

### Children taught 'out of year' vs deferring entry to school

Defer- child starts reception later in the year in which they turn 5 years of age. So, for example, they are 5 years old in November, and the child starts Reception in the following January. Children must start school in the summer term at the latest. So, a child whose birthday is 6<sup>th</sup> June must start in Reception in the summer term (April) at the latest.

Out-of-year – child taught out of year for example they continue in nursery until the end of the academic year and then move into Reception. *You need to officially request this* with Solihull LA admissions.

In Solihull it is usual for children to be taught in the year group according to their chronological age. This is entirely appropriate for the vast majority of children whose needs can be supported by experienced school staff and the opportunities offered by the early years foundation stage curriculum.

Key information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/summer-born-children-school-admission/summer-born-children-starting-school-advice-for-parents>

Children born from 1 April to 31 August – known as summer born children – do not need to start school until the September after their fifth birthday, a year after they could have started school. This is when summer born children reach [compulsory school age](#).

Your child will be eligible for early education-funded childcare until they reach compulsory school age. A child can continue to access early education even if you delay their Reception admission through an out-of-year request.

### Starting school in Reception

A child reaches compulsory school age on the 31 December, 31 March or 31 August following their fifth birthday. If your child's fifth birthday is on one of those dates, then they reach compulsory school age on that date.

If your summer born child does start school aged 4 you can, if you wish, agree with the school a pattern of part time attendance or a deferred start until later in that school year (*but not later than the beginning of the summer term*) for your child.

If you decide your summer born child will start school aged 5, and you want your child to start school in reception (not year 1), *you need to make a request to the school's admission authority to delay their reception year* and to be taught out-of-year. This is called requesting admission out of the normal age group – because children born from 1 September in one year to 31 August the following year are normally educated together in one year group.

Reception is the final year of the early years foundation stage (EYFS) and providers must submit EYFS Profile data for every eligible child at the end of Reception. If a child remains in nursery the provider will need to be aware of their responsibility to provide a curriculum suitable for an older child. This will include ensuring they are supported to read, write, and access mathematics opportunities at a level that matches their development need. This may be at Early Learning Goal (ELG) level such as the reading ELG below:

ELG: Word Reading

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.
- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words

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If you do not make a request for admission out of the normal age group your child will start school in year 1 (Y1). You should consider the potential impact of missing the reception year.

*You should apply to your local authority for a school place as normal – as if your child were going to start school at age 4 – even if you think you want to delay their start until age 5. If you do not want your child to miss their reception year, you should submit a request for admission out of the normal age group to the school's admission authority at the same time.*

### Early Years Education Funding -EEF

Children are eligible for funding until they are compulsory school age. They will not be eligible for early education funding in the summer term if they have deferred their reception place as the expectation is that they will be in school. If a child has applied to be taught out of year and isn't 5 until the summer term and remaining in nursery for the whole of that academic year, then they can claim early education funding for the summer term.

<b>Birthday falls between the following dates:</b>	<b>Date the child is statutory school age:</b>
Turns 5 years old between 1 September and 31 December	At the beginning of the term after 1 January
Turns 5 years old between 1 January and 31 March	At the beginning of the term after 1 April
Turns 5 years old between 1 April and 31 August	At the beginning of the term after 1 September but expected to start Reception in the summer term at the latest.

Term dates can be found here - <https://www.solihull.gov.uk/schools-and-learning/term-dates>

### Children with special educational needs or a disability

Having special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) does not necessarily mean a child should delay starting school. It may be better for them to start school before compulsory school age so they can access the support available there.

Pre-school settings can access additional funding to support children with emerging SEND in setting. As well as core early education funding, this can include early years inclusion fund if eligible, disability access fund (DAF) for children with disability living allowance (DLA) and they may be eligible for early years pupil premium (EYPP).

If your child is going through an education, health and care needs assessment and you intend to request admission to reception aged 5, you need to discuss this with the local authority EHCP team.

### A quick reference guide

Summer born children – taught out-of-year.	children born between 1 April and 31 August may request that their child be taught out of the normal age group	Submit a request for admission out of the normal age group at the same time and by the closing date, by emailing <a href="mailto:admissions@solihull.gov.uk">admissions@solihull.gov.uk</a> for local authority school or direct to an academy or voluntary aided school. If successful this will mean the child will be on role in school in reception rather than in Y1 with their normal age group and their peers.	<a href="https://www.solihull.gov.uk/schools-and-learning/starting-primary-or-secondary-school">Starting primary or secondary school   solihull.gov.uk</a>
Deferring a child's entry to reception.	Child may attend reception on a part-time basis or start full time later	Funding for EEF finishes in the term after a child's 5 <sup>th</sup> birthday or in the summer term – whichever is earlier.	<a href="https://www.solihull.gov.uk/schools-and-learning/solihull-school-admissions">Solihull school admissions.</a>

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	in the year, but no later than the summer term.	These arrangements need to be agreed with the school. The child is on-role in the school in reception.	
EEF – Early Education Funding	EEF – ends as children start in reception [September of their 5 <sup>th</sup> year for most, term after their 5 <sup>th</sup> birthday or summer term at the latest if deferring their entry to reception] Settings will not be early education funded after this point unless a summer born child has applied to be taught out of year from the following September and remains in nursery for the whole of that academic year including the summer term when they turn 5. Early Years Pupil Premium is for 15 hours.		<a href="http://solgrid.org.uk">Early Education Funding (solgrid.org.uk)</a>
<p><b>Changing schools- new school or moving to junior/ secondary school</b></p> <p>If you want your child to remain out of their normal age group when they transfer to a new school, for example if you move house or when they transfer to secondary school, you will need to submit another request for admission out of the normal age group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Leaving school</b></p> <p>Children reach school leaving age on the last Friday of June in the school year they turn 16.</p> <p>If taught out-of-year your child will reach school leaving age at the end of year 10, rather than year 11. The school will not ask them to leave, but they will no longer be required by law to attend school and the school may not be able to enforce their attendance. Children usually take their GCSEs in year 11.</p>			