workers are 30% lower than that for equivalent males but are still higher than the regional average.

Child Tax Credit (CTC) provides support to families for the children for which they are responsible. It is paid in addition to Child Benefit. Working Tax Credit (WTC) is additional to CTC for families with children. It tops up the earnings of such families on low or moderate incomes, and includes an element equal to 80% of eligible childcare costs. A family's entitlement to CTC and WTC depends on its income so it can be used as an indicator for income levels within a given area.

The graph below shows the number of children in families receiving tax credits, at ward level, as at August 2005.

Legend:
- In work families with CTC and WTC
- In work families CTC above family
- In work receiving CTC family element and below
- Out of work families receiving CTC
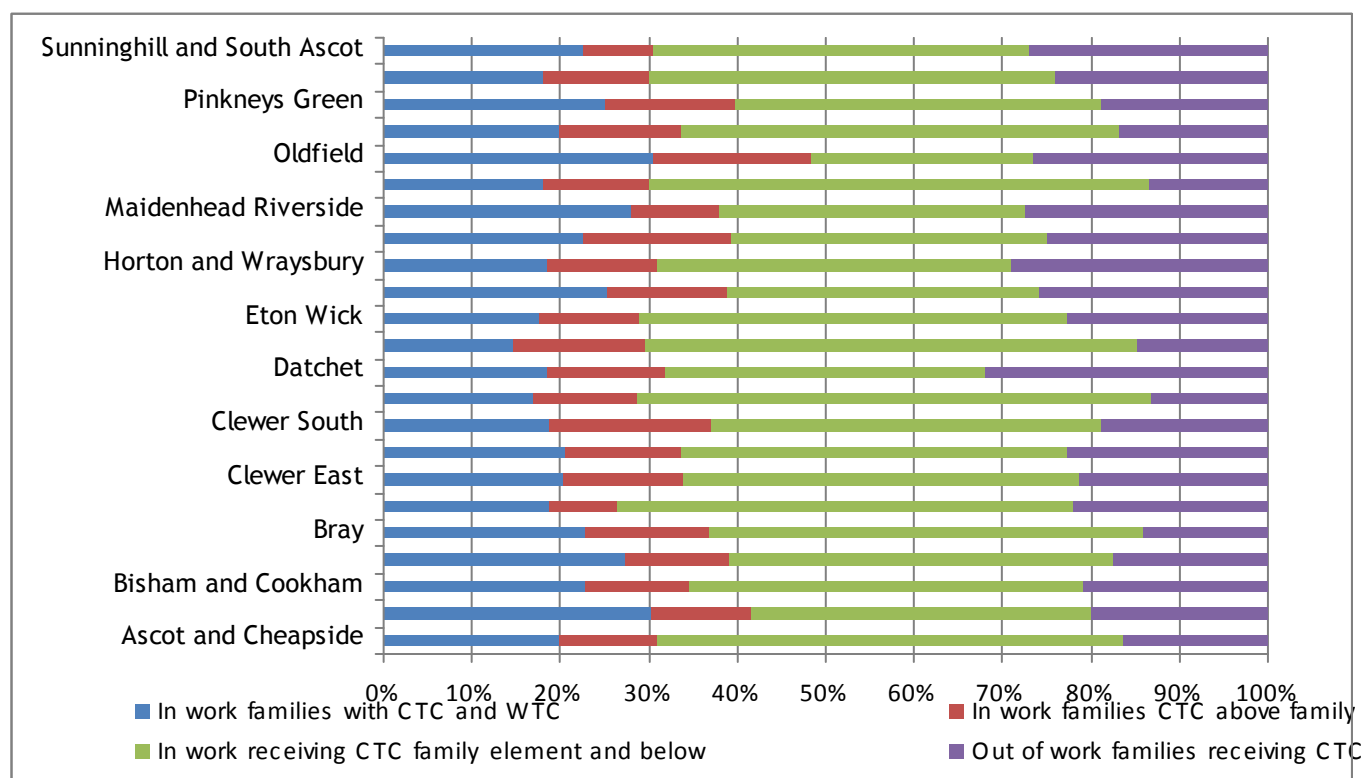
Childcare: Supply

This report concentrates mainly on the registered childcare available to parents. Registration is required for those providers looking after children from 0-8yrs for two hours or more for more than five times per year. Registered childcare includes childminders, day nurseries, out of school clubs. From April 2007 providers who childcare for older children could join the Ofsted Voluntary Childcare Register. This would mean that eligible children would be able to claim tax credits and could provide additional opportunities for parents to use this as childcare. The map overleaf shows the number of registered places at ward level.

Childminders
Childminders are registered to provide childcare for children 0-8yrs within their own home. The maximum number of places a childminder can offer is 6 and there are restrictions on the number and age of children that can be cared for. In addition they may offer childcare to children over 8 and the number of these places is up to the childminder's discretion. The childminder survey did not provide conclusive evidence about the availability of such places.

Within RBWM there are 1,558 places offered by 223 childminders. Of this it is estimated that 18% are offered to children under 1yr and 41% for 1-5yr olds. Most childminders offer childcare from Monday to Friday from at least 8am to 5pm. Some will offer earlier morning and later evenings as required.

The survey showed that most childminders offered a mixture of full time and part time places across all age ranges. Most childminders had vacancies but they may be restricted on the age that these places could be offered to.

The average fee rate for 0-4yr olds is £4.22 per hour and falls to £4.10 per hour for children aged 5-8yrs.

Some childminders will offer weekend or evening work and are registered for overnight childcare.

The Local Authority has two childminder networks, NCMA Quality First Network and the Community Childminder network.

The second map overleaf shows the number of childminder places per ward.

Appendix A shows childminder places by ward and the number of places per 100 children.

Early years group settings

Ofsted registers early years group provider settings as either full daycare or sessional daycare. When describing full daycare there is a tendency to assume that this means childcare from 8am to 6pm. For the purposes of Ofsted registration it is for settings where children will be on the premises for 4hrs or more in any one given period. Therefore a pre-school offering a morning session and a lunch club may require this registration.

To assist in assessing the availability and flexibility of childcare places, the Early Years and Childcare Service have further divided these two types of registrations into:

- Pre-school
- Daycare
- Full daycare

Independent schools are treated as a category in their own right.

Pre-school

The pre-school format tends to be open in term time only and operates sessional hours. Children tend to be on the premises for less than 4hrs and a lunch club may only be available for certain days. They tend to take children from 2yrs to 5yrs. These settings tend to operate close to break-even point with only minimal fees for childcare and education above the free entitlement. They tend to operate in shared premises which may limit their ability increase/offer flexible opening times.

Key facts

- Across the Borough there are 23 pre-school settings offering 595 places.
- Overall there are 7 places per 100 children aged 0-4yrs though most pre-school provision is aimed at 2-4yr olds.
- Castle Without and Furze Platt ward have the highest number of pre-school places (78 places).
- Eight wards do not have access to pre-school provision.
- Furze Platt and Horton and Wraysbury has the highest number of places per 100 children (19).
- 65% of pre-school settings are committee run and 83% operate from premises that is shared with other users.
- The average fee rate across the Borough is £2.57 per hour.

Appendix B shows pre-school provision by ward and places per 100 children.

The map overleaf shows the pre-school provision across the Borough.

Daycare
The daycare setting is similar to the pre-school setting but will be open for a minimum of 38 weeks. Some will be open during some school holidays. Though they operate sessional hours there will be lunch clubs and early riser clubs and children may have the option to stay all day. Typically an all day session will be a maximum of 9am to 3pm in accordance with maintained sector hours. The settings take children from 2yrs to 5yrs. They offer slightly more flexibility than a pre-school and tend to cater for those parents wishing to access part time training or employment. Fees tend to be slightly higher than in pre-school settings. They operate in a mixture of shared and sole use accommodation. With the latter there may be more flexibility to adjust opening times to meet the market needs.

Key facts
- Across the Borough there are 20 daycare settings offering 590 places.
- Overall there are 7 places per 100 children aged 0-4yrs though most daycare provision is aimed at 2-4yr olds.
- Hurley and Walthams has the highest number of places per ward but these do cover a large geographical area which includes the villages of Cookham, Waltham St Lawrence, White Waltham.
- Most wards do not have access to daycare provision.
- Hurley and Walthams ward have the highest number of places per 100 children (37).
- The average fee rate across the Borough is £3.64 per hour.
- 65% of daycare settings are privately run and 50% operate from accommodation of which they have sole use.

Appendix C shows daycare provision by ward and places per 100 children.

The map overleaf shows the daycare provision across the Borough.

Early Years and Childcare Service

Full Daycare

The full daycare setting fits the standard idea of a full day nursery. They tend to be open for 50 weeks per year and from 8am to 6pm. They take children from 0-5yrs and parents can choose from half-day sessions to full day sessions. They tend to cater for parents wishing to train or work full time. Within the Borough we have three day nurseries run by national organisations and an additional three organisations operate two or more settings within our area.   Fees tend to vary depending on the age of the child with childcare being most expensive for the younger age range to reflect the increased staff ratio.

Key facts
- Across the Borough there are 22 full daycare settings offering 971 places.
- Overall there are 12 places per 100 children aged 0-4yrs.
- Hurley and Walthams ward have the highest number of places per ward 100 children (39).
- Seven wards do not have access to full daycare provision.
- All of the full daycare settings are privately run and operate from sole accommodation.
- The average fee rate across the Borough is £4.41 per hour.

Appendix D shows full daycare provision by ward and places per 100 children.

The map overleaf shows the full daycare provision across the Borough.

Independent school

Nearly all of the independent schools within the Borough offer a nursery for 3 and 4yr olds. One has an Ofsted registered pre-nursery for two year olds. As some take children who are not yet eligible to receive their free entitlement this will be counted as childcare. The session times and term times tend to be based on those offered by the main school. Younger children will be offered a part time place initially. Most of the settings go on to offer education to at least the age of 11yrs.

Key facts
- Across the Borough there are 12 independent settings offering 625 places.
- Overall there are 8 places per 100 children aged 0-4yrs.
- Belmont ward have the highest number of places per ward.
- Several wards do not have access to independent school provision.
- Eton and Castle has the highest number of places per 100 children (65)
- Cox Green has the lowest number of places per 100 children (7).
- All the settings are attached to a larger school and operate from their own accommodation.

Appendix E shows independent school provision by ward and places per 100 children.

The map overleaf shows the independent school provision across the Borough. It is divided into the places offered to those children eligible for the free entitlement and those younger children

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- 28 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Before or After School

In assessing the supply of after school childcare the survey concentrated on the registered settings that operate within the Borough. It is important to note that extra curricular activities are not included here. Additionally after school childcare may be provided by childminders who may accept children aged 8 or over and do not require registration.

As part of their extended schools remit a number of school within the Borough also offer breakfast clubs. These tend to be targeted at the children within their school and often do not require registration due to their short opening times.

Registered breakfast or after school clubs tend to operate in term time only and operate from 8.00am to the school start or from the end of the school day until 6-6.30pm. Often a club will serve a number of schools and a mixed age range of children.

Key facts
- Across the Borough there are 16 after school settings offering 550 places.
- Of this 3 settings run a breakfast club offering 108 places.
- When combined with the childminder places available for 5-8yr olds there are a total of 1,304 registered places for the 14,894 children in the Borough aged 5-14yr olds. This equates to 9 places per 100 children.
- Most after school clubs will pick up children from more than one school.
- The average fee rate for 5-8yrs old is £3.38 per hour in an after school club and £4.10 per hour with a childminder.
- There are 31 unregistered breakfast clubs operating on school sites.

Appendix F shows the after school clubs by ward and places per 100 children

The map overleaf shows the registered before or after school provision across the Borough.

Holiday clubs
Holiday clubs operate during the school holidays from a range of sites. They mainly open from 9am to 4pm but some offer an extended day. They take mixed ages of children and may be activity based e.g. sports activities etc.

Key facts
- Across the Borough there are 21 settings offering 1487 places.
- Of this 6 only offer childcare in the summer holidays.
- Two clubs offer childcare for the 4yr to 8yr range only
- One of the schemes operates solely for children with additional needs.
- Most childminders operate throughout the year and will offer holiday childcare to school age children.
- The average fee rate for holiday childcare is £2.97 per hour.

Appendix G shows the holiday clubs by ward and places per 100 children

The map overleaf shows the registered holiday provision across the Borough

Crèche
The Borough has five registered crèches offering 89 places.

Early Education Places: Supply

The free entitlement is offered to children in the six terms before they reach statutory school age.

When assessing the number of places available for the free entitlement there is a mixture of maintained and non-maintained settings. Assessing the true level of places available for the free entitlement is difficult due to the range of settings involved and the ages they cater for. Within the Borough there are 78 settings that are registered to receive the nursery education funding and 13 maintained schools who offer nursery classes and 4 maintained nurseries.

There are 2,585 places within the non-maintained settings that could be eligible to receive nursery funding. Given the fact that most settings offer at least two sessions per day this means that there are potentially over 5,000 sessions available for eligible children. There is estimated to be a further 1,881 places on offer within the maintained sector when 4 yr olds in reception classes are included.

Given that parents often take in excess of their free entitlement a more accurate measure would be to consider the number of places available rather than sessions. Assuming that the non-maintained sector will spread its registered places across a wider age range a reduced number will be counted.

Using this method it is estimated that there are 3,518 places across all types of settings within the Borough against 3 and 4yr old population of 3,266.

Across the Borough 82% of eligible 3yr olds and 90% of eligible 4yr olds access their free entitlement within an RBWM setting. It is not known the number of children accessing a place in a non-RBWM setting. Within the non-maintained sector 274 eligible 3 and 4yr olds are non-RBWM children and in total 3,331 children are accessing their free entitlement RBWM setting.

As at Autumn 2007 2,137 eligible 3 and 4yr olds accessed their free entitlement at a PVI setting which equated to 1,831 PTE. For RBWM children, 52% of the resident 3 and 4yr olds were within a non maintained setting. The graph below shows the split of children of children accessing a place within the different setting types.

Access of free entitlement by setting type
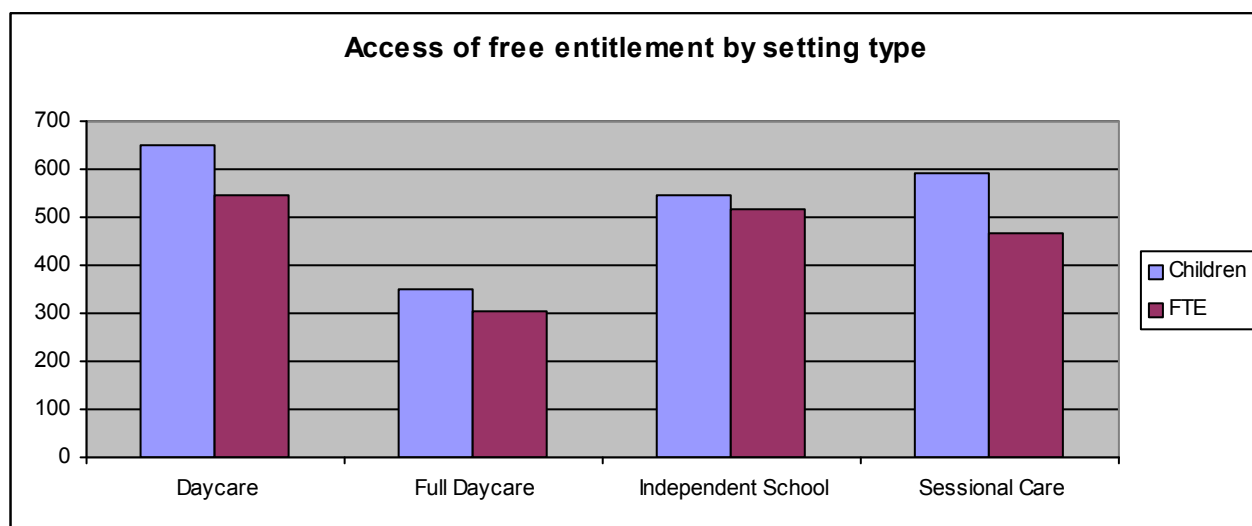
Quality of provision

In accordance with the Ofsted National Standards, registered sessional, out of school and full day childcare provision must have at least one member of staff qualified to Level 3 with the remaining 50% qualified to Level 2. As at April 2007 52% of the workforce in group settings was qualified to NVQ Level 3 or above.

The Borough currently has five practitioners who have gained Early Years Professional Status (EYPS) with a further 9 practitioners progressing towards EYPS. There are currently 36 practitioners undertaking an Early Years Foundation Degree.

The quality of provision for childcare and education is inspected and monitored by Ofsted. Based on the latest inspections for childcare 59% were graded as good or above. Since 2005 Ofsted has graded education and childcare separately and of those settings inspected for education under this system 50% were graded were graded Good or above for education only.

Graph to show insepction outcomes for inspections undertaken bwteen 01/04/06 and 31/03/07

4% 2%

37%

57%

☐ Outstanding   ■ Good   ☐ Satisfactory   ☐ Inadequate

- 32 -   Early Years and Childcare Service
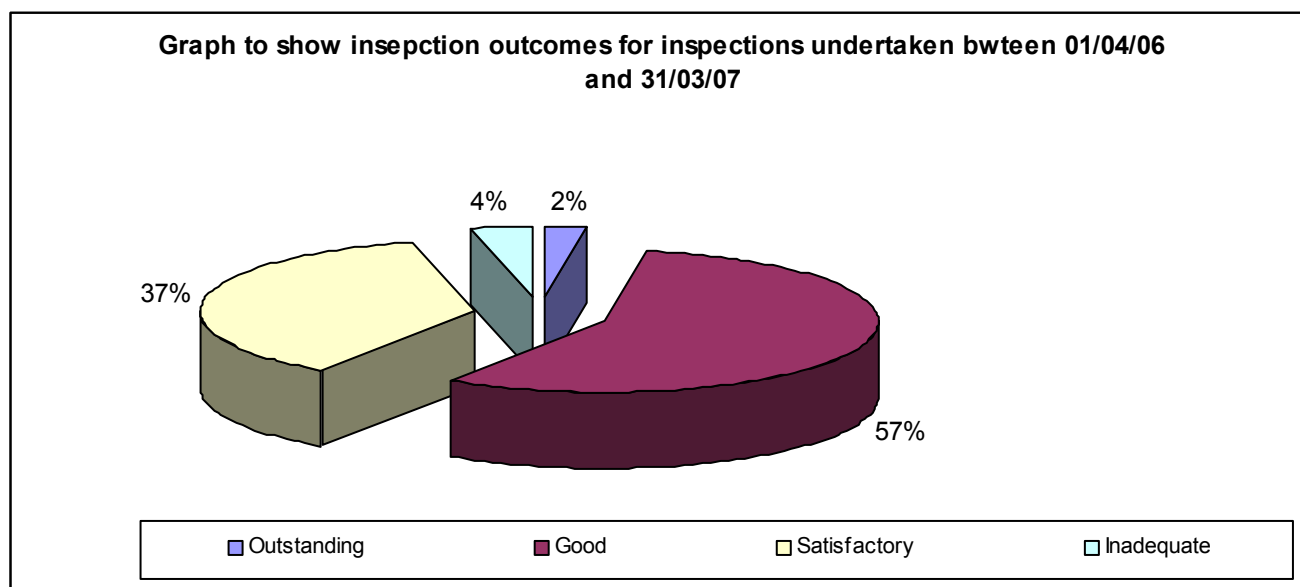
Affordability

Due to the diversity of providers and the services they offer there are a range of fee structures across the Borough. To enable some broad assessments to be made the fee rates have been converted to a common unit and then an average taken for all settings.

The average hourly rate for childcare varies by setting type and age of child. Childcare for younger children tends to be more expensive die to the higher staff ratios required. The table below shows the highest average hourly cost of childcare calculated for each setting type.

Average hrly cost for all services	
Childminder	4.21
Full Daycare	4.46
Daycare	3.63
Pre-school	2.68
Nursery - independent school	5.51
Holiday Club	3.00
Breakfast Club	4.22
After school club	3.39

The actual rate that parents will pay will depend on the age of the child and the level of use. In looking at the average weekly fee levels of childcare, the RBWM fees are higher than both the national and regional average. However this can vary between wards as the graph below shows the average cost of childcare by ward for 0-4yr olds.

Average cost of all types of childcare
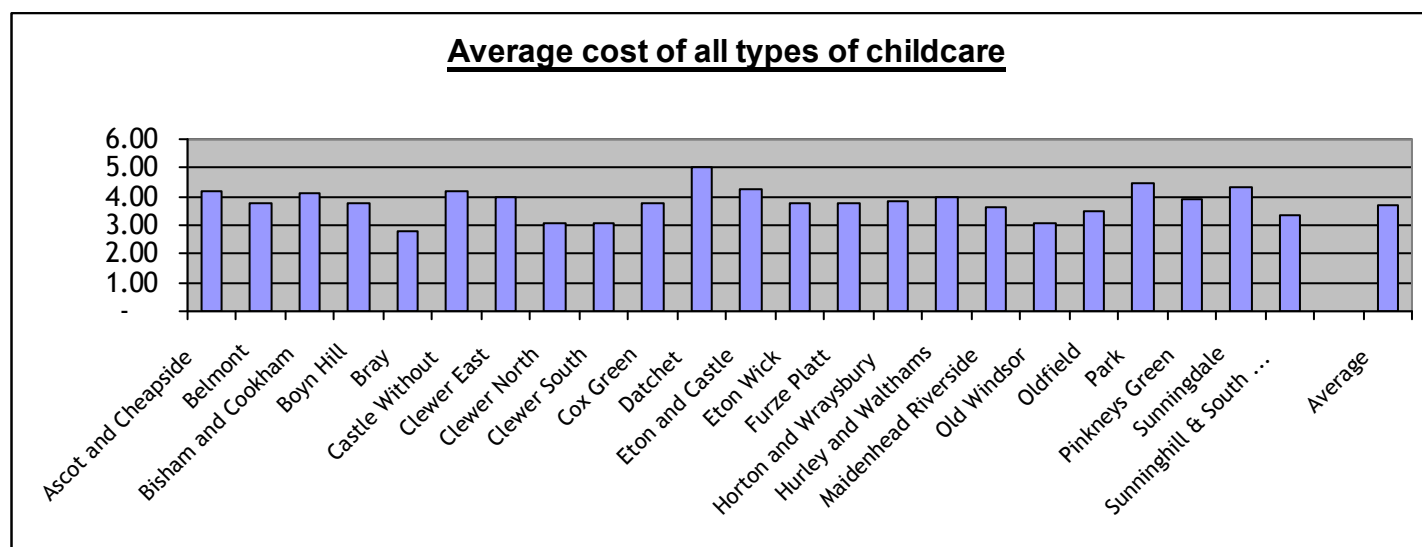
Employer Consultation

As part of the sufficiency assessment, consultation was held with employers regarding how they met their employees' childcare needs.

There were meetings with HR representatives of two large employers within the Borough and a questionnaire was circulated to a number of businesses via the Maidenhead Chamber of Commerce.

Key findings

Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead

Information for staff
Recruitment into the Local Authority
Prospective, new and existing employees on the role of the Children's Information Service in assisting with employee's childcare needs. This is done via:
- the RBWM careers web pages
- the Support for Working Carers statement
- the recruitment and selection guidance
- the employee benefits document

Information on Working Tax Credits is available
- In the Support for Working Carers statement
- In the employee benefits document

Childcare Vouchers
RBWM operates a Childcare Voucher scheme for employees, which is detailed in the employee benefits. There is currently a low take up with only 0.0117% of the workforce accessing the scheme.

East and West Berkshire PCT
- Information is given to all new NHS staff on:
- All local Children's Information Services
- Working Tax Credits: NHS and HM Revenue & Customs
- Signposted to NHS HR, payroll and HM Revenue & Customs
- Relevant policies
- Flexible working policy
- Special leave policy including carer leave and parental leave
- Contact details for the nursery managers re the role of assisting with childcare
- NHS Childcare voucher scheme (Busy Bees)
- Information on childminders
- Information on NHS Day Nurseries across Berkshire
- Discounted fee information for NHS staff with private and voluntary providers in both full daycare and out of school

Workplace childcare
The PCT has 5 NHS full daycare nurseries in Berkshire with the opening times of the nursery covering shift patterns of hospital staff e.g. 7am – 6pm with the option of booking to 6.30pm

Priority is given to NHS staff but non-NHS staff places are available. NHS allied partners will be offered a discounted rate within these settings. The nurseries have a waiting list for non-subsidized places.

Other childcare benefits
In addition to the information provided to new staff other childcare related benefits include:
Discounts given for shared places e.g. job share
Nursery works with nursing managers to assist staff with shift patterns
Direct referral to other NHS children's services e.g. speech and language mental health
Links made with childminders. If parents are also accessing childcare through childminders nursery staff will work in partnership with them

Childcare Vouchers
Currently 70% of HS staff accessing childcare at the Reading Nursery access childcare vouchers. Information is not available for the workforce as a whole.

Maidenhead Chamber of Commerce

The Maidenhead Chamber of Commerce circulated on behalf of the EYCS an employer consultation questionnaire. The questionnaire focused on:
The number of employees
Age range of employees
Working arrangements offered
Information provided for employees on childcare.

Findings
- The business would all be considered to be small – medium enterprises employing fewer than 250 employees.
- The majority of the workforce represented were employed on a full time basis (79%) and were predominately male (62%)
- The workforce reflected all age ranges but was significantly higher in the 30 –59 years old age range.
- 64% of employers offered part time working arrangements.
- 45% offered flexible working arrangements
- 36% offered home working arrangements.
- The only assistance with childcare for employees was through childcare voucher schemes with 15% of employers offering this opportunity to their staff.

- 35 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward Profiles

The information is organized into wards within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. A map of all wards is shown below.
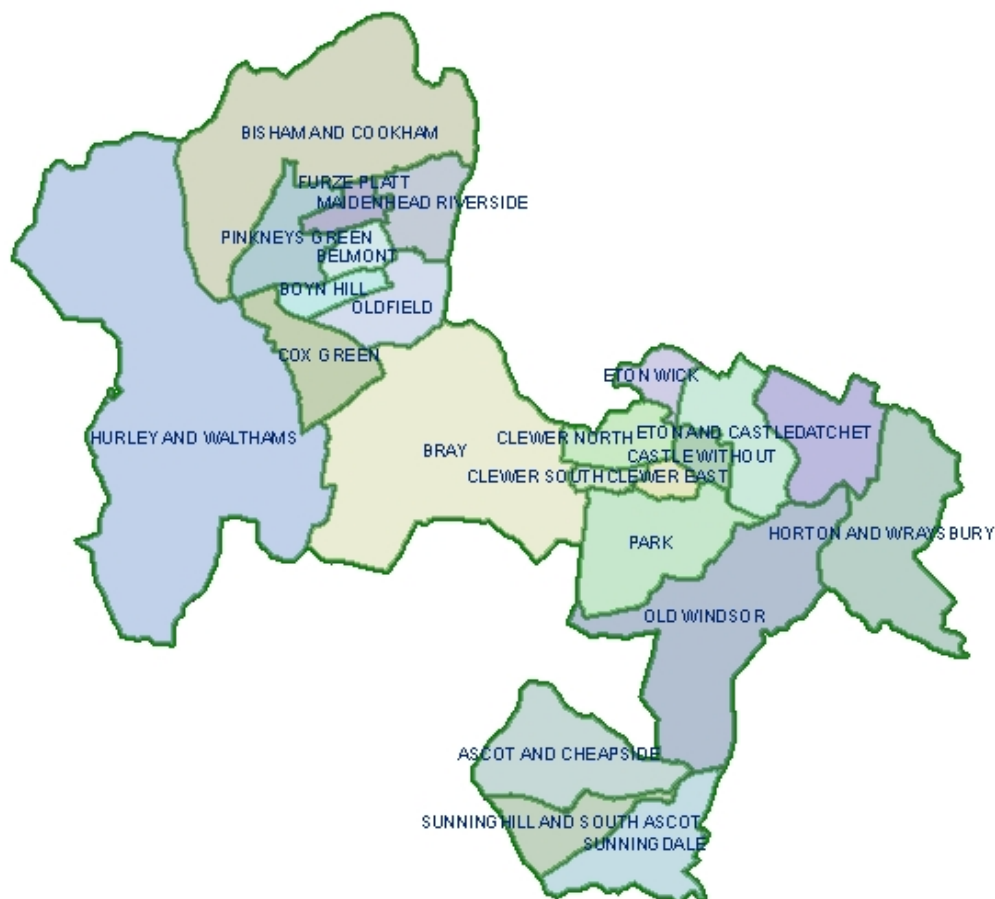
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Ward:-   Ascot and Cheapside

Childcare

No of places
Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	44
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	70
Childcare for 5yrs+	200
Total	314

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	13
Childcare for 1-5yrs	25
Childcare for 5yrs+	48
Total	86

Total places available   400

Places eligible for tax credit take up   400

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   86

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 5.30pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early Years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Cheapside Primary School (TBC)

Occupancy

Full Daycare	Limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 67% to 81% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 88% of respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£207.90
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£4.60

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	40.67
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	73.96
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	17.59

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	174		
3-4	145		
5-7	170		
8-10	173		
11-14	273	Mid	935

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	5,057
Ethnic group as White British	Low	80%
Under 5 population	Mid	319
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	11%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	55
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	Mid	26
Owner occupied housing	High	77%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	5%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	7%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	7%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	17%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	2%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	51%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	5%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	38%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	24%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Ascot and Cheapside Conclusions

Type
The supply data shows access to a good mix of childcare providers including early years and out of school provision.

Parental demand survey showed a 40% take up of informal childcare with most formal childcare being accessed with childminders.

The ward has low childcare places for 3 and 4yr olds but vacancies in the early years settings suggest that capacity is not the barrier to take up. Only half the parents with 0-2yr olds were planning to take their free entitlement so there should be sufficient places available.

The parent demand survey identified a lack of choice for full daycare places within Ascot.

Affordability
Costs for childcare are the highest across the 23 wards. The parental demand survey showed that cost was not the major influencing factor in choice of childcare. Both those using and those not using childcare were willing to pay an hourly rate that was higher than the ward average.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users.

Times
The number of households where both parents are working is low suggesting limited demand for full daycare childcare. Of those parents wishing to access childcare before 9am and after 5pm all were able to access at the times required.

A third of parents had difficulties finding childcare with main reason being finding a childminder or childcare that covered the hours needed.

Areas for development
Most parents did not plan to change their current childcare arrangements. Of those that did holiday playschemes were the main forms of childcare required. Overall though population estimates suggest that the share of 0-14yr olds in this ward is falling. Consideration needs to be given to the childminders available as this is the favoured form of childcare and yet parents have experienced difficulty in finding one.

The level of under 18 conceptions is higher than most other wards. Improvements in childcare could assist this target group in returning to work or education.

Ward:-   Belmont

Childcare

No of places
Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	32
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	13
Childcare for 5yrs+	100
Total	145

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	11
Childcare for 1-5yrs	30
Childcare for 5yrs+	32
Total	74

Total places available	219
Places eligible for tax credit take up	219
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	109

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	No
Early Years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
None

Occupancy

Full Daycare	No vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 86% to 90% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 67% of respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£188.93
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.66

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	17.47
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	86.80
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	8.12

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	372		
3-4	250		
5-7	289		
8-10	288		
11-14	394	High	1,593

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,853
Ethnic group as White British	Low	80%
Under 5 population	High	622
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	14%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	260
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	High	72%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	12%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	17%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	26%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	23%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	5%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	55%
Households where neither parent is working	High	9%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	37%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	24%

Belmont – Conclusions

Type
The ward has one of the lowest number of places per 100 children due to the high child population and the limited vacancies with the childcare providers. This suggest that increasing the number and type could be a priority for the area. Most of the places in this ward are for holiday childcare or within the independent sector.

The ward does not have a school within its boundaries which accounts for the lack of breakfast and after school clubs. Children in the ward are likely to be accessing this provision elsewhere in the Borough.

Over one third of parents used childcare with most formal childcare being taken in daycare settings. There is limited demand for sessional pre-schools.

Affordability
The ward has the highest ranked SOA according to the IMD rankings with a high number of children in families claiming WTC or where neither parent is working. Though the cost open hour for childcare is relatively low, affordability could be a barrier to take up of any new places. This is evidenced by the parental demand survey where more flexible, affordable childcare was one of the key requirements to maintain work/life balance.

The high number of non working households suggests that improvements in childcare flexibility and affordability could be required to meet the needs of this target group especially given the limited range of childcare places available.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non-users is considerably higher than that of users. From the parental demand survey over a quarter of parents had not heard of WTC or did not know what they were.

Location
Parents tended to access childcare within 1.5m miles of home and nearly half accessed it by foot. Reputation and location were the two influencing factors when choosing childcare. Therefore any place development needs to be within walking distance of the main housing.

Times
Most parents were able to access the childcare at the time required and with their chosen provider. However over one third had experienced difficulty in finding childcare. Reasons cited included cost, finding a childminder and a lack of flexibility.

Areas for developments
Linked to demands for more flexible, affordable childcare parents required out of school and holiday childcare.

- 42 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Bisham and Cookham

Childcare

No of places
Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	45
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	88
Childcare for 5yrs+	36
Total	169

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	6
Childcare for 1-5yrs	15
Childcare for 5yrs+	18
Total	39

Total places available	208
Places eligible for tax credit take up	208
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	193

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	9.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	No
Early Years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
The primary school is served by the Cygnet Club which is registered.

Occupancy
Full Daycare	98% occupancy and limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 93% to 94% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 67% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£205.15
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.96

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	38.56
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	127.36
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	7.37

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	194		
3-4	125		
5-7	210		
8-10	214		
11-14	252	Low	995

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	6,396
Ethnic group as White British	High	92%
Under 5 population	Mid	319
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	12%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	115
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	High	80%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	8%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	11%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as a n additional language)	Low	2%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	19%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	4%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	56%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	5%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	33%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	23%

Bisham and Cookham Conclusions

Type
The ward is one of the more rural areas of the Borough and overall there is a good mix of childcare places offering all round childcare.

Schools within the area are developing their breakfast and after school provision as part of parental surveys done for the Extended Schools initiative.

With over 40% positive respondents to the parental demand survey, the ward has the second highest use of childcare within the Borough.   For formal childcare most respondents used pre-schools with the remaining using childminders or daycare.

Of those not using childcare just under one third would be doing so in the future.

Affordability
Cost of childcare is relatively high and evidence suggest this is due to the high number of full daycare and childminder places. The high number of places per 100 children for childminder places and the level of vacancies with this type of childcare suggest an over supply of these places or the childcare not being available in the form required.

Parents tended to use childcare for less than 10hrs per week and most considered the childcare affordable. However for non-users the affordable hourly rate quoted was less than the average rate for the ward.

Location
Location was an important factor in choosing childcare with over a third of respondents accessing their chosen childcare on foot.

Areas for development
A third of respondents had experience difficulty in finding childcare and there was a lower than average number accessing their preferred childcare. Further investigation is required to identify the main areas of difficulty. Of those who had difficulty over half had problems finding the right quality of childcare.

Most parents were happy with the childcare that that were accessing with possible areas of development being within the out of school and full daycare sector.

- 45 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Boyn Hill

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	66
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	66
Childcare for 5yrs+	152
Total	284

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	12
Childcare for 1-5yrs	30
Childcare for 5yrs+	34
Total	76

Total places available	360
Places eligible for tax credit take up	360
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	254

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 7.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	No
Early Years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
All Saints C of E (shared with Boyne Hill Infant School)
Altwood Secondary School

Occupancy
Full Daycare	Varies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at 93%
Childminders	All respondents reported vacancies

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£188.75
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.64

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	32.87
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	90.14
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	9.99

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	325		
3-4	181		
5-7	255		
8-10	227		
11-14	307	High	1,295

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	7,015
Ethnic group as White British	Low	75%
Under 5 population	High	506
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	12%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	220
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	42
Owner occupied housing	High	78%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	6%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	13%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	35%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	19%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	8%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	55%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	6%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	34%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	27%

Boyn Hill Conclusions

Type
The ward is one of the more deprived areas of the Borough with a high number of children in families claiming WTC and a high number of primary aged children receiving free school meals.

The ward has low number of places per 100 children as it does have a high child population. Most of the childcare places are provided by full daycare and the out of school sector which would mainly support working parents. There are a high number of places available from childminders but these are showing vacancies. This suggest that low number of places is not a barrier to take up and other factors such as times and type of childcare offered is a barrier to take up.

The parental demand survey showed that the ward had the highest usage of childcare. Use of formal childcare was high with parents using after school, childminders and full daycare.

Most schools within the area offer breakfast and after school provision for the older child.

Affordability
Overall the cost of the childcare is relatively low but affordability is a barrier to non users whose affordable hourly rate is lees than the average arte for the ward. Nearly two thirds of all respondents felt that childcare was not affordable.

Location
Linked with the high number of households without access to a car or van, location could also be an influencing factor in take up. Though location ranked quite low in this ward as an influencing factor of choice of childcare.

Areas for development
The evidence suggests that further developments of flexible affordable childcare would increase the take up of childcare particularly increased provisions for holiday playschemes.

The area has a high number of under 18 conceptions so places to support young parents back to training or education could be developed.

Though most parents could access childcare at the times required with their chosen provider, a third of respondents had experience difficulty in finding childcare and further work investigation is required to identify the main areas of difficulty.

- 48 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Bray

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	43
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	43
Childcare for 5yrs+	154
Total	240

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	11
Childcare for 1-5yrs	28
Childcare for 5yrs+	40
Total	79

Total places available	319
Places eligible for tax credit take up	319
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	132

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	9.00 am to 3.15pm (Term time)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 7.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Registered club within Braywood CE First School

Occupancy
Full Daycare	N/a
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 58% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 81% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£140.24
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.36

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	29.03
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	62.34
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	12.44

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	246		
3-4	162		
5-7	227		
8-10	238		
11-14	337	Mid	1,210

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	7,029
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	86%
Under 5 population	Mid	408
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	13%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	140
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	31
Owner occupied housing	High	84%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	6%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	8%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Low	6%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	20%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	2%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	60%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	4%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	42%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	27%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Bray Conclusions

Type
The childcare offered in the ward is a good mix of out of school, early years group childcare and childminding. The ward has one of the highest number of places per 100 children with vacancies reported early years group childcare and childminding. This suggests that that are sufficient places for parents to exercise choice over their childcare provision.

Of those who had difficulty finding childcare the main reason was on finding a childminder.

Affordability
The area has the lowest cost per hour rate for childcare within the Borough and this is likely to be influenced by the high number of places on offer. Linked with the high number of vacancies some providers may be facing sustainability issues which would affect the availability of places.

The ward has a high number of households where both parents or a lone parent is working. Full daycare that is offered throughout the year is only available with childminders. The evidence suggest that they are meeting the of those working parents but for younger age children there may be limited choice.

Though nearly half the respondents felt that childcare was not affordable, non users were willing to pay an hourly rates that was nearly double the ward average. It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users. This suggests that affordability may be a barrier for those using childcare who wish to change their usage.

Times
Respondents used approx 25hrs of childcare per week which was amongst the highest in the Borough.

Within Bray all respondents using childcare used formal childcare particularly full daycare and holiday provision. Respondents ranked trust, quality and financial reasons as important factors when choosing childcare. Not all respondents could access the childcare at the times they required or with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
The evidence suggests that there is high demand for formal childcare in this ward but the places available are not meeting the parents' needs. To meet current work /life balances childcare is required in all areas particularly full daycare, out of school and holiday childcare.

The area has a high number under 18 conceptions so childcare needs to be available to support young parents back to education or training.

- 51 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Castle Without

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   107
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   121
Childcare for 5yrs+
Total   228

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs
Childcare for 1-5yrs
Childcare for 5yrs+
Total   N/a

Total places available   228

Places eligible for tax credit take up   228

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   181

Times available
Max opening times group childcare   8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder   Information not available
Weekend cover   No
Overnight childcare   No
Early years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   No
Holiday clubs   No
Evenings   No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
The Windsor Boys' School

Average Occupancy
Full Daycare   Limited vacancies
Other group childcare   Occupancy at between 75% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders   No vacancies

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £207.92
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £3.10

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 63.31
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 147.68
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   1.00

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	303		
3-4	190		
5-7	205		
8-10	179		
11-14	183	Mid	1,060

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	6,271
Ethnic group as White British	Low	81%
Under 5 population	High	493
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	14%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	60
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Low	64%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	9%
Household without access to a car or van	High	23%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as a n additional language)	High	12%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	16%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	3%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	54%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	4%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	39%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	31%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Castle Without Conclusions

Type
The childcare places on offer in the ward are dominated by full daycare and pre-schools offering sessional based childcare. The ward has a high number of places per 100 children but only limited vacancies in full daycare and early years group provision. This suggests that, though childcare costs are high, they are not a barrier to this type of childcare for most families.

The parents demand survey showed that most parents in the ward use formal childcare with take up being mainly in pre-schools and full daycare. For those parents who had difficulty in finding childcare the main reasons were in finding a childminder or a nursery.

Location
The ward is located within the center of Windsor and there are a high number of households without access to a car or van. Location is a key factor in the use of childcare both for resident and non-resident parents. The lack of registered out of school childcare or childminders could be a limiting factor for working parents of older children who need to collect children from out of ward locations.

Parents tend to use childcare within 1 mile of home, with 93% accessing on foot.

Times
A high number of respondents required childcare after 5pm and most were able to access the childcare at the times required.

Areas for development
The low number of owner occupied housing suggest a fairy mobile population and this is supported by the projected increase in the 0-14yr olds as a share of the overall population. With the current high demand for early years place and limited childcare for older children there is limited capacity to accommodate this increase. Therefore the development of new places to meet this increase would be a priority for this area.

Areas identified for development are holiday playschemes and out of school provision.

Ward:-   Clewer East

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	7
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	13
Childcare for 5yrs+	50
Total	70

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	16
Childcare for 1-5yrs	33
Childcare for 5yrs+	25
Total	74

Total places available	144
Places eligible for tax credit take up	144
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	159

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	9.00 am to 3.00pm (Term time)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 7.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	No
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	No
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Windsor Girls' School
Oakfield First School (also serving The Lawns Nursery School)

Occupancy
Full Daycare	N/a
Other group childcare	Not known
Childminders	Vacancies with 70% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£198.59
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.94

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	6.57
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	24.67
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	16.02

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	207			
3-4	107			
5-7	148			
8-10	170			
11-14	197		Low	829

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	4,665
Ethnic group as White British	High	89%
Under 5 population	Mid	314
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	16%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	105
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Low	71%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	17%
Household without access to a car or van	High	21%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	12%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	14%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	6%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	65%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	7%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	43%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	31%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Clewer East Conclusions

Type
The ward has a limited mix of childcare with most places being offered in after school clubs and with childminders. It has one of the lowest number of places per 100 children particularly for 0-2yr olds. However the level of reported vacancies suggests that the number of places is not a barrier to take up.

As there is low proportion of full daycare within the ward and restrictions on places offered for 0-4yr olds by childminders , there may be a gap in provision for this type of childcare given the high number of two parent and lone parent households within work.

Just over one quarter of families use childcare with most formal childcare childcare being accessed in the out of school sector.

Affordability
The cost of childcare's high and with the high number of households with neither parent working or without access to car or van, this and location could influence use of childcare.

Childcare was considered affordable with the affordable rate being close for both users and non users.

Times
Over a third of parents weren't able to access childcare at the times required with most respondents requiring childcare before 9am and after 5pm. However less than average number of parents had experienced difficulties in finding childcare. This suggests that though there are vacancies in this area the childcare there is not sufficient capacity to cope with the out of hours times required.

When looking at the reasons why parents had difficulty in finding childcare the main issues were lack of flexibility, vacancies and transport issues.

Areas for development
In looking at developments for the future most parents wanted more affordable childcare particularly in holiday playschemes and full daycare.

- 57 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Clewer North

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	47
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	78
Childcare for 5yrs+	75
Total	200

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	12
Childcare for 1-5yrs	39
Childcare for 5yrs+	42
Total	93

Total places available	293
Places eligible for tax credit take up	293
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	183

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.45 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	No
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
St Edward's Catholic School served by a third party provider.
Dedworth Green First and Middle School
Homer First School

Occupancy

Full Daycare	Limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 60% to 90% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with all respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£154.13
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.30

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	35.94
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	78.71
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	14.81

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	225		
3-4	160		
5-7	243		
8-10	224		
11-14	330	Mid	1,182

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,172
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	88%
Under 5 population	Mid	385
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	20%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	195
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	42
Owner occupied housing	Mid	75%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	17%
Household without access to a car or van	High	18%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	7%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	20%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	10%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	60%
Households where neither parent is working	High	9%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	26%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	29%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Clewer North Conclusions

Type
The ward contains one of the most deprived SOA's within the Borough and has a Phase 2 Children's Centre with the first school. There is a good mix of childcare places across all provider types that are available all year. There are high numbers of places per 100 children with only full daycare reporting limited full vacancies. With the number of households with both parents working there may be a gap in provision for childcare for 0-2yrs olds.

The use of informal childcare was high within this ward. The parents using childcare used after school clubs and convenience and financial reasons were the main influencing factors on choice of childcare.

Parents who had difficulty in finding suitable childcare cited finding a childminder and cover for school holidays.

Affordability
There are high levels of deprivation in the area evidence by the low number of lone parents in full time work, the number of children in families claiming WTC and the high under 18 conception rate. Though cost per hour of childcare is low this could be a barrier to take up places for these target groups. This is further evidence by range of sessional (one of the more flexible forms of childcare) who are reporting vacancies.

A high share of respondents claimed WTC childcare element suggesting those using registered childcare were working parents. The affordable hourly rate quoted by users and non users was within the average rate for the ward.

Location
A high number of households have no access to a car van so location of childcare will be a further determining factor in take up.

Times
Parents were able to access the childcare at the times required and there was limited demand for childcare after 5pm. This suggests that after school childcare accessed may but be sporadic and not always through to 6pm.

Areas for development
Though most parents did not require any additional childcare to meet their needs, holiday playschemes were highlighted as an area for development.

- 60 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Clewer South

Childcare

No of places
Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   16
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   32
Childcare for 5yrs+   -
Total   48

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs   27
Childcare for 1-5yrs   68
Childcare for 5yrs+   60
Total   155

Total places available   203

Places eligible for tax credit take up   203

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding 105

Times available
Max opening times group childcare 9.00 am to 2.45pm (Term time)
Max opening times Childminder   7.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   Yes
Overnight childcare   No
Early years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   No
Holiday clubs   No
Evenings   Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Hilltop First School

Occupancy
Full Daycare   N/a
Other group childcare   No vacancies
Childminders   Vacancies with 85% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £153.13
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £3.86

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 6.18
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 19.32
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   25.41

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age

0-2	264		
3-4	164		
5-7	182		
8-10	164		
11-14	264	Mid	1,038

Household indicators

Overall population		Mid	5,434
Ethnic group as White British		High	90%
Under 5 population		High	428
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)		High	20%
Children in families claiming WTC		Mid	185
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17		High	40
Owner occupied housing		Low	57%
Housing rented from social landlords		High	24%
Household without access to a car or van		High	20%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)		Low	5%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register		High	23%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)		Mid	7%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working		Mid	55%
Households where neither parent is working		High	8%
No of lone parents in full time work		Low	33%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females		Mid	27%

Clewer South Conclusion

Type
The childcare places available are mainly with childminders who offer full day childcare through the year. Vacancies do exist with this type of childcare and they have the highest number of places per 100 children. There is limited early years group childcare or out of school childcare available with the former type not having any vacancies.

As there is low proportion of full daycare within the ward and restrictions on places offered for 0-4yr olds by childminders , there may be a gap in provision for this type of childcare given the high number of households with both parents working. Finding a childminder was the most commonly cited reason for those who had difficulty in finding childcare.

The limited number of places and high population mean that a there is low number of places per 100 children when looking at all types of provision. This suggests that increasing the number of places should be a priority for this ward.

The parent demand survey showed a high usage of childcare particularly informal childcare. Of those using formal childcare, this was with childminders and most parents were accessing childcare at the times that they required.

Location and affordability
The ward has areas of deprivation with a high number of households where neither parents is working and/or there isn't any access to a car or van. Over half of those using childcare accessed it on foot. Any new childcare places created needed to be accessible both in terms of location and affordability.

The cost of childcare in the ward is amongst the lowest in the Borough. Given the level of vacancies available with childminders this suggests that both costs and type could be barriers to accessing childcare. Increasing the choice in the type of the childcare on offer may assist these families in accessing work or training.

Most respondents to the parental demand survey were using informal childcare within 1.5 miles of their home. Location, trust and financial reasons were the main factors that influenced the choice of childcare.

A high share of respondents claimed WTC childcare element suggesting those using registered childcare were working parents with one third of all respondents feeling that childcare was not affordable.

Areas for development
Parents mainly expressed a preference for family and friends for their childcare needs. For formal childcare areas for development were out of school childcare.

- 63 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Cox Green

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   34
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   44
Childcare for 5yrs+   124
Total   202

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs   29
Childcare for 1-5yrs   64
Childcare for 5yrs+   65
Total   158

Total places available   360

Places eligible for tax credit take up   360

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   187

Times available
Max opening times group childcare   8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder   7.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   Yes
Overnight childcare   Yes
Early years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   Yes
Holiday clubs   Yes
Evenings   No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Cox Green School
Lowbrook Primary School
Wessex Primary School

Occupancy
Full Daycare   Occupancy at between 92% depending on setting type
Other group childcare   Occupancy at between 99% depending on setting type
Childminders   Vacancies with 73% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £188.57
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £2.97

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)   21.09
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)   72.02
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   22.19

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	276		
3-4	183		
5-7	253		
8-10	225		
327		High	1,264

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,365
Ethnic group as White British	High	89%
Under 5 population	High	459
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	13%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	175
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	Mid	23
Owner occupied housing	High	84%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	10%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	9%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	8%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	11%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	4%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	67%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	2%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	48%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	31%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Cox Green Conclusions

Type
The ward has a high population and mixture of childcare places on offer. Holiday childcare and childminders make up the bulk of the places resulting in both group and childminding childcare being available all year round.

The ward has ranked highly for the number of places per 100 children with childminders but there are limited places available in group early years childcare. With the high number of parents in work there could be a gap in full daycare for 0-2yr olds depending on the vacancies available with childminders.

Most of the group based childcare is located around the community centre. This site provides most of the out of school provision for the main schools in the area to meet the needs of the older children.

Nearly half of all respondents to the parental demand survey use childcare. Most formal childcare is accessed in pre-schools, full daycare or with childminders.

Affordability
The cost of childcare is average for the Borough with a high number of places resulting in competitive pricing. However there are number of lone parent families and families on low income suggesting that affordability could be a barrier to take up. Work is needed to ensure that all parents are aware of the financial support available for childcare to assist them in returning to and remaining in work.

For non users of childcare the affordable hourly rate was below average for the ward and half of all respondents do not feel that childcare is affordable. The parental demand survey showed that the cost of childcare was the main reason for those who had difficulty in finding childcare.

Location
Location is a key factor in choosing childcare with most parents accessing childcare within 1.5miles of home.

Times
Over two thirds of respondents require childcare before 9am and most had been able to access childcare at the times required though not always with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
Though most respondents were happy with the childcare that they are currently accessing there was demand for more flexible and affordable childcare. Given the limited choice on the type of childcare offered areas for development could be for sessional childcare and improving the flexibility of the childminding childcare.

- 66 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Datchet

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	21
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	17
Childcare for 5yrs+	-
Total	38

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	16
Childcare for 1-5yrs	33
Childcare for 5yrs+	21
Total	70

Total places available	108
Places eligible for tax credit take up	108
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	149

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	8.45 am to 3.30pm (Term time (NUIS))
Max opening times Childminder	7.30 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	No
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Datchet St Mary's CE School
Churchmead School

Occupancy
Full Daycare	N/a
Other group childcare	Not known
Childminders	Vacancies with all respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£252.78
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£5.17

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	19.17
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	170.91
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	15.09

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	199		
3-4	105		
5-7	160		
8-10	168		
11-14	230	Low	862

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	4,783
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	84%
Under 5 population	Low	304
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	16%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	90
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	72%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	14%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	13%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	5%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	29%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	14%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	55%
Households where neither parent is working	High	8%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	23%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	26%

Datchet Conclusions

Type
Overall the ward has a low child population resulting in a high number of places per 100 children. Though this suggests sufficient places for parents to make a choice the childcare may not be the right type to meet parents needs. The population projections suggest an increase in the share of 0-14yr olds which will impact on the places available.

Out of school childcare will mainly be offered via childminders or by third parties who collect from schools within the area.

Over half of all respondents using childcare use informal childcare with most formal childcare being accessed in pre-schools. Quality and financial reasons are the main factors influencing choice of childcare.

Affordability
Costs for childcare within this ward are the highest in the Borough. Evidence suggests that this is likely to be due to lack of childcare types on offer. The bulk of the childcare is offered by childminders with only limited access to early years group childcare and out of school childcare. The ward has a high number of households where both parents are working suggesting there may be gaps in provision for full daycare if there are insufficient places with childminders.

The high number of households where neither parent is working and the low number of lone parents in full time work could make a affordability a barrier to access if there is not enough flexibility on how childcare can be taken. For users and non-users the affordable rate was below the average rate for the ward. Though most respondents felt that childcare was not affordable there was demand for more flexible childcare.

Over a quarter of parents in the ward had not heard of WTC or knew what they were.

Times
Not all parents were able to access childcare at the times required and over one third of respondents had experienced difficulty in finding childcare. The main reason cited was lack of flexibility.

Areas for development
Parents felt that they would mainly use informal childcare but improvements could be made in out of school childcare.

Overall there is limited choice in the formal childcare within this ward. Thus affordability and type of childcare are key barriers to take up. Due to the low level of demand for childcare areas for development are with childminders are willing to offer flexible and out of hours to meet the need of those parents wishing to work.

Ward:-   Eton and Castle

Childcare

No of places
<u>Within a group setting</u>
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   20
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   38
Childcare for 5yrs+   250
Total   308

<u>With a childminder</u>
Childcare for 0yrs   5
Childcare for 1-5yrs   10
Childcare for 5yrs+   7
Total   21

Total places available   329

Places eligible for tax credit take up   329

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   132

<u>Times available</u>
Max opening times group childcare   9.15 am to 3.00pm (Term time)
Max opening times Childminder   7.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   No
Overnight childcare   No
Early Years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   Yes
Holiday clubs   Yes
Evenings   No

<u>Unregistered childcare</u>
Breakfast clubs within schools
None

<u>Occupancy</u>
Full Daycare   N/a
Other group childcare   Occupancy at 99% depending on setting type
Childminders   Vacancies with 33% of respondents

<u>Cost of childcare</u>
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £212.07
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £3.56

<u>Early Years Education and Childcare Places</u>
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)   62.60
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)   568.22
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   14.19

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	63		
3-4	36		
5-7	49		
8-10	40		
11-14	50	Low	238

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	3,139
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	87%
Under 5 population	Low	99
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	10%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	20
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Low	30%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	13%
Household without access to a car or van	High	22%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Low	0%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	22%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	2%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	64%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	3%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	43%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	35%

Eton and Castle Conclusions

Type
The childcare places in Eton and Castle are made up mainly from holiday provision. There are limited places available with childminders and group early years childcare.

The ward has a low child population but has a high number of families in employments. Though this could suggest a gap provision for full daycare the places per 100 children for childcare for 0-8yr olds is high. This suggest that gaps in provision may exist for before and after school places for older children. However most children choose to access this type of provision close to school as opposed to close to home.

Use of childcare in this ward is very low and is evenly split between formal and informal childcare. Those using formal childcare are using childminders and after school clubs with trust and reputation being the main factors for choice. Of those not using childcare over three quarters of respondents did so as they had someone at home or had made a conscious decision not to do so.

Location
A large number of households do not have access to a car or van but the ward is centrally located with good transport links to enable provision to be accessed elsewhere. Parents tend to access childcare within 1 mile of home.

Affordability
Cost for childcare is high in relation to their wards.

Though respondents quoted affordable hourly rates that were in excess of the ward average, half of all respondents felt that childcare was not affordable.

Areas for development
There is limited demand to develop new provisions within this area with the most likely type being full daycare. With parents tending to access childcare within a mile of home and the difficulties on finding premises, the development of childminding places would best suit this need. This ward has the highest number of respondents expecting or planning to have a child.

There is a large number of rented housing suggesting a fairly mobile population. New providers may need to be developed if there is a sudden change in the demographics within the area.

Ward:-   Eton Wick

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	-
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	-
Childcare for 5yrs+	26
Total	26

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	3
Childcare for 1-5yrs	4
Childcare for 5yrs+	7
Total	14

Total places available	40
Places eligible for tax credit take up	40
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	56

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	Not available
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 6.00pm (Not all year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	No
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	No
Evenings	No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
None

Occupancy
Full Daycare	N/a
Other group childcare	N/a
Childminders	Vacancies with all respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£187.50
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.75

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	n/a
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	n/a
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	8.19

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	69		
3-4	43		
5-7	59		
8-10	72		
11-14	106	Low	349

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	2,169
Ethnic group as White British	High	92%
Under 5 population	Low	112
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	15%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	55
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Low	69%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	17%
Household without access to a car or van	High	19%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as a n additional language)	Low	5%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	15%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	7%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	69%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	5%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	37%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	28%

Eton Wick Conclusions

Type
The ward has limited childcare places and does not have access to childcare for all year round. Though the child population is low, the ward has the lowest number of places per 100 children for the Borough as a whole.

The ward has high share of households with working parents suggesting a significant gap in provision for children of all ages. Yet less than one fifth of respondents in this ward used childcare. With most formal childcare being accessed in after school clubs.

The school is offering some extended day activities and offers scope for further development.

Just over one fifth of parents had experienced difficulties in finding childcare with the main reason being in finding a childminder.

Location
The ward has a high number of households without access to a car or van. This suggest that childcare needs to be accessible and preferable within the village of Eton Wick itself as this is where the main housing is. However most parents travel nearly 2.5 miles to access childcare and location is not a factor in choice of childcare. Quality is the key influencing factor.

Affordability
Users of childcare quoted one of the lowest affordable hourly rates for childcare whilst non users one of the highest rates. A third of respondents were using childcare vouchers (from employers) to pay for childcare. Therefore to increase usage amongst those already using childcare affordability can become a barrier if alternative means of financial support are not available.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users. Over a quarter of parents had never head of WTC of did not know what tax credits were.

Areas for development
Most parents felt that they would us family and friends to meet their childcare needs. A small number did require improvements in full daycare. Based on the low level of demand for places childminders offer the most flexible from of provision for childcare between 8am and 6pm. The ward has a high number of respondents planning or expecting to have a child suggesting that there may be a need for provision for younger children in the future.

Though this ward does not have access to childcare the lack of demand for formal childcare suggests that this is not a priority area for new places.

- 75 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Furze Platt

Childcare

No of places

<u>Within a group setting</u>
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	27
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	67
Childcare for 5yrs+	16
Total	110

<u>With a childminder</u>
Childcare for 0yrs	16
Childcare for 1-5yrs	38
Childcare for 5yrs+	40
Total	94

Total places available	204
Places eligible for tax credit take up	204
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	194

<u>Times available</u>
Max opening times group childcare	9.00 am to 12.00pm (Term Time)
Max opening times Childminder	7.30 am to 7.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

<u>Unregistered childcare</u>
Breakfast clubs within schools
Furze Platt Senior School

<u>Occupancy</u>
Full Daycare	N/a
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 75% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 82% of respondents

<u>Cost of childcare</u>
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£187.80
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.54

<u>Early Years Education and Childcare Places</u>
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	12.62
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	37.06
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	14.14

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	236		
3-4	156		
5-7	273		
8-10	293		
11-14	384	High	1,342

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,127
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	85%
Under 5 population	Mid	392
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	15%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	260
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	76%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	16%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	14%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	20%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	21%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	11%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Mid	55%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	7%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	29%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	23%

Furze Platt Conclusions

Type
The ward has one of the lowest number of places per 100 children for all providers with places mainly in pre-schools or childminders. The pre-schools do not offer any afternoon or holiday provisions.

There are vacancies with the existing provision but the lack of flexibility in times could be a barrier to take up.

Schools in the area do offer breakfast clubs and after school provision is provided by third parties who collect from the schools.

Over one third of respondents to the parental survey used childcare with most using formal childcare with childminders or daycare.

Reputation was the main reason for choice of childcare.

Affordability
Costs of childcare are average for the Borough but there are high number of children in families on WTC. Parents may not have sufficient choice in the childcare offered to access the childcare at an affordable price.

The ward has a high number of lone parents who are not in full time work and families where neither parent is working s improvements to childcare could benefit these target groups.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users. Those respondents who had difficulty in finding childcare cited finding a childminder and cost of childcare as their main reasons.

Times
Most parents were able to access their preferred childcare at the times required. Over three quarter of respondents required childcare after 5pm and less than 15% of respondents had had difficulty in finding childcare.

Area for development
Out of school is the area highlighted as needing development to meet parental needs. The ward has a high number of childminder places per 100 children yet parents cited this as their main difficulty. Further work needs to be done with this type of provision to bridge this gap.

Ward:-   Horton and Wraysbury

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	41
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	57
Childcare for 5yrs+	96
Total	194

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	6
Childcare for 1-5yrs	12
Childcare for 5yrs+	15
Total	33

Total places available	227
Places eligible for tax credit take up	227
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	87

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	8.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
The primary school is served by the third party provider who is registered.

Occupancy

Full Daycare	Limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 38% to 39% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 50% of respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£190.49
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.16

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	47.14
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	104.86
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	9.59

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	158		
3-4	93		
5-7	93		
8-10	119		
11-14	173	Low	636

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	4,727
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	88%
Under 5 population	Low	251
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	13%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	16
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	High	83%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	7%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	8%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	9%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	24%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	3%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	61%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	6%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	41%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	31%

Horton and Wraysbury Conclusions

Type
The ward has a low number of places per 100 children but does offer good mix of childcare types that is available all year. There are a high number of households with parents in work and limited vacancies for full daycare or with childminders. Thus may be a gap in provision in full daycare provision for the younger children. The poarental demand survey found that one of the main difficulties in finding childcare was due to lack of places.

The high share of primary school aged pupils with SEN suggest improvements could be made in childcare for this target group.

Just under one third of parents are using childcare with most formal childcare being accessed in pre-schools.

Of those not using childcare, just under one third would use childcare in the future.

Affordability
Childcare costs are average for the Borough.

Financial reasons was another influencing factor in choice of childcare. For users of childcare the affordable hourly rate was low the average for the ward. However for non-users it was above it suggesting that affordability is not a barrier to access to non-users. This is echoed by the survey showing the cost of childcare was a difficulty for those finding childcare.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users.

Location
Though location is a key factor in influencing choice most parents are traveling over three miles to access childcare. As over three quarters still register this a close to home this suggest that working parents from this ward have higher than average journeys to work.

Times
Most parents were able to access the childcare that they required at the times that they required. Though most were accessing sufficient childcare to meet their needs areas for development would be in holiday and full daycare. Within the last year a holiday club has been established at the local school so further investigation would be required about why this is not meeting the needs of local parents.

Ward:-   Hurley and Waltham

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	102
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	156
Childcare for 5yrs+	40
Total	298

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	10
Childcare for 1-5yrs	22
Childcare for 5yrs+	32
Total	64

Total places available	362
Places eligible for tax credit take up	362
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	261

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	8.00 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.30 am to 7.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Knowl Hill CE Primary School
Waltham St Lawrence Primary School
Woodlands Park Primary School (TBC)

Occupancy
Full Daycare	Vacancies for all age groups
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 96% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with all respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£197.70
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.22

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	133.77
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	295.61
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	17.39

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	146		
3-4	98		
5-7	124		
8-10	147		
11-14	167	Low	682

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	6,082
Ethnic group as White British	High	91%
Under 5 population	Low	244
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	17%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	155
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	37
Owner occupied housing	Low	66%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	18%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	10%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Low	1%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	22%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	9%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	53%
Households where neither parent is working	High	9%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	35%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	27%

Hurley and Waltham Conclusions

Type
The ward is a large mainly rural area with a mixture of childcare places offered across the three main villages of Knowl Hill, Waltham St Lawrence and White Waltham. Though the ward has the lowest number of places per 100 children it is likely that parents will have to travel to access their chosen childcare.

All childcare providers reported vacancies suggesting that parents do have a choice about the type of childcare that they use. Out of school provision for older children us provided by childminders and a registered after school club at a local school. For children aged 5yrs to 8yrs there may be gaps in provision depending on the places offered and location of childminders. Finding a childminder was the second highest reason given for difficulties in finding childcare.

The low number of households where both parents' workings links to the limited demand shown for full daycare.

The use of formal and informal childcare is fairly evenly split with those accessing formal childcare using pre-schools.

Affordability
Costs are slightly above average for the Borough. The wards most deprived area is located on the fringes of the main town of Maidenhead. For parents in this area cost could be barrier to take up as childcare costs are slightly higher than Borough average. The remaining SOA's are relatively affluent.

Costs of childcare was a significant factor in choosing and using childcare. The affordability rate hourly rate was well below the ward average. It was the main reason cited by those parents who had difficulty in finding childcare.

It is one of the few wards where the hourly rate for non users is considerably higher than that of users.

Location and times
Parents are traveling less than 1.5miles to access provision with most doing so on foot suggesting that the childcare is well distributed across the users. There is a high demand for out of school childcare but all respondents were able to access childcare at the times required.

Areas for development
Though most parents would be using informal childcare to meet childcare needs, there is demand for holiday playscheme. This is not evidenced by usage as a holiday playscheme has recently closed due to lack of take up. This suggests that though there is demand for this type of childcare there are insufficient numbers to make provision sustainable and with the geographical size of the ward it is difficult to attract other users.

The ward has a high number of lone parents and under 18 conceptions suggesting improvements in childcare could assist these target groups in accessing training and education. Links have already been made with these families via the Children's Centre.

Ward:-   Maidenhead Riverside

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	60
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	86
Childcare for 5yrs+	176
Total	322

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	6
Childcare for 1-5yrs	12
Childcare for 5yrs+	14
Total	32

Total places available	354
Places eligible for tax credit take up	354
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	167

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 6.15pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.45 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	No
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	No

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Ellington Primary School
St Luke's Primary School (operated by a third party provider who is registered)
St Mary's Catholic Primary School (operated by a third party provider who is registered)

Occupancy

Full Daycare	Limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at 94% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 60% of respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£182.93
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£4.04

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	43.73
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	87.75
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	4.89

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	252		
3-4	173		
5-7	230		
8-10	250		
11-14	300	Mid	1,205

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,182
Ethnic group as White British	Low	75%
Under 5 population	High	425
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	15%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	210
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	76%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	7%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	14%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	34%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	24%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	10%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	52%
Households where neither parent is working	High	6%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	30%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	25%

Maidenhead Riverside Conclusions

Type
The ward has a low number of places per 100 children but with over half the places are being offered in out of school provision. Matched with the high under 5yrs population and limited vacancies in sessional childcare there may be a gap in provision of the early years.

There are limited vacancies in full daycare but wage the low employment demand for these places should not be so high. The socio economic indicators suggest a high number of families in low incomes and, the cost per hour of childcare is low, affordability could be a barrier to access. The high occupancy rates within the sessional childcare suggest that this type of flexible childcare is favoured. Improvements in the flexibility of childcare offered could assist these target groups.

Most respondents from the parental demand survey who use formal childcare are using full daycare. Those who had difficulty in finding childcare cited finding a childminder and the lack of vacancies as the main difficulties.

Location
Location is not a key factor in choice of childcare with respondents travelling on average 3 miles to access their childcare.

Affordability
Both users and non users reported an affordable hourly rate in excess of the average cost for the ward. However half the respondents felt that childcare was not affordable and this is further evidenced by the share of families who claim WTC childcare element.

Times
Most parents were able to access childcare ay the times required with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
Though most parents felt that what they were currently accessing met their need, there was demand for out of school and holiday childcare.

Out of school childcare is provided at schools within the ward.   Evidence suggest it is difficult to make the provision sustainable without linking to other forms of childcare or offering at a below market rate. The latter results in unsustainable childcare as there is still insufficient demand to break even.

Ward:-   Old Windsor

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   10
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   20
Childcare for 5yrs+   104
Total   134

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs   1
Childcare for 1-5yrs   29
Childcare for 5yrs+   22
Total   62

Total places available   196

Places eligible for tax credit take up   196

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   76

Times available
Max opening times group childcare 9.00 am to 3.00pm (Holiday childcare)
Max opening times Childminder   7.45 am to 7.30pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   Yes
Overnight childcare   No
Breakfast/after school club   Yes
Holiday clubs   Yes
Evenings   Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
None

Occupancy
Full Daycare   N/a
Other group childcare   Occupancy at 93% depending on setting type
Childminders   Vacancies with 78% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £154.70
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £3.69

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 6.50
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 19.80
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders) 15.20

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age

Age			
0-2	157		
3-4	100		
5-7	151		
8-10	143		
11-14	179	Low	730

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	4,639
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	89%
Under 5 population	Low	257
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	11%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	75
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Low	71%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	11%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	15%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	11%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	25%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	4%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	High	63%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	3%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	34%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	High	31%

Old Windsor Conclusion

Type
The ward has limited choices about the childcare on offer particularly for 3 and 4yr olds wishing to access the free entitlement. It has one of the lowest places per 100 children. Though the child population is low most of the places that are offered is concentrated in out of school childcare resulting in limited parental choice.

There is limited parental choice for early years childcare for the under 5yrs as so a priority may be to develop places for this age group.

The out of school provision will meet the needs for the high number of working parents with older children. There may be gaps for parents of younger children requiring full daycare or sessional provision.

Just one third of families used childcare with formal childcare mainly being accessed via holiday schemes. Of those parents not using childcare, 68% did this because they worked school friendly hours.

Location
Parents tended to access childcare over three miles from home with over half accessing childcare closer to work.

Affordability
Financial reasons was the most significant factor in choice of childcare and the affordable hourly rate as one of the lowest in the Borough.

Times
Parents used approx 20hrs of childcare per week which is one of the highest in the Borough. Only three quarters of correspondents could access childcare at the times required with most requiring childcare before 9am and 5pm.

Areas for development
Over one third of respondents had experienced difficulties in finding childcare. There was a range of reasons given for this including finding a childminder, cost of childcare, lack of flexibility and finding the right quality of childcare. Areas for future development are for more flexible childcare and for out of school childcare.

- 90 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Oldfield

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs	93
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	118
Childcare for 5yrs+	124
Total	335

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs	22
Childcare for 1-5yrs	37
Childcare for 5yrs+	27
Total	86

Total places available	421
Places eligible for tax credit take up	421
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	167

Times available
Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	No
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within schools
Desborough School
Larchfield Primary School

Occupancy
Full Daycare	Vacancies for 2yrs and 2-3yr olds
Other group childcare	Occupancy at between 52% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 89% of respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£174.96
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£3.77

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	51.45
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	87.40
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	11.67

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	298		
3-4	193		
5-7	246		
8-10	262		
11-14	347	High	1,346

Household indicators

Overall population	High	7,556
Ethnic group as White British	Low	83%
Under 5 population	High	491
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	High	20%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	300
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	38
Owner occupied housing	Low	63%
Housing rented from social landlords	High	24%
Household without access to a car or van	High	23%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	High	16%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	High	23%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	High	15%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	52%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	6%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	25%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	26%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Oldfield conclusion

Type
The Oldfield ward is one of the most deprived wards within the Borough. It has a high child population but a good number of places per 100 children. The majority of the places are in full daycare and holiday schemes suggesting adequate provision for working parents.

A third of families using childcare with formal childcare being accessed in holiday schemes or pre-schools. Less than one fifth of parents had had difficulties in finding childcare. The main reasons were the cost of childcare and finding a childminder.

Location
A number of households do not have any access to a car or vans therefore the creation of places needs to be located close to housing. This is evidenced in the parental demand survey with most respondents using childcare within 1 mile of home and on foot. The parental survey found that only 81% of respondents had access to car transportation.

Affordability
The ward has a high number of children in families claiming WTC, high number of households with neither parents working and a high number of lone parents. Though the cost of childcare is amongst the lowest in the Borough. A more flexible sessional based provision would assist this target groups.

Respondents felt that childcare was affordable with minimal difference between the affordable rate for users and non users.

Times
Though most families accessed childcare at the times required it was not always with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
Future developments were around day childcare and more affordable childcare in general.

Ward:-   Park

Childcare

No of places

<u>Within a group setting</u>

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	35
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	35
Childcare for 5yrs+	
Total	70

<u>With a childminder</u>

Childcare for 0yrs	5
Childcare for 1-5yrs	10
Childcare for 5yrs+	10
Total	25

Total places available	95
Places eligible for tax credit take up	95
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	119

<u>Times available</u>

Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	No
Holiday clubs	No
Evenings	Yes

<u>Unregistered childcare</u>
Breakfast clubs within schools
None

<u>Occupancy</u>

Full Daycare	Waiting list for babies. Spaces for 2+yr olds
Other group childcare	N/a
Childminders	Vacancies with all respondents

<u>Cost of childcare</u>

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£223.33
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£4.00

<u>Early Years Education and Childcare Places</u>

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	28.23
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	128.57
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	4.01

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	248		
3-4	154		
5-7	221		
8-10	206		
11-14	257	Mid	1,086

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	5,193
Ethnic group as White British	Low	80%
Under 5 population	Mid	402
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	12%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	100
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	74%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	7%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	12%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	9%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	16%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	4%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	53%
Households where neither parent is working	Low	4%
No of lone parents in full time work	High	49%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Mid	29%

Park Conclusions

Type
The wards shows a significant projected increase in the 0-14yr old population over the next 5 yrs. The current figures indicate a low number of places per 100 children so the area could become a priority for the creation of new places.

Childcare offered is mainly in full daycare or with childminders. The schools in the area do not offer their own out of school provision but are served by third party providers at other locations.

A quarter of parents use childcare with most users of formal childcare accessing a place within a pre-school.

Less than one fifth of parents reported difficulties in finding childcare.

Affordability
The hourly rate was quoted by non users was less than the hourly average for the ward. However childcare was considered affordable by most respondents.

A quarter of respondents using childcare claimed WTC childcare element.

Location
Quality and reputation are the main reasons for choice for choice of childcare and respondents will travel over 2.5 miles to access their chosen childcare.

Times
The ward has a low number of households with both parents working but the survey showed a high number of hours of childcare used per week.

Respondents are using an average of 15hrs childcare per week and all were able to access at the times required.

Areas for development
Though most residents were happy with the childcare that they were accessing areas for development are within holiday and out of school childcare.

- 96 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:- Pinkneys Green

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting

Childcare for 0-2 yrs	50
Childcare for 3-4 yrs	71
Childcare for 5yrs+	120
Total	241

With a childminder

Childcare for 0yrs	21
Childcare for 1-5yrs	55
Childcare for 5yrs+	52
Total	128

Total places available	369
Places eligible for tax credit take up	369
Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding	233

Times available

Max opening times group childcare	7.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder	7.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover	Yes
Overnight childcare	Yes
Early years childcare	Yes
Breakfast/after school club	Yes
Holiday clubs	Yes
Evenings	Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast clubs within school
Newlands Girls School

Occupancy

Full Daycare	Limited vacancies
Other group childcare	Occupancy at 99% depending on setting type
Childminders	Vacancies with 80% of respondents

Cost of childcare

Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week	£196.62
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs	£2.72

Early Years Education and Childcare Places

Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	48.10
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare)	81.31
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)	20.41

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)
0-2	209		
3-4	174		
5-7	244		
8-10	293		
11-14	379	High	1,299

Household indicators
Overall population	Mid	6,773
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	89%
Under 5 population	Mid	383
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	15%
Children in families claiming WTC	High	215
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	High	32
Owner occupied housing	High	79%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	13%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	12%

Primary school indicators
Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	7%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	15%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	8%

Work indicators
Households where both parents are working	Mid	57%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	7%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	22%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	23%

Pinkneys Green Conclusions

Type
The ward has one of the most deprived SOA's in the Borough. There are a number of families where neither parent is working or claiming WTC so improvements in childcare would benefit these target groups.

The ward has a high number of under 18 conceptions and lone parents not in full time work suggesting a need for flexible childcare to assist these target groups in returning to training or education.

From the parental survey only 50% of those using childcare used formal childcare. This was mainly within pre-schools and the remainder with childminders and after school provision.

Less than one fifth of parents had experienced difficulties in finding childcare with the main reason being finding a childminder.

Affordability
Costs are slightly higher than average so affordability will be a barrier for the groups above. Childcare is spread across a range of provider types with group childcare showing limited vacancies. There are a high number of under 5's so places for this age group could be a priority particularly if parents intend to access the full free entitlement.

The affordable hourly rate quoted by respondents was in line with the ward average and over half the respondents felt that childcare was affordable.

Location
Parents travelled an average of 3.5 miles to their chosen provider.

Times
Parents were able to access the childcare at the time required and with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
Parents felt that they were currently accessing the childcare required to meet their needs.
The population shows a decrease in the 0-14yr old age group as a share of the overall population suggesting that demand for places may reduce in the next 5yr.
Further work could be done with childminders as parents cited this as a key difficulty and yet vacancies exist with most childminders.

- 99 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Sunningdale

Childcare

No of places

Within a group setting
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   18
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   26
Childcare for 5yrs+   110
Total   154

With a childminder
Childcare for 0yrs   7
Childcare for 1-5yrs   17
Childcare for 5yrs+   17
Total   41

Total places available   195

Places eligible for tax credit take up   195

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding   80

Times available
Max opening times group childcare 8.15 am to 6.30pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder   7.30 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   No
Overnight childcare   No
Early years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   No
Holiday clubs   Yes
Evenings   Yes

Unregistered childcare
Breakfast club within schools
Charters School

Occupancy
Full Daycare   Occupancy at 57% from respondents
Other group childcare   Occupancy at 100% depending on setting type
Childminders   Vacancies with all respondents

Cost of childcare
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £214.63
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £3.54

Early Years Education and Childcare Places
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 20.75
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 79.30
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   9.56

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	159		
3-4	114		
5-7	156		
8-10	136		
11-14	229	Low	794

Household indicators

Overall population	Low	4,756
Ethnic group as White British	Low	80%
Under 5 population	Low	273
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Low	10%
Children in families claiming WTC	Low	45
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	75%
Housing rented from social landlords	Low	7%
Household without access to a car or van	Low	10%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Low	7%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Low	9%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Low	2%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	47%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	6%
No of lone parents in full time work	Mid	36%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	22%

Early Years and Childcare Service

Sunningdale conclusions

<u>Type</u>
Though the ward has a low child population there are limited places for 0-8yr olds resulting in a low number of places per 100 children. Most of the places available are within holiday childcare for older children.

The low number of households where both parents are working and the number of households with neither parent working suggest demand for childcare that is more sessional based. This is evidenced by the vacancies that exist within full daycare but not with other forms of group childcare. Development of new sessional childcare could be a priority for this area.

Forma l childcare for respondents within this area was mainly accessed in preschools, full daycare or with childminders.

A fifth of parents had had difficulty in finding childcare with the main reason being finding a childminder.

<u>Times</u>
Most respondents could access the childcare at the times required with their chosen provider.   Trust was the most important factor in the choice of childcare.

<u>Affordability</u>
Over two thirds of parents felt that childcare was not affordable but the affordable hourly rate given was higher than the ward average.

<u>Areas for development</u>
The respondents supported the need for the development of more flexible childcare and holiday provision. Also with most parents using childminders, and this being cited as a difficulty, further work needs to be done in bridging this gap.

- 102 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Ward:-   Sunninghill and South Ascot

Childcare

No of places
<u>Within a group setting</u>
Childcare for 0-2 yrs   64
Childcare for 3-4 yrs   57
Childcare for 5yrs+   156
Total   277

<u>With a childminder</u>
Childcare for 0yrs   10
Childcare for 1-5yrs   19
Childcare for 5yrs+   18
Total   47

Total places available   324

Places eligible for tax credit take up   324

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding 208

<u>Times available</u>
Max opening times group childcare 8.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Max opening times Childminder   7.00 am to 6.00pm (All Year)
Weekend cover   Yes
Overnight childcare   No
Early years childcare   Yes
Breakfast/after school club   No
Holiday clubs   No
Evening   Yes

<u>Unregistered childcare</u>
Breakfast club within schools
All schools served by a registered third party provider

<u>Occupancy</u>
Full Daycare   Occupancy at 44% from respondents
Other group childcare   Occupancy at between 73% to 100% depending on setting type
Childminders   Vacancies with 67% of respondents

<u>Cost of childcare</u>
Average cost of childcare for 0-4yrs based on 50 hours childcare per week   £224.60
Average hourly cost of childcare for out of school childcare for 5-8yrs   £4.66

<u>Early Years Education and Childcare Places</u>
Penetration rate for places for 0-2yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 48.99
Penetration rate for places for 3-4yr olds per 100 population (group childcare) 101.03
Penetration rate for places for 0-8yrs yrs per 100 population (childminders)   7.28

Socio economic – Comparison of the 23 wards

Child population by age (in yrs)

0-2	262		
3-4	160		
5-7	224		
8-10	254		
11-14	332	High	1,232

Household indicators

Overall population	Mid	6,714
Ethnic group as White British	Mid	84%
Under 5 population	High	422
Number of lone parent families with dependent children (% of all families with dependent children)	Mid	14%
Children in families claiming WTC	Mid	130
Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17	n/a	
Owner occupied housing	Mid	72%
Housing rented from social landlords	Mid	15%
Household without access to a car or van	Mid	12%

Primary school indicators

Primary aged pupils with EAL (English as an additional language)	Mid	8%
Primary School pupils on SEN (Special Education Needs) register	Mid	20%
Primary school pupils eligible for FSM (Funded School meals)	Mid	7%

Work indicators

Households where both parents are working	Low	53%
Households where neither parent is working	Mid	7%
No of lone parents in full time work	Low	27%
Number of females who work full time as a share of working females	Low	24%

Sunninghill conclusions

Type
The ward has a high child population and a good number of places per 100 children. Places are most limited with childminders but the area has a good number of out of school and early years group childcare. The vacancy rates suggest that lack of places is not a barrier to take up of provision particularly with childminders.

The majority of childcare users use formal childcare. Most are using pre-schools with the remainder evenly split between daycare, after school clubs and holiday playschemes.

A quarter of respondents for the parental demand survey had experienced difficulty in finding childcare. The main reasons cited were finding a childminder or nursery.

Affordability
The low number of households where both parents are working and the number of households with lone parents working full time suggest demand for childcare that is more sessional based. With the below average costs for the area, this would support the target groups of low income families being able to access affordable childcare.

Parents did not consider childcare affordable and this is evidence by the affordable hourly rate being significantly lower than the ward average. Over one quarter of parents had not heard of WTC or did not know what tax credits were.

Location
Most parents access their provision by car with trust being the most influencing factor in choice of childcare.

Times
All parents were able to access the childcare at the times required and with their chosen provider.

Areas for development
The current childcare was meeting most parents needs by improvements in more flexible and affordable childcare across all types is an area for development. Also with most parents using group childcare, and this being cited as a difficulty, further work needs to be done on bridging this gap.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – childminder places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

Childminders	Places per 100 children	0-8yrs population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	27	489	86	13
Belmont	12	911	74	11
Bisham & Cookham	12	529	39	5
Boyn Hill	15	761	76	11
Bray	19	635	79	11
Castle Without	N/A	698	N/A	N/A
Clewer East	24	462	74	10
Clewer North	24	628	93	14
Clewer South	36	610	155	20
Cox Green	34	712	158	22
Datchet	23	464	70	10
Eton & Castle	21	148	21	3
Eton Wick	13	171	14	2
Furze Platt	24	665	94	14
Horton and Wraysbury	13	344	33	4
Hurley & the Walthams	26	368	64	10
Maidenhead Riverside	8	655	32	4
Old Windsor	24	408	62	9
Oldfield	18	737	86	13
Park	6	623	25	4
Pinkneys Green	33	627	128	19
Sunningdale	15	429	41	6
Sunninghill & South Ascot	11	646	47	7
Total	19	12720	1558	223

- 107 -   Early Years and Childcare Service

Appendix B – pre-school places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

Pre-school	Places per 100 children	0-4 population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	8	319	26	1
Belmont	0	622	0	0
Bisham & Cookham	15	319	48	2
Boyn Hill	5	506	26	1
Bray	11	408	46	2
Castle Without	16	493	78	3
Clewer East	0	314	0	0
Clewer North	12	385	48	2
Clewer South	0	428	0	0
Cox Green	7	459	30	1
Datchet	9	304	26	1
Eton & Castle	18	99	18	1
Eton Wick	0	112	0	0
Furze Platt	20	392	78	3
Horton and Wraysbury	19	251	48	2
Hurley & the Walthams	10	244	24	0
Maidenhead Riverside	0	425	0	0
Old Windsor	12	257	30	1
Oldfield	10	491	48	2
Park	0	402	0	0
Pinkneys Green	0	383	0	0
Sunningdale	8	273	21	1
Sunninghill & South Ascot	0	422	0	0
Total	7	8308	595	23

Appendix C - daycare places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

Daycare	Places per 100 children	0-4 population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	18	319	56	2
Belmont	0	622	0	0
Bisham & Cookham	11	319	36	1
Boyn Hill	0	506	0	0
Bray	5	408	20	1
Castle Without	6	493	30	1
Clewer East	6	314	20	1
Clewer North	11	385	44	1
Clewer South	6	428	24	1
Cox Green	0	459	0	0
Datchet	0	304	0	0
Eton & Castle	40	99	40	1
Eton Wick	0	112	0	0
Furze Platt	0	392	0	0
Horton and Wraysbury	0	251	0	0
Hurley & the Walthams	57	244	139	6
Maidenhead Riverside	15	425	65	2
Old Windsor	0	257	0	0
Oldfield	0	491	0	0
Park	0	402	0	0
Pinkneys Green	17	383	64	1
Sunningdale	0	273	0	0
Sunninghill & South Ascot	12	422	52	2
Total	7	8308	590	20

Early Years and Childcare Service

Appendix D – full daycare places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

Full Daycare	Places per 100 children	0-4 population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	10	319	32	1
Belmont	4	622	25	1
Bisham & Cookham	8	319	24	1
Boyn Hill	13	506	66	1
Bray	0	408	0	0
Castle Without	20	493	100	4
Clewer East	0	314	0	0
Clewer North	9	385	33	1
Clewer South	0	428	0	0
Cox Green	10	459	48	1
Datchet	33	304	100	1
Eton & Castle	0	99	0	0
Eton Wick	0	112	0	0
Furze Platt	0	392	0	0
Horton and Wraysbury	20	251	50	1
Hurley & the Walthams	39	244	95	2
Maidenhead Riverside	16	425	66	2
Old Windsor	0	257	0	0
Oldfield	28	491	137	2
Park	17	402	70	1
Pinkneys Green	15	383	57	1
Sunningdale	8	273	23	1
Sunninghill & South Ascot	11	422	45	1
Total	12	8308	971	22

Appendix E – independent school places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

Independent	Places per 100 children	0-4 population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	0	319	0	0
Belmont	19	622	116	2
Bisham & Cookham	10	319	33	1
Boyn Hill	11	506	56	1
Bray	10	408	40	1
Castle Without	12	493	60	1
Clewer East	0	314	0	0
Clewer North	0	385	0	0
Clewer South	0	428	0	0
Cox Green	7	459	32	1
Datchet	29	304	88	1
Eton & Castle	65	99	64	1
Eton Wick	0	112	0	0
Furze Platt	0	392	0	0
Horton and Wraysbury	0	251	0	0
Hurley & the Walthams	0	244	0	0
Maidenhead Riverside	0	425	0	0
Old Windsor	0	257	0	0
Oldfield	0	491	0	0
Park	16	402	64	1
Pinkneys Green	0	383	0	0
Sunningdale	9	273	24	1
Sunninghill & South Ascot	11	422	48	1
Total	8	8308	625	12

Early Years and Childcare Service

Appendix F – after school club places by ward and the number of places per 100 children

After School Clubs	Places per 100 children	5-14yrs population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	0	616	0	0
Belmont	0	971	0	0
Bisham & Cookham	5	676	16	1
Boyn Hill	13	789	64	2
Bray	22	802	90	3
Castle Without	0	567	0	0
Clewer East	16	515	50	1
Clewer North	0	797	0	0
Clewer South	0	610	0	0
Cox Green	5	805	24	1
Datchet	0	558	0	0
Eton & Castle	0	139	0	0
Eton Wick	23	237	26	1
Furze Platt	0	950	0	0
Horton and Wraysbury	13	385	32	1
Hurley & the Walthams	8	438	20	1
Maidenhead Riverside	18	780	76	2
Old Windsor	16	473	40	1
Oldfield	0	855	0	0
Park	0	684	0	0
Pinkneys Green	16	916	60	1
Sunningdale	0	521	0	0
Sunninghill & South Ascot	12	810	52	1
Total	7	14894	550	16

Appendix G - holiday clubs by ward and places per 100 children

Holiday Clubs	Places per 100 children	5-14yrs population	No of places	No of providers
Ascot & Cheapside	63	616	200	1
Belmont	16	971	100	1
Bisham & Cookham	13	676	40	2
Boyn Hill	17	789	88	2
Bray	10	802	40	1
Castle Without	0	567	0	1
Clewer East	0	515	0	0
Clewer North	19	797	75	1
Clewer South	0	610	0	0
Cox Green	22	805	100	1
Datchet	0	558	0	0
Eton & Castle	253	139	250	1
Eton Wick	0	237	0	0
Furze Platt	8	950	32	1
Horton and Wraysbury	13	385	32	0
Hurley & the Walthams	8	438	20	1
Maidenhead Riverside	24	780	100	1
Old Windsor	25	473	64	1
Oldfield	25	855	124	2
Park	0	684	0	0
Pinkneys Green	16	916	60	1
Sunningdale	40	521	110	2
Sunninghill & South Ascot	12	810	52	1
Total	18	14894	1487	21

Early Years and Childcare Service

Appendix H - 3 & 4yr old places by ward and places per 100 children

3 & 4yr old places	Non maintained places	Maintained places	3 & 4yr old population	Places per 100 children
Ascot & Cheapside	70	16	145	59
Belmont	109	0	250	44
Bisham & Cookham	96	97	125	154
Boyn Hill	90	164	181	140
Bray	63	69	162	81
Castle Without	141	40	190	95
Clewer East	13	146	107	149
Clewer North	78	105	160	114
Clewer South	16	89	164	64
Cox Green	76	111	183	102
Datchet	93	56	105	142
Eton & Castle	38	94	36	367
Eton Wick	0	56	43	130
Furze Platt	51	143	156	124
Horton and Wraysbury	57	30	93	94
Hurley & the Walthams	156	105	98	266
Maidenhead Riverside	68	99	173	97
Old Windsor	20	56	100	76
Oldfield	101	66	193	87
Park	99	20	154	77
Pinkneys Green	71	162	174	134
Sunningdale	50	30	114	70
Sunninghill & South Ascot	81	127	160	130
Total	1637	1881	3266	108

Appendix I - Sample of the comments received from the comment period

"I am happy with the childcare I have found- a childminder - despite being part time and ,therefore, more difficult to accommodate"

Parent, Clewer North

"……try to be flexible but cannot offer after school childcare due to no available space after 3.30 pm…... I feel really disappointed at the low quality rating as I have achieved "Good" Ofsted rating and feel I offer a high quality of childcare in my home.

Childminder, Windsor area

"Holiday clubs are very expensive in Maidenhead.."

Parent, Bisham and Cookham

"… It is useful to have this information but it does not take into account the whole areas as we work closely with Slough Borough."

Early Years and Childcare Provider, Windsor area

"I feel there should be more information available on why parents are not using childminders for out of school hours and holiday cover. This would help childminder to market and amend their services accordingly."

Childminder, Pinkneys Green

"… concerned that schools are being treated as child-minding facilities rather than places of learning. It needs to very clear what the distinction is."

Parent, Clewer North

"It would be much better if each school ran their after school club and breakfast club. School can make some money (training needs to be given to staff how to run the club). Also children will not miss any school activity this way. My children missing their after school activities because they have to go to another after school childcare."

Parent, Bisham and Cookham

"….There are places available for children aged 5yrs + but parents are not aware of this and do not realise that childminders are able to collect from more than 1 school. I have vacancies myself and know of other childminders with vacancies."

Childminder, Pinkneys Green

"Small pockets of deprivation are always difficult to deal with. No real funding on the level that a mass area of deprivation would have. Not sure how it can be dealt with but needs to be addressed consistently."

Early Years and Childcare Provider, Cookham area

Definitions

Childcare information

Childcare Places
No of places is calculated from data held by the Early Years and Childcare Services (EYCS) at October 2007. It is based on Ofsted registered places for childminders, sessional childcare, out of school, crèche and full daycare. Independent schools are only counted if offered to children aged under 3yrs. Please are split between the age groups based on information provided by providers in the Childcare Assessment Survey (CAS) February 2007.

Places available for tax credit take up
Tax credit is available for childcare provided by a registered or approved provider.

Places eligible for Nursery Education Funding
This includes all Ofsted registered places, places in the independent and maintained sector for 3 and 4yr olds. Maintained schools places are the maximum number of places potentially available based on current occupancy trends.

Times available – group childcare
This shows the earliest opening and latest closing time that childcare is offered within an early years private, voluntary or independent (PVI) setting (unless otherwise stated).

Time available – childminders
This shows the earliest opening and latest closing time that childcare is offered with a childminder based in information provided in the CAS Feb 2007.

Weekend/Overnight and Evening Cover
Based on information provided by Children's Information Service (CIS) re childminders' services.

Early Years Childcare
Based on registered places offered by PVI settings registered as sessional or full daycare.

Breakfast, after school and holiday clubs
Based on registered places offered by settings classed as out of school.

Unregistered childcare
This is breakfast clubs offered by schools that do not require Ofsted registration. Other unregistered childcare includes sports clubs, dance classes, activity events etc and childcare offered to children aged 8yrs and over. Information on these types of childcare are available from CIS.

Occupancy
Full daycare is based on information collected quarterly by CIS.
Other group childcare is based on information provided on the Early Years Funding Review Questionnaire from October 2007 which was sent to PVI early years providers.
Childminders occupancy is based on information provided from the CAS Feb 2007.

Cost of childcare
Average cost per 0-4 yrs
This is based on the hourly cost of childcare for this age group with childminders, full daycare and sessional providers. Based on information provided in the CAS and from CIS.

Average cost of childcare for out of school childcare
This is based o the hourly cost of childcare for this age group from childminders, holiday clubs, breakfast clubs and after school clubs. Based on information provided in the CAS and from CIS.

Early education places and childcare places
Using standard methods for allocating places per age group, this looked at the sessions offered by PVI early years and childcare providers against the population data from the Health Authority. For 0-8yr olds this looked at the sessions offered by childminders against the population data from the Health Authority.

Socio economic information

Child population
Information provided by the Health Authority on children registered with a GP and the child's age as at 31st August 2007.

Overall population
Based on information provided by RBWM Planning Research Officer.

Ethnic groups
Based on Census 2001 information on count of persons classed as White British, Irish and other (UV09).

Under 5 population
Based on children 0-4yrs (inc) from child population information.

Number of lone parents families with dependent children
Number of lone parent household with dependent children (KS22) as a share of all type of households with dependent children (UV65).

Children in families claiming WTC
Based on Child Tax Credit statistics Finalised 2005-6 Awards report produced by HMRC. Figures are for the number of children in families in work claiming CTC and WTC.

Under 18 conceptions
Information provided by Teenage Pregnancy Coordinator for under 18 conception number and rates 2002-4. The report showed all wards above the national rate of 42.1 and 'hot-spot' wards.

Owner occupied housing/housing rented from social landlords
Based on Census 2001 Tenure – Household data (UV63).

Households without access to a car or van
Based on Census 2001 - Car and Van (KS17)

Primary school indicators
Based on count of pupils at May 2007 who are on roll in an RBWM maintained school. Does not include pupils accessing school out of Borough or in the independent sector or who have yet to reach statutory school age.

Households where both parties are working/neither parent working
Based on Census 2001 information table S31 – Family composition and number of dependent children by sex and economic activity

Number of females who work full time as a share of working females
Based on Census 2001 information in table S31 - number of female parents who work full time as a share of all families (including those females classed as economically inactive).

No of lone parents in full time work
Based on Census 2001 (KS22) lone parent households with dependent children who work full time as a share of all lone parent households.

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[i] Population estimate provided by RBWM Planning Unit
[ii] Census 2001

- 117 -   Early Years and Childcare Service