

# Manchester Childcare Sufficiency Report – November 2025

Local authorities must publish an annual Childcare Sufficiency Report (Childcare Act 2006; Statutory Guidance 2018) assessing current provision, future demand, and sector needs. Under Section 6, LAs must secure sufficient childcare for working or studying parents of children aged 0–14 (up to 18 for disabled children) and shape provision to be flexible, sustainable, and responsive. Section 12 requires LAs to provide clear information, advice, and guidance to families.

Manchester’s Education Strategy 2024–34 commits to ensuring all children are Safe, Happy, Healthy, and Successful, supported by the Best Start in Life Strategy, which aims for at least 70% of children to achieve a Good Level of Development. High-quality childcare is central to this ambition.

Manchester’s growing economy underpins the Making Manchester Fairer: Anti-Poverty Strategy 2023–27, ensuring all residents benefit from economic growth and improved opportunities.

## 1. Executive Summary

The third phase of the national childcare expansion began in 2025. Manchester has maintained citywide sufficiency and high-quality provision for preschool-aged children, although some wards remain undersupplied, requiring families to travel. Over the past year, 255 new early years places have been created, with up to 500 more planned by Summer 2026, including three new school-based nurseries. Wraparound care for 5–11-year-olds has expanded to 1,700 places and is on track to meet the 1,880-place target by March 2026. Quality remains strong, with 96% of settings rated Good or Outstanding, though recruitment challenges and rising SEND demand persist. Provision is generally inclusive and accessible, but childcare for non-standard hours is limited. Affordability continues to be a contentious issue. Research shows that after school and holiday care costs are below the national average but use of Tax Free Childcare continues to be patchy. 30 hour funding for children aged 9 months to 3 years in working families should reduce full time (50 hour) childcare costs by half but as this has only recently launched, it will be 12 months before a full assessment of affordability can be made.

## 2. What is childcare and why is it important?

Childcare provides care for children while parents work, from the first months of life until full-time education, including before and after school and during holidays. Government funding supports access for 2–4-year-olds in non-working and low-income

families, and since September 2025, working families with children aged 9 months to 2 years are entitled to 30 hours of funded childcare.

High-quality, affordable childcare enables parents to work and prepares children for early learning, laying strong foundations for school. With almost half of Manchester's children living in poverty, access to early education is vital for reducing health inequalities and improving life chances.

## 2.1 What is the quality of childcare and early education in Manchester?

96% of childcare and early education settings in Manchester are judged to be Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (Summer 2025), a position which has remained consistent despite financial instability in the sector. Manchester's Early Years Quality Assurance team provide valuable support and guidance to new and established childcare settings. Ofsted is the ultimate arbiter of quality and from September 2025, education settings will receive a report card following inspection, in a move away from the one-word inspection outcome.

In February 2025, around 100 settings, schools and childminders received awards at Manchester's second Early Years Celebration Event. Awards recognised consistent high quality, inclusive and accessible early education and childcare and the commitment of professionals in this sector.

## 2.2 What Early Education and Childcare do we have in Manchester?

Table showing childcare provision available by age range and type.

Provision type	Age range	Number of providers
<b>Private, independent and voluntary daycare</b>	0-4 years	<b>109</b>
<b>Childminders</b>	0-11 years	<b>306</b>
<b>New Childminders on domestic and non-domestic premises</b>	0-11 years	<b>4</b>
<b>Maintained Nurseries</b>	0-5 years	<b>2</b>
<b>Out of School (OoS) and Holiday care of which*;</b>	3 - 11 years	<b>77</b>
Out of School on the Early Years register		33
including with daycare who also offer OoS		46
Compulsory and Voluntary Register	3-11 years	19
Voluntary Register	8 years plus	39
Childcare Register	5-7 years	1
<b>Schools with Nursery Classes</b>	3-5 years	<b>131</b>

\*It is possible to be registered on more than one childcare register at the same time.

### 3. Does Manchester have sufficient childcare?

Manchester continues to have sufficient early education and childcare for preschool-aged children when settings operate at full capacity. However, staffing challenges, cost-of-living pressures and rising numbers of children with emerging needs mean many settings operate at around 80% capacity, revealing shortages in some wards.

Although the new offer provides 30 funded hours, research shows families typically need around 43 hours per week to cover full working patterns. To reflect this, sufficiency is assessed on a 45-hour place. This approach accounts for one 30-hour entitlement plus additional purchased hours, or three 15-hour funded places for 2-, 3- and 4-year-olds eligible under the Families Receiving Additional Support (FRAS) scheme.

Following three phases of expansion in 2025, 255 new places have been created, with further development planned through 2025/26 to meet anticipated demand. Instances of families unable to find childcare are rare but more likely where children have SEND or where care is needed outside standard hours.

The table at Appendix A shows a ward level summary of 45-hour childcare place sufficiency. The negative numbers highlight wards assessed to have insufficient places to meet potential demand.

#### 3.1 Ward-based Sufficiency Summary

Manchester generally has sufficient childcare overall, but five wards—Brooklands, Deansgate, Northenden, Old Moat, and Sharston—are forecast to have shortfalls across all age groups. However, wards neighbouring both Deansgate and Northenden show varying degrees of sufficiency which will ease the pressure. Northenden's sufficiency pressures could potentially be absorbed by Didsbury East, Didsbury West, and Chorlton Park, provided families are willing to travel to access childcare. Similarly, Deansgate's shortfalls could be mitigated by oversupply in nearby Piccadilly and Hulme. It is worth noting that Brooklands, Northenden, and Sharston border Trafford and Stockport and that non-Manchester resident children may be contributing to the strain on places. Around 20% of children accessing funded places each term are resident in neighbouring local authorities. However, it is also common for Manchester families to choose to access provision in neighbouring Local Authorities. Ward level plans will be developed to address the shortfalls.

Three wards, Chorlton, Moston, and Withington, are currently showing insufficient childcare places for Under 3s which would have the greatest impact on working families and families of children aged 2 years and in receipt of Additional Support. Oversupplied neighbouring wards could help ease pressures in Chorlton and Moston if parents are willing to travel to access childcare. Additionally, the pressure on 2-Year-

Old places is expected to ease in Chorlton with the opening of childcare provision at Oswald Road Primary School in January 2026, creating 45 new 2 year old places.

Withington, however, remains a concern even with access to surplus places in neighbouring wards such as Didsbury West, Fallowfield, and Burnage. Capital funding has been used to create some new places at Withington's only nursery, but this will not fully address the shortfall and further targeted action in and around Withington is required to address the persistent gap in provision. This is of particular concern given Withington's proximity to Old Moat ward, which is listed above, and strategies will be considered to improve access to childcare for residents of both wards.

#### 4. Summary of the expansion of childcare for working parents with children 9 months to 2 years

The take-up of early years funding for under-twos in working families has remained stable over the past academic year. 1,600 children accessed the new funding in Autumn 2024 and 1,636 in Autumn 2025, demonstrating consistent engagement. The entitlement increased to 30 hours in Autumn 2025, as this is the first term of the expansion, it is too early to assess the full impact of the change and further monitoring will be needed to understand whether any future increases are driven by demand, sector capacity, or other emerging factors.

From Autumn term 2025, some 2-year-old children are entitled to childcare funding on both the working parent scheme and the 2-year-old Additional Support scheme. The former provides 30 hours of childcare funding and the latter just 15 hours per week. While 284 children appear to be eligible for both, only fifty children were recorded as accessing their childcare funding, representing just 17.6% of the children eligible on either scheme.

The highest take-up of under 2s recorded between Autumn 2024 and Summer 2025 was consistently recorded by providers in Didsbury West, Whalley Range, Higher Blackley, Burnage, and Ardwick. The wards with the highest numbers of residents using childcare codes in Manchester settings are Didsbury East, Chorlton Park, Northenden, Levenshulme, and 'Out of Area' (representing 20% of all working parent codes used for each term). This shows that while some wards may show higher levels of families claiming childcare funding, this does not necessarily correlate with where families choose to take up their childcare.

## 5. Take up of Free Entitlement to Early learning and Childcare places

### 2-Year-Old Funding for FRAS (Families in Receipt of Additional Support, formerly FEEE)

- Take up over the past 12 months averaged 69.2%, which is 5.6% lower than the previous year but higher than the national average. At the time of January Census 2025, take up was 65% which was equal to the national average.
- Nationally the number of eligible children has fallen 38.5% since 2022, which is likely due to static income thresholds not keeping pace with wage growth.
- Some families now qualify for 30 hours under the working parent scheme, creating overlap between schemes.

### 3 & 4-Year-Old Free Entitlement

- Most 3- & 4-year-olds access this in a school nursery class rather than in a PVI setting.
- For example, in Summer 2025, 38% of children accessed early education in a PVI setting while 62% accessed it in a school nursery class (1% increase in PVI take up compared to Summer 24 and up 2% since Summer 2023.).

### 30 Hours for 3 & 4-Year-Olds in Working Families

- In Summer term 2025, 57% of children accessing 30-hour childcare did so in a PVI setting, (2% increase from Summer 2024 and consistent with Summer 2023).
- Analysis shows that school settings see slightly higher take-up in the Autumn term, with 59% of children accessing their funding in a school in Autumn 2024, while PVI settings experience a marginally higher take-up in Spring and Summer (Spring 2025 51%, Summer 2025 57%)

### Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

EYPP claims have risen steadily, driven by expanded eligibility for younger children. Between Summer and Autumn 2024, claims increased from 1,156 to 1,196, with provider participation up by 13%. Under-2 eligibility for working families was introduced in Autumn 2024, growing from 58 claims to 89 by Summer 2025 (increase of 53%), while claims for two-year-olds rose from 24 to 57 over the same period.

On average, 5.4% of the 3- & 4-year-old cohort and 3.6% of under-2s access EYPP. This suggests that EYPP claims for younger children are currently below expected levels and may increase as awareness of eligibility and claims processes become more embedded.

## Disability Access Funding (DAF)

DAF supports early years settings caring for children receiving Disability Living Allowance. Claims rose by 31% from Autumn 2024 to Summer 2025 (51 to 67), driven by expanded eligibility for 2-year-olds (April 2024) and under-2s (Sept 2024), in addition to a simplified application process.

Term-by-term figures shown Autumn 2024 – 23 claims; Spring 2025 – 17; Summer 2025 – 27. Funding is paid directly to settings for equipment, resources, or staff training to support eligible children.

## 6. Wraparound Childcare (WAC) Overview May 24 – March 26

The WAC programme aims to create 1,880 new childcare places for primary school children in working families by March 2026. Following extensive initial engagement with schools, providers and other stakeholders including the launch of an open grant application scheme in September 2024, the first tranche of 105 WAC places was created from January 2025 at 4 settings (2 schools and 2 Out of School (OOS) clubs), serving 4 MCC maintained primary schools across 3 wards (Chorlton, Burnage & Fallowfield). Two further grant rounds were launched, funding additional places to be delivered across the Spring and Summer terms. Engagement with the sector continued through attendance at School Business manager conferences, childminder forums, Primary Headteachers' briefing event and district headteacher meetings to promote the WAC programme and encourage schools and providers to develop new WAC places.

In the 2024/25 academic year, a total of 674 new WAC places were delivered by 24 providers (13 schools (9 MCC and 4 Academies), 7 OOS clubs and 4 daycare settings). Providers reported during summer term that 356 (53%) of the new WAC places had been taken up by families, and 34 of these places were being accessed by children with SEND.

From September 25, a further 951 WAC places were made available at 26 providers (13 schools - 6 MCC and 7 Academies), 7 OoS Clubs, 4 daycare settings and 2 childminders, bringing the total number of new WAC places delivered under the programme to 1625. These serve families at 64 primary schools (36 providing WAC provision for the first time) and in 26 wards across the City (8 North, 9 Central and 9 South). A further 150 new WAC places are expected to be delivered later in the Autumn term, serving 5 more primary schools. Manchester is on track to meet its target of 1880 new WAC places by the end of March 2026. **See Appendix B.**

In February 2025, DfE announced an update to what could be identified as a wraparound childcare place and introduced flexibilities around timings to count places

finishing at 5:30 and after (but not up to 6pm) as 'partial' or 'equivalent' places. There are 512 equivalent WAC places available at 15 providers across 14 wards where full WAC places have not yet been delivered by the programme.

## WAC Sufficiency & Parent Survey (2025–26)

In the 2025–26 survey, for parents of children over 5, 73% of 445 respondents rated local childcare information as 'very good', 'good', or 'fair'. 181 respondents (41%) are currently using childcare and 63% of them use before and after-school (wraparound) childcare. Among non-users (264 respondents), 46% don't need it and 25% said current wraparound childcare options don't meet their needs. When asked what would make them consider using childcare, 59% of respondents answered 'if it met my requirements'. This was most clear in the wards of Charlestown, Levenshulme, Longsight and Miles Platting & Newton Heath. This was most clear in the wards of Charlestown, Levenshulme, Longsight and Miles Platting & Newton Heath.

Since September 2025:

- 25 additional wraparound childcare places available in Charlestown, serving 3 primary schools
- In Levenshulme, 2 schools have expanded, now offering 91 places, while a childminder will offer 7 more places from October
- In Miles Platting & Newton Heath, an additional 25 places made available, serving 2 primary schools in the ward and 60 additional places serving 2 more primary schools will be available later in the autumn term.
- Collaborative work is ongoing with schools and providers in Longsight to establish a wraparound childcare provision that meets the needs of families in the community.

The issue of affordability was also raised, with 28% of the 264 parents who are not using childcare reported they cannot afford it and 157 reporting they would use childcare if they became employed or it was more affordable. 167 (38%) of all 445 respondents said they are not aware of tax-free childcare which discounts the cost of childcare for working parents. Of the 181 using childcare, 31% said that it was 'difficult' or 'very difficult' to meet their childcare costs. Furthermore, 127 said they were not accessing financial support for childcare costs and only 75 said their childcare provider allows tax-free childcare as a payment method.



## Wraparound Childcare & Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Evidence from the 2025-26 survey for parents of children over 5 showed that 144 out of 455 respondents (32%) have at least 1 child with special education needs or disabilities (SEND). Of these 144 parents, 48 (33%) rated childcare information available in their local area as poor or very poor. Only 57 (40%) said they are using childcare. The remaining 87 (60%) are not using childcare and 17 said that current options do not meet their needs. With a further 12 reporting they have safety concerns regarding their child accessing childcare. 30 parents stated they would use childcare if it met their child's needs. The main needs that parents reported were ADHD, ADD and Autism, in addition to health care needs and physical disabilities.

In a targeted childcare survey for parents of children with SEND, 35% of the 26 respondents reported using before and after school care or holiday care. 38% said that it was either 'very easy', 'fairly straightforward' or 'possible' to find before and after school childcare and this was slightly higher (42%) for finding holiday care. Finding suitable before and after school childcare can be more difficult for parents of children with SEND, both in mainstream and specialist schools.

To improve access, MCC is working with specialist schools on a pilot wraparound provision. In Summer 2025, of the 674 additional before and after school places delivered through the WAC programme, 34 SEND children accessed WAC places. Providers used grants for quiet zones, sensory resources, lower ratios, and staff training. MCC also delivered training on neurodiversity and inclusive play to boost confidence and inclusion.

### Holiday Care

While there is a growing network of providers, particularly within the PVI and childminder sectors, significant gaps remain in terms of accessibility, affordability, and sufficiency.

Holiday childcare provision in Manchester remains limited and uneven, with South Manchester having the highest concentration of services. Schools are less likely to offer holiday care, and when they do, it is often shorter durations offered and fewer hours than required by working families. PVIs and childminders provide longer, more flexible care but at higher cost. The parent carer survey reinforces these findings, with families citing availability, affordability, and SEND inclusion as key barriers. There are only 1,629 holiday places compared to 3,322 wraparound places, leaving many working parents without sufficient 9-hour coverage during school holidays. MCC plans to expand



provision by encouraging wraparound providers and schools to offer continuity during holiday periods.

## Free Breakfast Clubs

The government launched universal free breakfast clubs for all state-funded primary schools to support children's learning and reduce the impact of child poverty. These clubs aim to improve attendance, behaviour, and academic outcomes, while also easing financial pressure on families. In Manchester, 7 schools joined the early adopter pilot in Summer 2025, offering free breakfast and 30 minutes of childcare. This provision is free and universal for all pupils. While 120 schools and 60+ PVIs already offer before-school care, 16 schools do not offer any breakfast or before-school childcare, 6 are specialist schools, and 10 are in North/Central Manchester. Parent surveys show high demand in for breakfast clubs, particularly in Moston, Miles Platting, and Newton Heath. The Government has announced plans to extend to a further 2,000 schools from April 2026. Working parents may need more than 30 mins and are likely to have to pay for extra provision.

## 7. Early Education and Childcare for Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

The sector reports a significant rise in young children with SEND, likely due to better early identification. 86.7% of Manchester's 2-, 3- and 4-year-olds claimed their universal entitlements in 2024. When analysing internal data for children with an EHCP aged 0-5 years, findings showed 82.2% were claiming their full 15- or 30-hours entitlement, 4.5% lower than the general Under 5 cohort. This is significantly more than the 47% reported in last year's CSA but reflects the fact that the approach has changed to take account of a larger cohort of children. Daycare providers report 85% of SEND children accessed full hours, which aligns with the 2024 data presented above.

Consultation on childcare for children with SEND in 2025, received 18 responses, 9 fewer than 2024. However, 78% reported accessing their first-choice early years setting with an average wait time to access childcare between 1 and 3 months, with 72% feeling that this was a reasonable timeframe. 89% reporting that they were accessing their full entitlement of funded hours and 61% confirmed that they were happy with the hours they were accessing although 56% of families would like to access more childcare. On a scale of 1 to 10, 55% of parent/carers scored their happiness with their child's childcare between 8 and 10 and 78% of parent/carers scored their child's happiness in their childcare setting between 8 and 10. However, it is worth noting that not all families shared the same positive experiences, with some families waiting far longer to access childcare than was considered reasonable and some sharing the challenges encountered in finding care to meet their child's needs.

Workforce instability affects the sector's capacity to work to maximum registered numbers which, in turn, impacts on the care and education of children who need additional support. For primary school aged children, the absence of support funding which is available during the core school day is cited as a barrier to accessing before and after school and holiday care.

## 7.1 What is being done to make early education and childcare more accessible to children with SEND in Manchester?

### Rodney House Outreach Service for Early Years (RHOSEY)

Rodney House Outreach Service for Early Years (RHOSEY) supports families and settings for children aged 0–5 with SEND across Manchester. Following the 2024 SEND Pathway Review, the team relocated into Family Hubs and now works with Flying Start, Early Years Quality Assurance team, One Education, and Speech & Language services to strengthen inclusion. RHOSEY Outreach for Families provides direct family support through individual and group work. Outreach for Families teamwork with families who have a child aged between 0-5 years old not in a setting who meet referral criteria. RHOSEY Outreach for Settings role is to work with practitioners from Early Years settings in Manchester in an outreach capacity, offering advice and support in their work with children who have been identified as having additional needs. EY SEND Inclusion funding is available to Manchester settings for children with emerging and identified SEND needs and some children will go on to meet criteria for an EHCP. From September 2024 to the end of September 2025, 220 applications have been made for children in Early Years settings and 260 for children in school nursery classes.

As part of a review of EYs SEND Inclusion funding, Transition Funding is being piloted to extend levels of EY SEND Inclusion Funding into the first term of a child's reception year. The team also delivers the Level 3 SENCO Award, with 18 practitioners completing in 2025 (90 total) and 17 more enrolled for Autumn 2025.

### Dingley's Promise Inclusive Practice Training

Over 2,111 early years professionals registered to complete one or more training modules. There are nine modules, including Inclusive Approach to Curriculum and Assessment and Supporting Communication Development for Early Years Children with SEND. 60 settings have achieved the Dingley's Promise Mark of Achievement for high levels of training completion, the highest of all participating LAs. 98% of learners report increased confidence and 99% would recommend to others. Participants include childminders, schools, daycare providers, LA teams, health services, and parents/carers.

## Special Education Needs and Disability Information, Advice, Support Service (SENDIASS)

A statutory service providing support to children, young people and their families on such things as the law in this area, local policy and practice, EHC Plans, mediation and dispute resolution.

[About SENDIASS Manchester](#)

### Ordinarily Available Provision OAP

The OAP document 2020/21 continues to be a key resource for families and the sector alike. It explains the services available to families of children with additional needs; those which are specialised and those which are available to all. The OAP is regularly updated and helps families to navigate the services that may benefit their child. [The Manchester Ordinarily Available Provision for Early Years Document](#)

### Manchester Local Offer

Manchester's Local Offer is a single point of information for children and young people with SEND (0–25), their families, practitioners and professionals. It is published as part of the SEND reforms included in the Government's Children and Families Bill (2013). It helps identify appropriate services, advises on eligibility, and how to access services. Users can also give feedback, raise concerns, or make complaints. The local offer provides details on education, health, care, leisure activities, and support groups, aiming to be clear, comprehensive, and responsive to local need.

### Short Breaks

The Short Breaks programme supports disabled children up to 18, offering different levels of provision based on need. Increasingly, families are likely to have their needs met through mainstream youth play and leisure services, rather than through an individualised targeted offer. A concerted effort has been made to make universal services more accessible to young people with SEND. The Community Offer can be used as a 'bridge' to mainstream services to scaffold support. For children needing higher support, specialist or bespoke services are available. The increase in the Universal/Community offer has resulted in a reduction in the requirement for Targeted and Specialist provision. It is worth noting that particularly for the Universal/Community offer, parents/carers would often remain in attendance, meaning that short breaks are unlikely to serve as a childcare solution for parents/carers wanting to work or study.

The table shows the numbers of children and young people accessing targeted, specialist and universal short breaks between 2020/21 and 2024/25.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Targeted	964	1025	1066	706	431
Specialist	248	260	273	224	186
Universal/Community Offer	1883	2954	3300	5389	6708

## 8. Securing High Quality Early Years Provision in Manchester

Currently, 96% of Manchester’s Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) settings are rated Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, which has been maintained since 2024. This reflects strong quality of a range of strategies, summarised in the four strands below.

### Support, Challenge & Training

The Quality Assurance team provides various types of support, such as pre-registration briefings, visits, courses, forums, workshops, mentoring, and coaching to our private, voluntary and independent early years education and childcare providers. Intensive support is offered to settings requiring improvement, alongside peer support visits.

### Manchester Quality Assurance Framework (QAF)

The QAF promotes a shared vision for quality across six areas: Leadership, Care & Welfare, Learning & Development, Inclusion, Partnerships, and Communication & Language. Settings are assessed as Emerging, Enabling, or Enhancing, with gold and silver awards for high-quality practice.

### Inspection Readiness

Support visits are prioritised based on Ofsted judgments to ensure setting compliance with Early Years Foundations Stage requirements. This includes safeguarding audits and participation in DfE and local education projects.

### Continuous Improvement

Collaboration with the Northwest Early Years Stronger Practice Hub and Greater Manchester Combined Authority ensures access to high-quality continuing professional development opportunities for early years professionals.

From November 2025, Ofsted will introduce a major overhaul of how early years settings are inspected. The single-word overall effectiveness grade (e.g., “Outstanding”) will be replaced by a report card system with individual grades across six key areas of provision. New Early Years Inspection Toolkits will guide inspectors and providers, aiming to reduce unnecessary workload and promote transparency.

## 9. Affordability of Childcare

Coram’s 2025 survey shows costs for under-3s have fallen sharply—part-time nursery place costs are down by over 50%, and full-time costs by 20%, easing pressure for working families claiming funded hours. Most childcare for children aged 9 months–4 years is now government-funded, but providers may charge for extras. From January 2026, all fees must be published online or via the Council’s webpages, and invoices must clearly itemise charges. Despite expanded funding (including 30 hours for children aged 9 months and over), providers face sustainability challenges due to rising costs and increased SEND needs, sometimes limiting admissions. Manchester’s average costs remain below national figures: holiday care £162 per week compared to £179, after-school £63.82 per week compared to £70.

### Support with Costs

In addition to the 30 hours funded childcare available to working families with a child aged 9 months to 4 years, there are other sources of funding to help children access childcare and parents/carers access work. Parents/carers are encouraged to visit the Government’s Best Start in Life website for information on support with childcare costs. Most daycare settings accept Tax Free Childcare or Universal Credit as a method of payment towards childcare fees, reducing any additional childcare costs families face. For more information on this and other support with childcare costs visit Best Start in Life (link below).

[Best Start In Life](#)

## 10. Appendices

### Appendix A

Ward level sufficiency of 45-hour places			
Ward	Total U2 Places	Total 2YO Places	Total 3&4 Places
Ancoats and Beswick	28	43	81
Ardwick	56	77	134
Baguley	-1	7	8
Brooklands	-7	-48	-51
Burnage	-9	5	-22
Charlestown	30	19	48
Cheetham	-15	69	-43
Chorlton	-32	-24	45
Chorlton Park	-11	5	-35
Clayton and Openshaw	10	29	44
Crumpsall	-23	4	19
Deansgate	-9	0	-1
Didsbury East	-6	2	58
Didsbury West	35	22	56
Fallowfield	24	-8	18
Gorton and Abbey Hey	9	-2	-60
Harpurhey	25	10	110
Higher Blackley	124	93	106
Hulme	16	4	60
Levenshulme	16	8	52
Longsight	5	21	-105
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	9	35	69
Moss Side	52	67	22
Moston	-19	-34	17
Northenden	-10	-24	-9
Old Moat	-27	-31	-106
Piccadilly	3	18	25
Rusholme	4	9	-31
Sharston	-30	-49	-10
Whalley Range	59	74	88
Withington	-36	-32	39
Woodhouse Park	-14	10	-8

## Appendix B

### Ward breakdown of Wraparound Childcare delivery 24/25

Ward	Number of providers of full WAC (delivered additional places)	Number of full WAC places pre-24-25	Number of additional WAC places delivered 24-25	Total WAC places
Ancoats and Beswick	3 (0)	137	0	137
Ardwick	4 (1)	58	30	88
Baguley	4 (2)	45	57	102
Brooklands	2 (2)	7	43	50
Burnage	4 (2)	26	47	73
Charlestown	1 (1)	32	40	72
Cheetham	4 (3)	7	78	85
Chorlton	5 (5)	141	195	336
Chorlton Park	1 (1)	100	20	120
Clayton and Openshaw	4 (3)	60	59	119
Crumpsall	3 (2)	50	30	80
Deansgate	0 (0)	0	0	0
Didsbury East	4 (1)	286	20	306
Didsbury West	1 (0)	90	0	90
Fallowfield	2 (2)	30	50	80
Gorton and Abbey Hey	3 (1)	90	33	123
Harpurhey	6 (3)	97	70	167
Higher Blackley	5 (2)	57	90	147
Hulme	2 (2)	0	36	36
Levenshulme	8 (2)	78	91	169
Longsight	1 (0)	2	0	2
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	2 (1)	36	25	61
Moss Side	3 (1)	13	42	55
Moston	3 (2)	25	60	85
Northenden	4 (3)	3	152	155
Old Moat	1 (0)	60	0	60
Piccadilly	0 (0)	0	0	0
Rusholme	1 (1)	0	20	20
Sharston	4 (2)	88	20	108
Whalley Range	4 (3)	3	244	247
Withington	2 (1)	10	43	53
Woodhouse Park	3 (1)	66	30	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 (50)</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>3322</b>