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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) Report is to provide information to:

- **Parents and prospective parents:** To help them understand the availability and sufficiency of childcare services in their area.
- **Local Authority elected members:** To inform them about the current status of childcare provision in North Yorkshire and how the Local Authority (LA) is meeting its statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006.
- **Childcare providers:** To give them insights into demand and supply trends, helping them plan and adjust their provision accordingly.

The focus of the report is for the period January 2024 to August 2024. Future reports will cover all three terms and align with the academic year.

1.1 North Yorkshire Council

North Yorkshire is the largest county in England. It serves a diverse and dispersed population of an estimated 615,400 people across a geographical area of over 8,000 square kilometres or 3090 square miles. Large parts of the county sit within two beautiful National Parks and three National Landscapes. In April 2023, North Yorkshire Council became a unitary authority merging seven districts and the former county council into one single authority.

1.2 Statutory Duty

Local authorities must have regard to the duties of The Childcare Act 2006 and Childcare Act 2016 as set out below:

Childcare Act 2006:

- **Section 6:** Duty on local authorities to secure sufficient childcare for working parents, so far as reasonably practicable.
- **Section 7:** Duty on local authorities to secure free early years provision; regulations specify details.
- **Section 7A:** Regulations on how local authorities should discharge their duty under Section 7.
- **Section 9A:** Regulations limit requirements local authorities can impose for delivering early education places.
- **Section 12:** Duty on local authorities to provide information, advice, and assistance to parents; amended to require publication of certain information.
- **Section 13:** Duty on local authorities to provide information, advice, and training to childcare providers.

Childcare Act 2016:

- **Section 1:** Duty on the Secretary of State to secure 30 hours of free childcare over 38 weeks for eligible working parents' children.
- **Section 2:** Regulations set detailed requirements for discharging the duty under Section 1; local authorities must secure free childcare for qualifying children.

1.3 Government Funded Early Years Entitlements

As part of the government's childcare expansion programme, two-year-old children of eligible working parents are entitled to up to 15 hours per week of government funded childcare, 38 weeks per year. The take up of this entitlement is detailed within this report.

From September 2024 this offer is extended to include children aged over 9 months of eligible working parents. The final stage of the roll out will be implemented from September 2025 when the government funded entitlement extends to children aged over nine months of eligible working parents for up to 30 hours per week. The LA monitors validation rates of working parent entitlement codes.

Table 1: Childcare entitlement for eligible working parents

	+ 9 months – 2 years	2 years	3 to 4 years
Up to 31 st March 2024	N/A	Parents in receipt of additional support – 15 hours	All children – 15 hours Working parents – 30 hours
From 1 st April 2024	N/A	Parents in receipt of additional support – 15 hours Working parents – 15 hours	All children – 15 hours Working parents – 30 hours
From September 2024	Eligible working parents – 15 hours	Parents in receipt of additional support – 15 hours Working parents – 15 hours	All children – 15 hours Working parents – 30 hours
From September 2025	Eligible working parents – 30 hours	Parents in receipt of additional support – 15 hours Working parents – 30 hours	All children – 15 hours Working parents – 30 hours

1.4 Capital and Revenue Grant Funding to support Childcare Expansion

To support the government's childcare expansion for early years children, and primary school aged children requiring wraparound childcare at the start and end of the school day, capital grant funding was allocated to the Local Authority by the Department for Education (DfE).

North Yorkshire Council was allocated £1,162,103.00 to be split on an approx. ratio of 80/20 to early years and wraparound providers. North Yorkshire Council put in place a robust application process for capital grant funding applications which was launched on 16th July 2024 and closes at the end of Autumn Term 2024.

The DfE also allocated local authorities with Revenue Grant Funding to support schools and PVI providers expand wraparound provision for primary school age children and support start-up costs such as staffing costs. The application process for Wraparound Revenue grant funding opened in July 2024.

1.5 Early Years Priorities and Actions: January 2024 – August 2024

Key Priority: to deliver the government’s expansion programme of early years and wraparound childcare across North Yorkshire Council by:

- **Supporting Expansion:** implementing measures to support the expansion of early years and wraparound childcare.
- **Improving Communications:** enhancing communication with childcare providers to complete sufficiency detail Provider Portal.
- **Monitoring Registrations:** Monitoring registrations with Suffolk Childminding Agency and tiny Childminding Agency; developing partnership with Suffolk CMA.
- **Promotional Materials:** Designing and publishing materials to promote government-funded entitlement offers and careers in early years and wraparound.
- **SEND Provision:** Working with partners to monitor early years provision for children with SEND and ensuring full entitlement availability.
- **Inclusion Training:** Promoting inclusion training to early years providers, schools, NYC staff, and partners.
- **Partner Collaboration:** Collaborating with agencies like Job Centre Plus to promote government-funded early education places, Tax-Free Childcare, and careers in early years to families.

2. DEMAND FOR CHILDCARE

This section details the demand for childcare within the county.

In total there are 27,504 children under the age of five living in North Yorkshire. These children may require early years childcare. Some of these children may access childcare in other local authorities and equally, children from other local authorities may cross the border to access childcare in North Yorkshire.

2.1 Population of Early Years Children

Table 2: Live Births in North Yorkshire 2020 – 2024

District	Number of Births / Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	+/- from previous year
Craven	411	389	425	429	+4
Hambleton	625	655	715	691	-24
Harrogate	1,257	1,296	1,230	1332	+102
Richmondshire	410	433	389	414	+25
Ryedale	412	416	412	419	+7
Scarborough	894	887	875	848	-27
Selby	885	943	962	918	-44
Total	4,894	5,019	5,008	5051	37

(Source: NYC Strategic Planning Service.)

Table 3: Number of children under five years old registered with a GP

	Children registered with a GP as at 30 th September 2024 – DfE NHS data							
DfE	North Yorks	Craven	Hambleton	Harrogate	Richmond	Ryedale	Scarborough	Selby
Age 0	4761	373	717	1290	368	404	766	843
Age 1	5110	403	83	1351	384	411	812	966
Age 2	5420	455	733	143	468	440	914	967
Age 3	5528	436	761	1540	418	450	920	1003
Age 4	5728	477	788	1571	441	461	977	1013
Total 0-4	26547	2144	3782	7195	2079	2166	4389	4792

Table 4: Number of children under five years old living in the county

	Number of children 2023 – ONS data							
Nomis	North Yorks	Craven	Hambleton	Harrogate	Richmond	Ryedale	Scarborough	Selby
Age 0	5045	429	691	1332	414	419	848	918
Age 1	5388	458	738	1422	442	447	905	981
Age 2	5491	467	752	1450	450	456	922	999
Age 3	5669	482	777	1497	465	471	952	1032
Age 4	5911	502	810	1561	485	491	993	1076
Total 0-4	27504	2338	3768	7262	2256	2284	4620	5006

Table 5: Projected births for North Yorkshire 2023 – 2025

	2023 Projections	2024 Projections
2023	5085	-
2024	5077	5162
2025	5075	5152
2026	-	5135

North Yorkshire Council’s Strategic Planning Service predict the child yield for 2023/2024 for early years children to be 149.

This is a decrease from the prediction of 162 for 2022/2023.

www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-net-supply-of-housing

2.2 Housing Development

The table below shows the estimated number of child places required per age group based on a three-year average of completed dwellings across the county during 2024 based on the “Developer Contributions for Education policy” adopted in July 2020.

This shows the number of places that are likely to be needed across early years, and for wraparound childcare, because of new housing developments. Since LGR, North Yorkshire Council no longer receives this information by District.

Table 6: Net housing builds and completions by District and Year

Estimated completions based on past 3 years average and estimated pupil yield calculations based on formulas outlined in Developer Contributions for Education policy July 2020						
	2023/2024 Est	Early Years (0.05)	Primary (0.25)	2024/2025 Est	Early Years (0.05)	Primary (0.25)
North Yorkshire	3185	159	796	3207	160	802
Craven	259	13	65			
Hambleton	558	28	140			
Harrogate	1070	54	268			
Richmondshire	86	4	22			
Ryedale	270	14	68			
Scarborough	479	24	120			
Selby	463	23	116			

Since LGR, North Yorkshire Council no longer receives this data by former district council. Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-net-supply-of-housing

[Developer contributions for education policy | North Yorkshire Council](#)

3. SUPPLY OF CHILDCARE

3.1 North Yorkshire Early Years and Childcare Provision

North Yorkshire Council has a good mix of both group providers and childminders across the county. The childcare market includes Ofsted registered PVI providers (i.e. private day nurseries, preschools/playgroups, childminders, childcare on domestic premises), childminders registered with childminding agencies, maintained schools and academies with nursery provision, maintained nursery schools and independent schools with nursery provision.

Analysis of the childcare market indicates that in the period between January and August 2024, there has been an increase of seven providers, largely as a result of the expansion of wraparound provision.

The net number of early years providers fell by three over the two terms from 646 providers at the start of the Spring Term 2025 to 643 by the end of the Summer Term 2025. As in previous years, the largest fall was within the childminding sector which fell by 4.2% over the two terms with a net loss of eight childminders. Over this period, three new day nursery providers opened and three previously committee-based preschool providers became governor-run school-based providers.

Table 7: Supply data of providers

Type of provision	08/01/2024 Start of Spring Term	18/03/24 End of Spring Term	19/08/24 End of Summer Term	NET Loss/Increase Spring - Summer 2024

Childminders & Childcare on Domestic Premises	257	253	249	-8
Private Day Nurseries	146	148	149	+3
Preschools	75	76	72	-3
Independent Schools with nursery provision	13	13	13	0
Maintained Nursery Schools	3	3	3	0
Schools with nursery class provision	152	154	157	+5
Total EY providers	646	647	643	-3
PVI Out of School Clubs	129	128	160	+31

The recruitment and retention of qualified staff continues to be a concern nationally. Data provided by early years providers indicates that this is a similar position across the whole county and that they are having difficulty recruiting both level 2 and level 3 qualified staff. The areas where recruitment and retention of staff in North Yorkshire which are of most concern are Selby and Scarborough.

North Yorkshire has supported the government's "Do Something Big" [Do something big - Early Years Careers](#) campaign to promote working in early years and childcare. The local authority took out adverts on local .gov radio advertising careers in early years, worked with Job Centre + work coaches and produced promotional posters which were distributed across the county through libraries and with early years providers.

3.2 Childminder Grants

Due to the rural geography of North Yorkshire, in some areas of the county provision is predominantly childminder led and meets the demand for early years provision from families who require it.

New childminders continued to be eligible for DfE start-up grants to cover the costs associated with setting up their business. Grant funding of £600 is available if registering with Ofsted or £1200 if registering with a childminding agency.

In March 2024, the North Yorkshire Families Information Service publicised grant opportunities through flyers that were shared county-side through partner services, careers events, in libraries and children and family hubs.

3.3 Supply of Wraparound Provision

In the Spring Budget in March 2023, the government announced an investment of £289m for a national wraparound programme, to achieve an ambition of supporting all families of primary school-aged children who needed it to access term-time wraparound childcare from 8am to 6pm. A Wraparound Co-Ordinator was appointed to oversee the implementation of the programme which was funded through DfE Capacity Grant funding.

The local authority needed to undertake detailed work in order to gain a better understanding of existing wraparound provision in schools. Schools were not required to register their wraparound provision with Ofsted or the local authority and the local authority had a limited baseline.

A Spring Term supply and demand survey to schools indicated that 111 primary schools had full provision; 159 schools had only partial provision, either on site or through a PVI provider; 25 schools had no provision

and required full creation. The local authority was tasked by the DfE to create 2,628 new places through expansion and a further 398 new places through new provision throughout 2024 and 2025.

Round 1 Evaluation of Revenue Grant Funding applications took place on 14/08/2024. Seven applications were approved supporting a total of eight schools and the creation or expansion of 234 places. Revenue Grant funding of £133,820 was allocated to support this expansion for financial year 2024/2025.

In addition to the programme funding, capital grant funding was allocated to the LA to support the expansion of early years and wraparound childcare places. The DfE suggested capital funding might be allocated to Early Years and wraparound place expansion with an 80/20 split. LA sufficiency data corroborated this, resulting in approximately £232,103.00 of grant funding to support wraparound childcare capital projects. The application window for capital grant opened 16th July 2024 until September 2024.

Providers of wraparound childcare across the authority have cited recruitment and retention as being the biggest barrier to the creation or expansion of childcare places. This reflects the national picture. The Wraparound Childcare Coordinator will meet with colleagues from the Yorkshire and Humber Wraparound Childcare Network in Autumn 2024 to undertake training in the delivery of play work training. Playwork training will be made available to all wraparound childcare staff across North Yorkshire at no cost to the providers with the intention that this will support the recruitment and retention of staff in the wraparound sector.

4. EARLY YEARS GOVERNMENT FUNDED ENTITLEMENT

4.1 Government funding rates

Government funding rates are amended each financial year and the following hourly base rates apply for this reporting period:

Spring Term 2024:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| • Eligible disadvantaged two-year-olds in all settings | £5.64 per hour |
| • Eligible three and four-year-olds in all settings | £4.57 per hour |

Summer Term 2024:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| • Eligible disadvantaged & working parent two-year-olds in all settings | £7.01 per hour |
| • Eligible three and four-year-olds in all settings | £5.13 per hour |

Disadvantaged two-year-old government funding (children of parents in receipt of additional support and/or children who are Looked After, have an Educational Health and Care plan, receive Disability Living Allowance or have left care under a special guardianship order, child arrangements order or adoption order) and Working Parent Entitlement from April 2024 for two-year-old children is paid to providers for children who meet the eligibility criteria set by the DfE. This starts the term following their second birthday and is up to 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year.

All three and four-year-old children in England are eligible for 570 hours of funded childcare per year the term after their third birthday.

Working parents of three and four-year-old children may be eligible for a further 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year (1,140 hours per year). National criteria for eligibility of all government funding can be found on the Childcare Choices website <https://www.childcarechoices.gov.uk/>

Additional Inclusion Funding is available for children with emerging, targeted, and higher level of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Additional Disability Access Funding (DAF) is payable to

settings for children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA). In Spring Term 2024 this was £858.92 per child per year. In Summer Term 2024 this was £910 per child per year.

Providers are paid directly by the Government for delivering funded early education. One maintained nursery school offers two-year-old funded provision as part of their day nursery registration (0 – 2 years) rather than their school registration offer.

During this reporting period, North Yorkshire had 578 providers offering 15 hours of government funding to parents. There were 572 providers who offered 2-year-old government funding. This is an increase of 39 providers from the previous reporting year. This is likely to be due to the introduction of 15 hours of government funding for two-year-old children of eligible working parents from April 2024. Additional deprivation funding and Early Years Pupil Premium payments are made to supplement the hourly funding base rate for children from disadvantaged backgrounds: -

Early Years Pupil Premium	+68p per hour (Summer Term)
Deprivation Funding	Band A + 54p per hour
	Band B + 7p per hour
	Band C + 4p per hour
	Band D zero

4.2 Take up of two-year-old Disadvantage government funded entitlement

Spring 2024

There were 832 children claiming Disadvantage two-year-old funding due to socio-economic reasons. There were 23 children who received Disadvantage two-year-old government funding due to reasons other than socio-economic.

In March 2024, in addition to letters, the Families Information Service sent 290 emails and 320 texts to potentially eligible families in receipt of additional support on the Department for Works and Pensions (DWP) list for funding two-year-old children for Summer Term 2024.

Families are matched from the DWP list by old district areas to show potential eligibility for funding and take up of a place. The data does not reflect how many children attended provision. The take up of funding increased by 1% across the county in Spring 2024 compared to Spring 2023.

Table 8: Spring Term 2024 Take Up

District	Parents on List	Number matched	% Match	Number Eligible	Funding taken	% Take up (of matches)
Craven	61	48	79%	47	44	94%
Harrogate	194	142	73%	139	109	78%
Hambleton	118	86	73%	83	75	90%
Richmondshire	72	54	75%	54	40	74%
Ryedale	68	53	78%	52	39	75%
Scarborough	251	200	80%	195	174	89%
Selby	174	127	73%	126	97	77%
Out of County	23	19	83%	19	15	79%
Total	961	729	76%	715	593	83%

Summer 2024

From April 2024, eligible working parents of two-year-olds were able to claim Working Parent Entitlement government funding. The total of two-year-olds receiving funding went up significantly because of this in Summer 2024.

There were 788 in total claiming Disadvantaged two-year-old funding due to socio-economic reasons. There were 23 children who received Disadvantage two-year-old government funding due to reasons other than socio-economic.

The numbers suggest that the decline in parents claiming Disadvantaged two-year-old funding may be due to the introduction of the Working Parent entitlement for two-year-olds. This may be because some parents may be eligible for both entitlements and choose to apply for Working Parent Entitlement rather than Disadvantage Entitlement.

In July 2024, in addition to letters, the Families Information Service sent 551 emails and 555 texts to potentially eligible families in receipt of additional support on the DWP list for funding two-year-old children for Autumn Term 2024.

In August 2024, in addition to letters, the Families Information Service sent out 463 emails and 439 texts to potentially eligible families in receipt of additional support on the DWP list for funding two-year-old children for Autumn Term 2024.

Table 9: Summer Term 2024 Take Up

District	Parents on List	Number matched	% Match	Number Eligible	Funding taken	% Take up (of matches)
Craven	50	37	74%	35	33	94%
Harrogate	212	151	71%	140	121	86%
Hambleton	131	94	72%	87	76	87%
Richmondshire	65	48	74%	45	33	73%
Ryedale	71	52	73%	51	42	82%
Scarborough	263	199	76%	190	174	92%
Selby	155	113	73%	107	88	82%
Out of County	1	1	100%			0%
Total	948	695	73%	655	567	87%

The take up of funding increased by 4% across the county in Summer 2024 compared to Summer 2023.

Data from the Summer Term 2024 headcount showed a total of 3,804 children accessed Two-Year-Old Funding under Working Parent Entitlement or Disadvantage Entitlement. Of these, 62 children split their government funded entitlement between multiple providers.

Table 10: Number of two-year-old children funded each termly headcount:

Year	Term		
	Spring	Summer	Autumn
2021	1,103	1,140	1,218
2022	1,069	1,033	997
2023	901	934	923
2024	855	788 D	3016 WP
		3804 Total	

(NYC, EYFT)

Table 11: Two-year-old government funded children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

	2023	2024	Difference
Spring	20	20	0
Summer	25	21	-4

4.3 Take up of 3- and 4-year-old Government Funded Entitlement

Table 12: Number of 3- and 4-year-old children accessing Universal and Working Parent Entitlement

	2024	
	Spring	Summer
Universal Entitlements	7497	8744
Working Parent Entitlement	4765	5627

The number of children taking Working Parent Entitlement hours increased. Year on year spring take-up has increased by 5.7% and summer take-up has increased by 4.35%. By Summer Term 2024 75.99% of children whose parents were eligible for Working Parent Entitlement funding were accessing 30 hours. Most children accessed the Working Parent Entitlement funding in PVI group provision i.e. private day nurseries or preschools/playgroups.

Table 13: Number of children with SEND taking up Working Parent Entitlement

Year	Spring		Summer		Autumn	
2021	93	2.25%	109	2.18%	57	1.77%
2022	78	1.76%	93	1.78%	64	1.94%
2023	74	1.64%	75	1.39%	20	0.58%
2024			34	0.60%	-	-

4.4 Take up of Additional Entitlements for children

Table 14: Number of children in receipt of Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

Year	Ages	Spring	Summer	Autumn
2024	3- & 4-year-olds	974	1037	
	2-year-olds	Not Eligible	296	
2023	3- & 4-year-olds	853	1037	525
2022	3- & 4-year-olds	923	1136	608

(NYC EYFT)

The cumulative figures show the number of two-, three- and four-year-old children who were in receipt of Early Years Pupil Premium for 2024 and the previous year's figures. The number drops annually in Autumn due to transitions to Reception.

During Spring and Summer terms 2024, 77 new Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) were issued for children under the age of five years old. This is 16.17% of the total number issued for all ages. The total number of EHCPs in Summer 2024 for children aged under 5 years was 131 representing 2.61% of total for all ages.

Table 15: Number of children in receipt of Element 2 Inclusion Funding

Age	Autumn 2023	Spring 2023	Summer 2023	Spring 2024	Summer 2024
2	34	30	30	38	47
3 / 4	176	240	237	234	227
Total	210	270	267	272	274

(NYC Inclusion)

Table 16: Number of three and four-year-old children accessing Disability Access Funding (DAF)

Term	Number children in receipt of DAF	Term	Number of children in receipt of DAF	Difference 2023/2024
Spring 2023	38	Spring 2024	43	+5
Summer 2023	50	Summer 2024	42	-8

With the government's expansion programme, 2-year-old children became eligible for Disability Access Funding (DAF) for the first time in Summer 2024.

Table 17: Number of two-year-old children accessing DAF

Term	Number of children in receipt of DAF
Summer 2024	24

5.1 Average cost per hour of early years and wraparound childcare hire

All early years providers are required to complete their supply and demand data termly on the Sufficiency Tab. In Summer Term 2024, 345 completed this representing 54% of the childcare market. From this data, the average cost for early years provision was £5.04 per hour in Summer Term 2024 for three and four-year-old provision.

Table 18: Average costs per hour by provider type

	Childminder	Day Nursery	Preschool	Maintained Nursery School	Maintained school with nursery class	Academy school with nursery class
Average cost per hour 2020	£5.06	£6.28	£5.24	£5.25	£4.87	£5.04
Average costs per hour 2021	£4.75	£6.87	£4.76	£5.25	£4.35	£4.36
Average costs per hour 2022	£5.32	£6.98	£5.75	£5.25	£4.40	£4.42
Average costs per hour 2023	£5.27	£5.85	£5.58	£5.40	£5.04	£4.64
Average costs per hour 2024	£4.77	£5.56	£5.57	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 19: Average cost per hour by children's age by area

District	Age Range	Autumn Term 2023	Summer Term 2024
Craven	0 -23 months	£5.00	£5.09
	24-35 months	£5.15	£5.25
	36-59 months	£4.92	£5.14
Hambleton	0 -23 months	£5.64	£5.11
	24-35 months	£5.51	£4.92
	36-59 months	£5.26	£5.00
Harrogate	0 -23 months	£5.47	£5.16
	24-35 months	£5.56	£4.99
	36-59 months	£5.46	£5.11
Richmondshire	0 -23 months	£5.40	£5.57
	24-35 months	£5.41	£4.83
	36-59 months	£5.42	£5.50
Ryedale	0 -23 months	£4.89	£4.73
	24-35 months	£4.90	£4.67
	36-59 months	£4.90	£5.15
Scarborough	0 -23 months	£4.93	£4.79
	24-35 months	£4.91	£4.71
	36-59 months	£4.93	£4.84
Selby	0 -23 months	£5.75	£5.30
	24-35 months	£5.38	£4.77

Table 20: Average cost per hour for wraparound provision

Provider Type	2021	2022	2023	2024
Before School	£3.25	£3.25	N/A	N/A
After School;	£4.29	£4.34	£5.34	£5.13
Holiday Club	£9.50	£4.92	£4.72	£4.30

5.2 Additional financial government support for families

Additional financial support with childcare costs is available to working families through Tax Free Childcare and Universal Credit Childcare.

Working families claiming Universal Credit may be eligible for financial help up to 85% of eligible childcare costs for children under 17 years old. Changes were made in Spring Budget 2023 to provide upfront payments to families when moving into paid work or increasing working hours.

Working families with children from birth to 12 years old (17 for children with SEND) can register for Tax Free Childcare and can receive up to £2,000 per child per year or up to £4,000 per child per year if the child has SEND.

Tax Free Childcare is not available if families are also claiming Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit or Universal Credit.

6. QUALITY OF CHILDCARE

6.1 Ofsted or CMA Role in quality

Ofsted regulates childcare under the Early Years Register which allows flexibility in numbers of children accessing the provision. This means that childcare providers can adjust the number of places they make available for babies, 2-, 3- and 4-year-olds based upon staffing levels, space and the demands of their local communities. Childminders and Childcare on Domestic Care may also choose to register with a Childminder Agency (CMA) which, in turn, is regulated by Ofsted.

Registration on the Early Years Register is compulsory for providers who care for children in the early years' age group; from birth to compulsory school age.

Ofsted (or CMA) will inspect all providers who are on the Early Years Register. Newly registered providers will normally receive their first quality inspection within 30 months of registration. Ofsted evaluates the overall quality and standards of the early years' provision in line with the principles and requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage. Inspectors judge the overall effectiveness of the early years' provision, considering three key judgements:

- How well the early years' provision meets the needs of the range of children for whom it is provided
- The contribution of the early years' provision to the well-being of children
- The effectiveness of the leadership and management

In group PVI early years settings, the manager must hold an approved qualification of level 3 or above and at least half of all other staff must hold at least an approved level 2 qualification. Childminders must have completed training that helps them to understand and implement the EYFS.

6.2 Inspections in Spring and Summer Terms 2024

Ofsted or CMA carried out 75 inspections including home childcarers and out of school/holiday clubs over Spring and Summer Terms 2024. This included one preschool who was judged Inadequate in Spring Term 2024 and received a Good re-inspection grading in Summer 2024. One childminder and one Day Nursery who received Inadequate judgements resigned their registrations in the Summer Term 2024. Due to sufficiency concerns, the nursery judged RI was able to continue offering newly eligible disadvantage two-year-old funded children places.

Table 21: Ofsted inspections by area and grade

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Met	Not Met	Total by district
Craven	0	7	0	0	1	0	8
Hambleton	1	5	0	1	3	0	10
Harrogate	5	10	0	0	3	1	19
Richmondshire	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Ryedale	1	3	1	0	0	0	4
Scarborough	3	5	0	1	1	0	12
Selby	2	9	0	3	4	0	16
Total	16	39	1	5	13	1	75

When providers do not have any children on site at the time of their inspection, they are given an Ofsted grading of "Met" or "Not Met".

Table 22: Number of Ofsted inspections by provider type

Provider Type	Number of Inspections
Day Nursery	20
Preschool	16
Childminder	26
Home Childcarer	6
Out of School Clubs	7

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that work continues to ensure that the local authority meets its statutory duty to secure sufficient childcare, so far as reasonably practicable, for working parents or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0 – 14 years or up to 18 for children with disabilities. This will continue to support the government’s expansion programme of childcare for working parents and children in receipt of disadvantage two year old funding.

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