
Landing Page - Starting primary school

Intro text

These pages offer some information on how being born premature can affect children when they start primary school. This includes suggestions about how parents, teachers and schools can support them to reach their full potential.

We also cover all the practical information parents need to know about applying for primary school in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

This includes how deferring or delaying a primary school places works in each nation.

Page 1

(Page title) Starting primary school with children born premature

Starting primary school is a big step for all young children and their parents, and there can be some more things to think about for children who were born premature. In this section we outline:

- The effects that being born premature might have on your child's educational development and social relationships, and how they may need support in school
- Things parents and carers might consider for their own situation
- The options for applying for a school place in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- How to support your child once they start primary school

When do most children start primary school?

In the UK, most children start school full time in the August or September after their fourth birthday. This means they'll turn five during their first school year¹. Legally though, they do not need to start school until they are of "compulsory school age", which is the start of the term after they turn five.

The way the school year 'cut-off' works is different across the UK:

- In England and Wales, children who turn four between 1 September and 31 August will start school the following September

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/schools-admissions/school-starting-age>

- In Scotland, children who turn four between 1 March and 28 February will start school the following August.
- In Northern Ireland, children who turn four between 2 July and 1 July (the next year) will start school the following September

Children born in the months ahead of the school year cut-off will be the youngest children in their school year. In England and Wales, these are called 'summer-born' children. Their "compulsory school age" isn't until the August or September after their fifth birthday². This means these children do not have to start school until a full year after the rest of their age group³. – link to table in next page

How might being born premature affect my child when they start primary school?

"My son was born at 32(+5) weeks and his development was typically "normal" at home. However since starting primary school we've noticed some behaviours listed in this information pack. If we had read this before starting primary school, I definitely would have mentioned his premature birth to his teachers."

- Becky, Mum to her son, born at 32 weeks

All children develop differently, but research has shown that children who were born premature are more likely to have Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)⁴. This is compared to children born at full-term.

This means that they may have more difficulties with learning, particularly with mathematics⁵, than children born at full term. They may also need some extra attention to help with social and emotional development.

All babies born premature are more likely to develop special educational needs, but this is most common with very premature babies - those born at less than 32 weeks.

What sort of things should I look out for?

Special educational needs connected to premature birth can include:

² Summer Born Children, Starting School: Advice for parents. DfE, September 2020

³ Wolke 40442 - Nuffield report_delayed school entry (Oct17)

⁴ David Odd impact of preterm birth on long term attainment 2016 and <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33483377/>

⁵ Johnson et al_DMCN 2015_Long term consequences of preterm birth

- Developmental delays - where a baby may take longer to sit up or walk. These delays may continue into early childhood and affect pre-school milestones, such as talking and potty training.
- Challenges with their thinking skills - where it takes longer to process and complete tasks.
- Difficulties paying attention to tasks – children born premature are three times more likely to have [Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder \(ADHD\)](#) than children who were born at term.
- Problems with hand-eye coordination - which can affect everything from handwriting to getting changed for sports lessons.

They may also have some other needs that affect their social development, such as:

- Differences with sensory processing - which can impact a child's ability to engage in day-to-day activities, including exploring and playing. More information about sensory processing can be found [here](#) and some useful videos on what this means for children's' development can be found [here](#).
- Finding it harder to make friends and communicate. Children who were born premature are slightly more likely to have autism than children born at term.
- Emotional issues such as shyness, anxiety or sadness^{6 7}.

These needs don't mean that your child will fall behind at school. Being aware of specific needs - for both parents and teachers – is hugely important to making sure that they get the correct support to reach their full potential.

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(Page title) Options for starting primary school

Intro text

⁶ www.pretermbirth.info

⁷ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng72/chapter/Recommendations>

This page talks about the options available for starting primary school if you feel your child would benefit from starting outside of the regular school year.

This includes deferring or delaying a place and flexible attendance, as well as what these mean in practical terms for you and your child.

“Joseph was most likely academically ready to start school with his birth cohort. However, with the time he spent in hospital and then lockdown, we felt that socially and emotionally, having an extra year in nursery and at home was the right decision to give him the platform to succeed. It is so important to find a school that understands the reasons for your decisions and supports you.”

- Tom, Dad to Joseph, born at 25 weeks

What is ‘deferring’ a place at primary school?

Deferring school entry means that your child joins the school year a bit later than other children of their age group, but no later than their “compulsory school age”⁸. For example, in **England** and **Wales**, instead of starting Reception in September, your child could join at any stage through the year, or go straight to Year 1 the following September.

In **Northern Ireland** this would mean starting later in Year 1, or going straight to Year 2. In Scotland, the term “defer” is used to describe a delay (see below).

Starting later in the year or going straight into Year 1/Year 2/P2 will mean that your child misses the early phonics (learning about letters and sounds) and maths teaching⁹ that takes place in the first year of school. This means that they may not receive the correct support at home during this time.

What is ‘delaying’ a place at primary school?

Delaying a place at primary school means starting Reception (England), Year 1 (Northern Ireland) or P1 (in Scotland, where this is called “deferring”) a year later. This will make your child older than the other children in their class.

⁸ School Admissions Code: Mandatory requirements and statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools adjudicators and admission appeals panels. Department for Education, September 2021

⁹ Guidance_for_parents_September_2020-summer-born-DfE

When most children in the Reception/Year 1/P1 age group are turning 5, your child will be turning 6. This is sometimes referred to as being “outside of their normal age group”¹⁰.

The [School Admissions Code of 2021](#) for England, says parents may seek a school place for their child outside of their child’s normal age group because of issues such as ill health. It also says that parents of a summer-born child may delay their child’s start at school¹¹.

Table 1: Breakdown of school years and ages across the UK¹²

Age and situation	England and Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland
4 to 5 years old with no delay/deferral	Start in Reception with children of the same age	Start in Year 1 with children of the same age	Start in P1 with children of the same age
5 to 6 years old following a delay (“outside their typical age group”)	Start in Reception and are older than the rest of the class	Start in Year 1 and are older than the rest of the class	Start in P1 and are older than the rest of the class (in Scotland this is called a “deferral”)
5 to 6 years old following a deferral for a year	Start in Year 1 with their same age group, and skip Reception entirely	Start in Year 2 with their same age group, and skip Year 1 entirely	Not available: children will start in P1 even with a delay/deferral. They don’t miss a year of schooling.

Can they go to school on a part-time basis?

Parents and carers can request flexibility when their child begins in their Reception/Year 1/P1 class.

This is arranged with the agreement of the school and could include attending school on a part-time basis, or a staggered approach starting with part-time hours and slowly working towards a full day.

¹⁰ Summer Born Children, Starting School: Advice for parents. DfE, September 2020

¹¹ School Admissions Code: Mandatory requirements and statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools adjudicators and admission appeals panels. Department for Education, September 2021

¹² <https://www.theschoolrun.com/overview-welsh-education-system>

(Section header) What does this mean for me and my child?

Some parents and carers feel their child is ready to start school at the typical time in line with their actual birth date. Other parents may feel it would be better for their child to start school a bit later, in line with their projected birth date. This is particularly common if their child will be starting school in an older year group than if they had been born at full term.

Parents and carers have often requested that their child starts school a bit later if they were born premature. This is so they have more time to develop and get ready for full-time teaching.

Overall, there is no firm evidence that delaying school entry is beneficial for children that were born premature¹³. School may actually be the best place for them to receive the specialist support they need from the earliest opportunity.

This is different though for all children and you know your child best. You should trust your instincts as a parent and talk to your local authority and the schools you would like your child to attend if you are unsure about anything.

Talking to the schools you would like your child to attend as early as possible is important for deciding which option or setting is best for them. Special Educational Needs and Disability Coordinators ([SENDCo](#), or SENCo) will be best placed to help you make a decision.

Parents are encouraged to look at a multiple schools because you will be asked to rank your choices. You may not get your first choice school so it is important to understand the different environments that your child might learn and develop in.

Premature “summer-born” children or “young for year” in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

“The important things for us was to give our daughter the best chance to enjoy and thrive at school. It was really important reading that research shows that for premature children who were summer-born, it could be beneficial to follow their projected due date when thinking of starting school.”

- Edvidge, Mum to her daughter born at 26 weeks

The situation for premature summer-born or “young for year” children is slightly different. Depending on their due date, a baby born premature in the summer months (April to August) may fall into a school year earlier than they would have if they had been born at full term.

¹³ Wolke et al Life course consequences of very preterm birth Annual Review of Developmental Psychology and Jaekel, J., Strauss, V. Y.-C., Johnson, S., Gilmore, C., & Wolke, D. (2015). Delayed school entry and academic performance: a natural experiment. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 57(7), 652-659. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12713

For example, in England and Wales, a baby due to be born on 31 October would have been among the oldest in their school year. If that baby is born very premature and has a 31 August birth date, they will be expected to start school a week or so after they turn four. This means they would start school a year earlier than they would have if they had not been born premature.

They could be experiencing the complications of their premature birth, as well as being the youngest in their school year. You may hear this called a “double disadvantage”^{14, 15}.

Studies have shown that starting school based on the expected due date (in this example, 31 October) – not the real date of birth – for premature summer-born babies may lead to improved educational outcomes.¹⁶ This means that premature summer-born babies may benefit from their school start being deferred or delayed.

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Title - How do I make this decision? What else should I consider?

There are a lot of things to think about because every child is different, and family circumstances will vary. You know your child best and you should trust your instincts as their parent. Here we offer some suggestions for how you can work with your child’s support system to help decide what is best for them.

“Starting school after your child is born premature is a daunting task. It is vital that you voice any concerns to your child’s class teacher so they can work in partnership with you as a family so your child has the very best start in school.”

- Rebecca, Mum to her two sons, born at 30 weeks and full-term

Speak to your child’s medical and care professionals

¹⁴ Wolke 40442 - Nuffield report_delayed school entry (Oct17)

¹⁵ Pettinger 2019 Starting school educational development as a function of age of entry and prematurity

¹⁶ David Odd impact of preterm birth on long term attainment 2016

There are lots of people involved in your child's care who can help you come to a decision that's right for them:

- Speak about your child's specific situation with the medical professionals who care for your child, such as their GP, therapist or consultant paediatrician.
- If your child is in nursery or other childcare setting, meet with their carers to see if they feel your child is ready for school.
- If your child has a social worker, ask for their input.
- If your child has an [Educational Health Care Plan \(EHCP\)](#), Health Care Plan or Coordinated Support Plan in place, talk with their [SENDCo](#) who will be able to give you more information.

Some children's extra needs may not be obvious until they start school. You may find you need to talk to other medical professionals such as occupational therapists, psychologists or speech and language therapists. They can help with things such as sensory processing and pencil skills.

<<PULL QUOTE "Nursery agrees she is school ready now. I have no doubt she would have struggled socially, academically and with self-care if she'd started in an earlier school year." Respondent to Bliss' parent survey>>

Tour primary schools and speak to headteachers

Before visiting primary schools and speaking with teachers, you can decide if you want to tell them that your child was born premature. Some parents choose not to share this because they feel teachers may have lower expectations of their child.

However, if teachers know that a child was born premature, it may help them identify the needs that are more common in preterm children, and provide better support. Having this information on record will also allow schools to better support your child with any transition to new settings.

Try to visit the primary schools that you are interested in sending your child to. If you are comfortable sharing information about your child's premature birth, talk with senior staff there. Ideally, try to speak with the headteacher or SENDCo, about how they would support your child.

Your local council may also have SEND Local Offer programme. This is a collection of information and local support for children with special educational needs and disabilities and their parents. Search for 'SEND Local Offer' and the name of your local council to see if this is available in your area.

If your child has a Community Occupational Therapist, they may also be able to visit the schools. They can assess the environment in relation to your child's needs and help you to make a decision.

Teachers are trained to work with children of different abilities, including those with special educational needs and disabilities. The school should be able to provide the support your child needs if they know about their situation.

Consider the best way to support your child

If you do choose to delay or defer your child's entry to school, it is important to think about how they will be supported in their learning and socialisation (learning to mix with other children) ahead of starting school.

They may continue in a nurturing nursery environment. Or you might be able to support them well with their development at home, giving them lots of opportunities to socialise with other children.

If these options are not available, it may be that school is the best place for them to access all the support that they need with their learning, emotional and social development.

Studies have shown that children born premature whose school entry was delayed did not perform better. This means it doesn't always make sense to delay their school place. In some cases it may even be a disadvantage to their development¹⁷.

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How do I choose to defer or delay when I start the primary school application?

The way the school year is organised is different across the UK, but in each case, applications are made to the local council. The UK government site can help you find the council you need for your application [here](#) for England and Wales.

England¹⁸

¹⁷ Wolke 40442 - Nuffield report_delayed school entry (Oct17)

¹⁸ <https://www.theschoolrun.com/school-starting-age-and-deferred-entry-explained-parents>

When can I apply?

In England, applications for primary school places usually open in September and close in January. Places are offered in April for the next school year starting in the September after your child turns 4.

Even if you want to defer or delay your child's primary school place, you should still apply as if your child will be starting within their age group.

Primary schools will offer open mornings or tours to parents and carers who are interested in sending their child there. Visit the schools and speak with the headteacher or SENDCo to understand how they can support your child. You can ask them about deferring or delaying a place based on your child's premature birth.

How does it work?

The process for requesting a school place outside of the normal age group will be on your local council or admission authority's website^{19, 20}. This will outline how to request your child's place is delayed or deferred.

Only list the schools that have indicated they will support your decision to delay or defer your child's school start. Without the support of the school, you are unlikely to have your request approved.

When applying for a place, the council may ask you to fill in an additional form outlining why you wish your child to have their place delayed. In some cases this application for delay needs to go to the school itself.

The council/authority will consider the parent' or carers' views, as well as social, academic, and medical information about the child. They will also consider what the headteacher of the school thinks.²¹

In the case of premature birth, admission authorities must also think about the age group that the child would have been in if they were born at full term²². Each decision should be considered individually and made in the best interests of the child. See our checklist for more information on the documents to include to support your request.

¹⁹ Summer Born Children, Starting School: Advice for parents. DfE, September 2020

²⁰ School Admissions Code: Mandatory requirements and statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools adjudicators and admission appeals panels. Department for Education, September 2021

²¹ School Admissions Code: Mandatory requirements and statutory guidance for admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, schools adjudicators and admission appeals panels. Department for Education, September 2021

²² Summer Born Children, Starting School: Advice for parents. DfE, September 2020

The Department for Education has published a guide called [Summer-born children starting school: advice for parents](#), which provides a step-by-step guide to making an application.

What happens next?

If your application to delay is accepted, you will need to go through the primary school application process again the following year. Please be aware that there is no guarantee that your child will receive a place at your chosen school.

If your request to delay is refused, you can make an in-year application for them to start school in Year 1. Or, you can accept the Reception space you've been offered and discuss options with the school itself - perhaps starting later in the year or part-time attendance.

There is no right to appeal the authority's decision, but you can make a complaint. Once the complaints procedure has been completed, you can refer it to the [Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman](#) or the [Education and Skills Funding Agency](#) if the school is an academy²³.

Wales

When can I apply?

In Wales, the school year starts in September. [The local authority](#) can help you understand what primary schools there are in your area and advise you on the best way to apply. The [My Local School](#) website also provides parents/carers with school data.

The admissions period usually opens during September and October and lasts for six weeks²⁴. Offers of primary school places are made in mid-April.

How does it work?

Applications for places in community schools and voluntary controlled schools go to the local authority, which makes the decision about offering places. Applications for places in voluntary aided and foundation schools go to the schools directly, and the governing body decides on admissions.

Because children do not have to be in school until they reach compulsory school age (the term after they turn 5), the admissions authorities in Wales must offer parents the chance **to defer entry** until later in the school year.

²³ Summer Born Children, Starting School: Advice for parents. DfE, September 2020

²⁴ <https://gov.wales/school-admissions-and-appeals-frequently-asked-questions-html>

What happens next?

The place is held for that child so they can join later in the Reception year²⁵. They will need to start before the end of Reception. Or, they will lose their place and will have to reapply for a start in Year 1 (they would not usually join the next Reception class)²⁶.

See our checklist for suggestions of the paperwork you could submit to support your request to delay or defer your child's start at school.

If the local authority or school does not grant a request to delay, they will write to you explaining why, along with details on how to make an appeal to an independent panel²⁷. However, there is no right of appeal if a primary school place is offered but not in the desired year group²⁸.

The Welsh Government publishes [a list of FAQs](#) about the primary school applications process.

Scotland²⁹

When can I apply?

In Scotland, the school year runs from mid-August to the end of June and the year groups are split based on birthdays that fall between the start of March and the end of February the following year³⁰. Children born in January and February are therefore the youngest in the school year, and the phrase “summer-born” is not used.

How does it work?

Applications for primary school places are made to the local councils who decide where a place is offered based on catchment areas – a place is generally offered at the school closest to where you live. If your child has additional support needs and you wish them to go to a specific school, the council has a duty to grant your request³¹.

²⁵ School-admissions-code-wales

²⁶ <https://gov.wales/school-admissions-and-appeals-frequently-asked-questions-html>

²⁷ <https://gov.wales/school-admission-appeals-code>

²⁸ School-admissions-code-wales

²⁹ <https://www.parentclub.scot/articles/can-my-child-defer-starting-school#:~:text=All%20parents%20and%20carers%20have,beginning%20of%20the%20school%20year>.

³⁰ Deferred-entry-primary-school-statistics-2018 Scotland <https://www.gov.scot/publications/deferred-entry-primary-school-statistics/pages/1/>

³¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/choosing-school-guide-parents-nov-16/pages/2/>

Information about how to apply for school places is usually sent to parents in a letter or advertised locally between December and February. Contact [your local council](#) to see what options are available.

The Scottish Government has published [a guide to help you select a school](#). It recommends visiting your local schools and meeting with headteachers.

The system in Scotland allows a child to start school later, even if they were not born premature:

- The Education Act (1980) in Scotland gives parents and carers **the legal right to defer** their child's start at primary school if the child is aged 4 at the time they are due to start school. This is offered to everyone, not just children who were born premature.
- "Defer" in this case actually means delaying the start of school – the children that defer will not miss any school years and will start the following August in P1 (the first year of primary school).
- If your child's birthday is in January or February and you do defer, you will automatically get an extra year of early learning and childcare funding³².
- For children born between the start of the school term in August and January, parents/carers can still choose to defer a place, but they will not automatically receive this funding. It is possible to [apply for funding](#) from the local council.
- There is no option to start school partway through the year or for part-time learning.

What happens next?

Since the option to delay starting school is automatically given to the younger children in the school year, there should be no need to appeal. However, if you are not happy with the school place that your child is given, [you can appeal to an independent committee](#) set up by the authority. If that committee agrees with the council, you can refer the case to the local sheriff³³.

Northern Ireland

When can I apply?

The school year in Northern Ireland starts in September. Children aged 4 years old on or before 1 July start their primary education from the following September.³⁴ This means that the oldest children in the year are those with birthdays from 2 July onwards. The youngest have their birthday in April/May/June and on 1 July. They are known as "young for year"³⁵.

How does it work?

³² <https://www.mygov.scot/register-your-child-for-a-school>

³³ <https://education.gov.scot/parentzone/my-school/choosing-a-school/local-state-school/>

³⁴ <https://www.eani.org.uk/parents/admissions/primary-admissions-guide>

³⁵ <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/news/school-age-bill-passes-final-stage#:~:text=No%20longer%20will%20any%20child,starting%20age%20in%20many%20decades.>

Applications for places are made through [the online Education Authority system](#). The Education Authority's [step-by-step guide](#) can help parents through the application process.

Under current laws, children must start school at the age of 4, meaning that there is no way of delaying or deferring unless there is a [Statement of Special Educational Needs](#).

However, with the support of [TinyLife premature baby charity](#), the Department of Education has been petitioned to change this to allow premature summer-born children (in this case those born between 1 April and 1 July)³⁶ to start school in the year that they were due to be born^{37, 38}.

What happens next?

The School Age Bill passed its Final Stage in the Assembly in February 2022 and the Department for Education will be working with the Education Authority to give the option of deferral to parents and carers from September 2022.

This means premature children born “young for year” will have the option to start primary education in the September following their fifth birthday, instead of a year earlier³⁹.

See our checklist for suggestions of the paperwork you could submit to support your request to delay or defer your child's start at school.

<<PULL QUOTE Education Minister, Michelle McIlveen stated “No longer will any child in Northern Ireland be required to start school a year earlier due to their premature birth.”>>

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Hero image - [SharePoint - Media Site - School group and teacher \(1092187826\).jpg - All Documents](#)

How can I support my premature child with transition to primary school?

³⁸ <https://www.tinylife.org.uk/consultation-on-flexible-school-starting-is-out/>

³⁹ <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/news/school-age-bill-passes-final-stage#:~:text=No%20longer%20will%20any%20child,starting%20age%20in%20many%20decades.>

Whether you delay, defer, or send your child to primary school based on their birth date, it is always helpful to understand how you can support their transition.

Attend “meet the teacher” or “settling in” sessions at the school

Many schools offer “stay and play” style sessions ahead of the start of the school year to allow new children to meet their teachers and spend time in a classroom environment. These will help your child become familiar with the new school setting, socialise with other children, and help prepare them for full-time education.

If your school does not offer these sessions and you believe it would benefit your child, ask them for photographs of the classrooms and an idea of the activities in a typical day, so that you can share that information with your child.

At home, you can help your child with self-care skills, such as putting on their shoes and coat by themselves and opening snack packets without assistance.

Attend all follow-up appointments with your child’s specialists

Even if you think your child does not have any additional needs, be sure to attend all follow-up appointments with their health visitors and specialists. They may be able to identify additional needs and talk through the school start with you.

A face-to-face developmental assessment should be provided⁴⁰ at 2 years of age for all children born premature⁴¹. Children born before 28 weeks of gestation may be offered a developmental assessment at the age of 4, which can highlight issues that had not been obvious at their 2-year assessment⁴².

Raise awareness of prematurity by sharing information with the school

Teachers are trained to support children with special needs and disabilities. However, studies have shown that only a small number of teachers feel they have received enough training to support children who were born premature.

⁴⁰ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng72/chapter/Recommendations#information-and-support-for-parents-and-carers-of-all-preterm-babies>

⁴¹ developmental-followup-of-children-and-young-people-born-preterm-pdf-1837630868677

⁴² <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs169/chapter/Quality-statement-4-Developmental-assessment-at-4-years>

On average, each primary school class across the UK may have two children who were born premature⁴³. It is really important that teachers understand the child's potential challenges and know the best ways to support them.

<<PULL QUOTE "Preterm children are unlikely to be disruptive in the classroom and their problems may be missed in school"

The long-term consequences of preterm birth: what do teachers know?⁴⁴>>

Through the school's admissions process, you should outline any issues or concerns around your child's health or development. Explain that their birth was premature and include further details about neonatal stays, care that they've received, and challenges that you're aware of.

The 'PremAware School' Scheme

Our friends at The Smallest Things, a charity set up to support premature babies, have created the [Prem Aware Scheme](#). This campaign helps to support and train teachers in how prematurity can affect development, recognise any additional learning needs, and help children to achieve their potential⁴⁵. Ask the schools you would like your child to join if they are aware of the PremAware scheme and encourage them to sign-up if they are not.

PRISM Training - Preterm Birth Information for Education Professionals

Bliss and The Smallest Things also invite schools to complete the [Preterm Birth Information for Educational Professionals](#), a free and accessible online training platform.

This was developed by the PRISM Study, a group of doctors, professors and psychologists from various UK universities. It was created in partnership with parents, to improve the knowledge and confidence of teachers and other educational professionals for supporting premature children in the classroom.

The training outlines possible considerations for children born premature. This may include lower academic attainment, special educational or behavioural needs, as well as social and emotional problems. It also provides supporting strategies that teachers can use to work with the child, help and encourage them, and plan and evaluate their learning⁴⁶.

While this training programme is aimed at teachers, it is also a useful resource for parents if you want to know more about how premature birth can affect educational development.

⁴³ <https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/helm/dev/prism/rlo2/screen02.html>

⁴⁴ Johnson et al_DMCN 2015_Long term consequences of preterm birth

⁴⁵ <https://www.thesmallestthings.org/prem-aware-award>

⁴⁶ <https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/helm/dev/prism/rlo5/3.html>

