

Northleigh House School Outbreak Management Plan 2022-23

1. In the event of a student or staff member developing symptoms

Students or staff who feel unwell with any of the symptoms of Covid-19, however mild, should stay at home and self isolate. Anyone who develops symptoms should take a PCR test asap. This is REGARDLESS of vaccination status.

Symptoms are Loss of taste and smell; High temperature; New continuous cough; Diarrhoea; Blocked/runny nose; Aching muscles; Long-lasting headache; Vomiting; Sore throat; Tired and unwell

If a student or staff member develops symptoms, however mild, during the school day they should go home. Parents should be contacted to collect their child.

Any child waiting to be collected should wait alone in a room (if safe to do so) and a window should be opened to provide increased ventilation. Should a staff member be required to wait with the student, appropriate PPE should be used – **Type IIR mask** for face-to-face contact, **disposable gloves and disposable plastic apron** if physical contact is necessary and **eye protection (face visor)** if there is a risk of vomiting.

Self Isolation should last for 10 days from the onset of symptoms.

[When to self-isolate and what to do - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

School has the right to refuse onsite education to pupils with symptoms, however mild, and online learning through Teams should commence for 10 days or until their PCR result returns negative.

See Appendix 1

2. In the event of a positive case in school

Positive LFT Result

Staff and students with a positive LFT should self-isolate and get a PCR test. They should self-isolate while awaiting the PCR result. If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LFT and the staff member or student can return to school, as long as they don't have COVID-19 symptoms. If their PCR result is positive, they should isolate and follow NHS Test and Trace instructions.

See Appendix 2

3. Contact Tracing

Parents and staff will be asked to contact school if their child tests positive OR is identified as a close contact. This enables school to monitor a possible outbreak and to support the individual to attend their PCR test appointment.

Students and Parents will have access to a “Close Contact Tracing Help sheet” which will be emailed to parents and made available on students’ Teams Files. This is a list of questions to prompt students to recall anyone who may be a close contact.

School does not need to get involved in contact tracing of close contacts of a positive case. If we receive a phone call from a parent or staff member, the “Positive Test Report Procedure” form should be completed so that school can look out for the start of an outbreak and/or inform unvaccinated staff or Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) staff/students if necessary.

“Settings should consider whether individuals in their setting (taking account of factors such as known vulnerability) need to be informed of a positive case. When informing individuals of a positive case, the setting should not disclose any information that could result in an individual being identified. Settings may make their own decisions on how they wish to communicate the information. RP148 Contact Tracing for Step 4 Onwards PDF”

If school is contacted by NHS Test and Trace to support contact tracing, we will provide appropriate information. This is not covered by GDPR as there is separate legislation covering this.

Timetables will be kept up-to-date to facilitate identification of close contacts in the event that school is contacted by NHS Test and Trace.

From 16th August 2021 staff who are fully vaccinated and students under the age of 18 will **not** need to self-isolate if identified as a close contact unless the result of their PCR test is positive.

See Appendix 3

4. In the event of an Outbreak

If there are several cases of Covid-19 confirmed at Northleigh we will call the dedicated advice service (DfE helpline). The dedicated advice service will escalate the issue to the local health protection team where necessary and advise if any additional action is required, such as implementing elements of the outbreak management plan.

DfE helpline 0800 046 8687 - select option 1 for advice on the action to take in response to a positive case

Online Learning Provision

If an outbreak is identified by the LA, Directors of Public Health (DsPH) or PHE OR there are several confirmed cases of Covid-19 at Northleigh that are classed as an outbreak, we will move to online teaching via the Teams platform.

New students must be allowed time and opportunity to become familiar with Teams during 'normal' school operation e.g. accessing work during lessons and homework from home if applicable. New staff should be given the opportunity to become familiar with Teams. Training and advice should be offered by members of their department in the first instance or from an IT lunchtime drop-in session.

Pastoral support and Office staff should have login details ready to email out to parents should online working become necessary.

Reduction of numbers on site

If a reduction in school attendance is advised, the School Director will make a decision regarding prioritising onsite learning for GCSE/exam students or any students felt to be unable to access online learning.

Reintroduction of measures around school

One the advice of PHE ...

The one-way system will be reinstated by using tape on the floors. The system will be explained to new staff and students. Current students will be reminded.

Face Coverings should be worn in communal areas and/or classrooms by students, staff and visitors unless they are exempt

Cleaning of frequently touched surfaces should be increased and a deep clean may be necessary. Spray and Cloths should be provided in classrooms for more frequent cleaning of tables. Cloths should be washed/disposed of frequently and regularly. Hand Sanitiser should be made available in rooms so that students can sanitise their hands as they enter and leave. This reduces risk from poor/no handwashing.

Social Distancing measures could be reintroduced by reapplying tape to seats in the lounge. Assemblies will not occur during this time and Home rooms will be re-introduced in the Lounge, English room, Dining Room and the Barn. Home room groupings should be made in advance.

Bubbles will not be introduced due to the complexity of our timetable. Northleigh has always been one bubble. Most staff are fully vaccinated and all students are under 18.

Temperature taking on arrival at school could be reintroduced.

See Appendix 4

5. General Control Measures

To try to avoid an outbreak, measures will be in place daily.

Students using Taxi Transport to school will be advised to continue to wear masks during the journey. This will be dependent on Taxi transport procedures.

Good Hygiene

Hand washing and use of sanitiser should be promoted and encouraged in all staff and students. Students should be reminded to regularly wash their hands for at least 20 seconds.

Individual washable hand towels used in the toilets and placed in a used towel box for washing at the end of the day at 60°C. Paper towels will be provided in the toilets for hand drying if there are no washable towels. <https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/infections/can-clothes-and-towels-spread-germs/>

Students and Staff will be encouraged to follow the “Catch it, Kill it, Bin it” approach with regards to nose blowing and sneezing.

Staff involved in operating the ATS and sitting with symptomatic students awaiting collection will wear appropriate PPE which will be disposed of correctly.

The building will be cleaned regularly by a cleaner and frequently touched surfaces (door handles etc) will be cleaned more frequently.

PPE and temperature taking

Staff involved in operating the ATS and sitting with symptomatic students awaiting collection will wear appropriate PPE which will be disposed of correctly.

The temperature of staff and students will no longer be taken on arrival at school.

Ventilation

Staff should make sure that their classroom is well ventilated by opening windows and/or doors.

Poorly ventilated areas should be identified and measures put in place to increase ventilation. Carbon dioxide monitors used if supplied by Gov.

There should be a balance between good ventilation and comfortable working temperatures. Windows/doors could be opened in between lessons?

Timetable and room layout

Groups will be allocated rooms to match the size of the group. Where possible larger groups will be timetabled into larger rooms.

Rooms will continue to be arranged to allow for maximum distance between people (within reason and working restrictions e.g. in practical lessons)

Clear guidance will be sent to parents and staff indicating steps to take if Covid-19 symptoms develop or in case of a positive test result.

Asymptomatic Test Site and Lateral Flow tests

School has asked all staff and students to carry out a Lateral Flow Test at home the evening before returning to school in September. School will provide students with 2x Lateral Flow tests during the first week of term and thereafter LFT devices to use at home on a Sunday and Wednesday evening. They will be asked to report the results to school as well as NHS Test and Trace. This will continue until the end of September 2021 or until school is notified otherwise.

Staff will be provided with LFT devices to use at home on a Sunday and Wednesday evening. They will be asked to report the results to school as well as NHS Test and Trace. This will continue until the end of September 2021 or until school is notified otherwise.

See Appendix 5

6. Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) students and staff

CEV Students

School should expect CEV students to attend school unless they are advised no to by a clinical specialist (paediatric or otherwise)

CEV Staff

Amelia to see if there is a copy of a staff survey to identify CEV staff. Fran to send email to staff re vaccination and CEV.

School leaders are best placed to determine the workforce required to meet the needs of their pupils.

Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) people are advised, as a minimum, to follow the same guidance as everyone else. It is important that everyone adheres to this guidance, but CEV people may wish to think particularly carefully about the

additional precautions they can continue to take. Further information can be found in the [guidance on protecting people who are CEV from COVID-19](#).

*Social distancing measures have now ended in the workplace and it is no longer necessary for the government to instruct people to work from home. **Employers should be able to explain the measures they have in place to keep CEV staff safe at work.** The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has published guidance on [protecting vulnerable workers](#), including advice for employers and employees on [how to talk about reducing risks in the workplace](#).*

We welcome your support in encouraging vaccine take up and enabling staff who are eligible for a vaccination to attend booked vaccine appointments where possible even during term time.

See Appendix 6

7. Attendance and Remote Provision

Pupils required to self-isolate should be marked with code X

Pupils who are ill with Covid-19 should be marked code I

Any student who cannot re-enter the country from abroad could be marked code Y as an exceptional circumstance

Northleigh will continue to offer blended learning and well-being support through lessons on Teams where appropriate. This will follow the student's timetable as closely as possible allowing for members of teaching staff being absent through illness.

See Appendix 7

8. Educational Visits

Staff will ensure that visits have appropriate financial insurance in case of cancellation due to Covid-19.

Staff should ensure that all Public Health advice is included in their risk assessments e.g. hygiene and ventilation

[General guidance](#) about educational visits is available and is supported by specialist advice from the [Outdoor Education Advisory Panel \(OEAP\)](#).

See Appendix 8

9. In case of an Inspection

School Inspections can resume from September 2021. Arrangements will be made in consultation with inspectors that set out measures to safely allow external inspectors to access the school site.

See Appendix 9

Appendix 1 – Developing Symptoms

- a. Loss of taste and smell
- b. High temperature
- c. New continuous cough
- d. Diarrhoea
- e. Blocked/runny nose
- f. Aching muscles
- g. Long-lasting headache
- h. Vomiting
- i. Sore throat
- j. Tired and unwell

Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19

When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test

1. Pupils, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on [when to self-isolate and what to do](#). **They should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine).**
2. **If anyone in your school develops [COVID-19 symptoms](#), however mild, you should send them home and they should follow public health advice.**
3. If a pupil in a boarding school shows symptoms, they should usually self-isolate in their residential setting so that their usual support can continue, others may then benefit from self-isolating in their family home.
4. For everyone with symptoms, they should avoid using public transport and, **wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household.**
5. If a pupil is awaiting collection, they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate PPE should also be used if close contact is necessary. Further information on this can be found in the [use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#) guidance. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.
6. The household (including any siblings) should follow the PHE [stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#).

Right to refuse onsite education

In most cases, parents and carers will agree that a pupil with symptoms should not attend the school, given the potential risk to others.

*If a parent or carer insists on a pupil attending your school, **you can take the decision to refuse the pupil if, in your reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other***

pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19. Your decision would need to be carefully considered in light of all the circumstances and current public health advice

Appropriate PPE for dealing with symptomatic students awaiting collection

[The use of personal protective equipment \(PPE\) in education, childcare and children's social care settings, including for aerosol generating procedures \(AGPs\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-for-aerosol-generating-procedures-agps)

What PPE to wear when caring for a symptomatic individual

Depending on how close you need be to an individual with COVID-19 symptoms you may need the following PPE:

- *fluid-resistant surgical face masks (also known as Type IIR)*
- *disposable gloves*
- *disposable plastic aprons*
- *eye protection (for example, a face visor or goggles)*

How much PPE you need to wear when caring for someone with symptoms of COVID-19 depends on how much contact you have.

1. *A face mask should be worn if you are in face-to-face contact.*
2. *If physical contact is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn.*
3. *Wear eye protection if a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of fluids entering the eye, for example, from coughing, spitting or vomiting.*

If a child tests positive for COVID-19 and needs to remain in a residential setting, the same type and level of PPE as above should be used.

When PPE is used, it is essential that it is used properly. This includes scrupulous hand hygiene and following guidance on [how to put PPE on and take it off safely](#) in order to reduce self-contamination.

Face masks should:

- *cover both the nose and mouth*
- *not be allowed to dangle around the neck*
- *not be touched once put on, except when carefully removed before disposal*
- *be changed when they become moist or damaged*
- *be worn once and then discarded - hands should be cleaned after disposal*

Appendix 2 – Positive Case in School

Confirmatory PCR tests

Staff and pupils with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate in line with the [stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#). They will also need to [get a free PCR test to check if they have COVID-19](#).

Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate.

If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LFD test and the pupil can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms.

Additional information on [PCR test kits for schools and further education providers](#) is available

Appendix 3 – Contact Tracing

Settings only needed to do contact tracing up to and including 18 July. Close contacts will now be identified via NHS Test and Trace and education settings will no longer be expected to undertake contact tracing.

As with positive cases in any other setting, NHS Test and Trace will work with the positive case to identify close contacts. Contacts from a school setting will only be traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact. This is likely to be a small number of individuals who would be most at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to the nature of the close contact. *You may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases.*

From 16 August 2021, children under the age of 18 years old will no longer be required to self-isolate if they are contacted by NHS Test and Trace as a close contact of a positive COVID-19 case.

Instead, children will be contacted by NHS Test and Trace, informed they have been in close contact with a positive case and advised to take a PCR test. We would encourage all individuals to take a PCR test if advised to do so.

18-year-olds will be treated in the same way as children until 4 months after their 18th birthday, to allow them the opportunity to get fully vaccinated. At which point, they will be subject to the same rules as adults and so if they choose not to get vaccinated, they will need to self-isolate if identified as a close contact.

Settings will continue to have a role in working with health protection teams in the case of a local outbreak. If there is an outbreak in a setting or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise a setting to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.

secondary schools and colleges document sharing platform

[Contact Tracing from Step 4 Onwards - Google Drive](#)

[Test and Trace: overarching privacy notice - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Positive test report procedure

Name of person reporting positive test	Date Report Received
Date of positive test	PCR? Y/N LFT? Y/N Get PCR asap and report result to school
Date of first symptoms	Tick all that apply k. Loss of taste and smell l. High temperature m. New continuous cough n. Diarrhoea o. Blocked/runny nose p. Aching muscles q. Long-lasting headache r. Vomiting s. Sore throat t. Tired and unwell
Check timetable for staff affected as close contacts and notify them. DO NOT need to isolate if double jabbed but advised to take PCR test. If PCR test result is positive legally required to isolate for 10 days. If not double jabbed then need to isolate for 10 days as per the original guidelines. A PCR could be taken as soon as possible but self isolation will still be mandatory even if PCR result is negative	
Name of Staff Affected	Double Vaccinated? Y/N
Name of Person Receiving Report	

Contact Tracing Help Sheet

Please notify school of a positive Covid-19 test. We will need to notify any staff who may need to isolate.

As of July 19th 2021 it is the responsibility of NHS test and trace to notify close contacts of someone who tests positive for Covid-19. This help sheet will hopefully make it easier for you to remember who your close contacts may have been.

1. Check my timetable to see which teachers and classmates I have been in contact with over the past 2 days (48 hrs).
2. Who was in my taxi?
3. Where was I at the start of school? Who else was there?
4. Where was I at break time? Who else was there?
5. Where was I at lunchtime? Who else was there?
6. Did I go to assembly in the last 2 days? Do you remember who you sat next to? Who was in front of you? Behind you?
7. Can I think of anyone else I have been in contact with over the past 2 days? After school clubs? Friends? Cinema? Birthday Party?

CEV and Unvaccinated Staff

Viv, Jenny, Sue G, Janet, Fin? Lydie? Megan (because of home circumstances), Lara,
Scarlett, Lucy S, Kieran?

Appendix 4 – Stepping Measures up in the event of an outbreak

Stepping Measures up and down

You should have outbreak management plans outlining how you would operate if there were an outbreak in your school or local area. Given the detrimental impact that restrictions on education can have on children and young people, any measures in schools should only ever be considered as a last resort, kept to the minimum number of schools or groups possible, and for the shortest amount of time possible.

Central government may offer local areas of particular concern an enhanced response package to help limit increases in transmission.

If you have several confirmed cases within 14 days, you may have an outbreak.

You should call the dedicated advice service who will escalate the issue to your local health protection team where necessary and advise if any additional action is required, such as implementing elements of your outbreak management plan. You can reach them by calling the DfE helpline on 0800 046 8687 and selecting option 1 for advice on the action to take in response to a positive case.

The [contingency framework](#) describes the principles of managing local outbreaks of COVID-19 in education and childcare settings. Local authorities, directors of public health (DsPH) and PHE health protection teams (HPTs) can recommend measures described in the contingency framework in individual education and childcare settings – or a small cluster of settings – as part of their outbreak management responsibilities.

Face Coverings

Face coverings are no longer advised for pupils, staff and visitors either in classrooms or in communal areas.

*The government has removed the requirement to wear face coverings in law but expects and recommends that they are worn in enclosed and crowded spaces where you may come into contact with people you don't normally meet. This includes public transport and **dedicated transport to school or college**.*

If you have an outbreak in your school, a director of public health might advise you that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by pupils staff and visitors, unless exempt). You should make sure your outbreak management plans cover this possibility.

Appendix 5 – General Measures

Face Coverings

The government has removed the requirement to wear face coverings in law but expects and recommends that they are worn in enclosed and crowded spaces where you may come into contact with people you don't normally meet. This includes public transport and **dedicated transport to school or college**.

Control Measures

You should:

1. *Ensure good hygiene for everyone.*
2. *Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes.*
3. *Keep occupied spaces well ventilated.*
4. *Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.*

Ensure good hygiene for everyone

Hand hygiene

Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. **You should continue to ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly. This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.**

Respiratory hygiene

1. The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important.
2. The [e-Bug COVID-19 website](#) contains free resources for you, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene.

Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Most staff in schools will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work. The guidance on the [use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#) provides more information on the use of PPE for COVID-19.

Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes, using standard products such as detergents

1. **You should put in place and maintain an appropriate cleaning schedule.** This should include **regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example, twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces.**
2. PHE has published guidance on the [cleaning of non-healthcare settings](#).

<https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/infections/can-clothes-and-towels-spread-germs/>

Can clothes and towels spread germs?

Yes, clothes and towels can spread germs.

There are 3 main ways that germs are spread by clothes and towels:

- when **towels or bedlinen are used by more than 1 person** germs can spread between them
- when someone **handles dirty laundry** they can spread germs onto their hands
- when clothes are washed, germs can spread between items in the process of being washed

Most germs can survive on fabrics for some time.

How to stop clothes spreading germs

Normal washing of clothes will reduce the risk of germs being transmitted. **In certain situations clothes should be washed at higher than normal temperatures and with a bleach-based product to minimise the transmission risk as much as possible.**

Washing high-risk items

If the items you are washing are likely to cause illness (high risk), they should be washed at 60C with a bleach-based product. Items are likely to cause illness if you have someone in your home who has an infectious illness. The following items are also high risk:

- clothes soiled with vomit or poo (including reusable nappies)
- sports clothes
- cloths used in food preparation
- healthcare workers' uniforms
- **shared towels**
- clothing worn over a wound or infected skin
- farmers' clothing, especially during lambing season (see [Why should pregnant women avoid sheep during the lambing season?](#))

Keep occupied spaces well ventilated

1. When your school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is **well ventilated** and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.
2. **You should identify any poorly ventilated spaces as part of your risk assessment and take steps to improve fresh air flow in these areas**, giving particular consideration when holding events where visitors such as parents are on site, for example, school plays.
3. Mechanical ventilation is a system that uses a fan to draw fresh air or extract air from a room. These should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate wherever possible and checked to confirm that normal operation meets current guidance and that only fresh outside air is circulated.
4. If possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if this is not possible, then systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply.
5. Where mechanical ventilation systems exist, you should ensure that they are maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.
6. **Opening external windows can improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air. If**

necessary, external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so).

7. You should balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature.
8. The [Health and Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) and [CIBSE COVID-19 advice](#) provides more information.
9. DfE is working with Public Health England, NHS Test and Trace, and the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) on a pilot project to measure CO2 levels in classrooms and exploring options to help improve ventilation in settings where needed.

Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19

When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test

Pupils, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on [when to self-isolate and what to do](#). They should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine).

If anyone in your school develops [COVID-19 symptoms](#), however mild, you should send them home and they should follow public health advice.

If a pupil in a boarding school shows symptoms, they should usually self-isolate in their residential setting so that their usual support can continue, others may then benefit from self-isolating in their family home.

For everyone with symptoms, they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household.

If a pupil is awaiting collection, they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate PPE should also be used if close contact is necessary. Further information on this can be found in the [use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#) guidance. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.

The household (including any siblings) should follow the PHE [stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#).

Asymptomatic testing

Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within schools. That is why, whilst some measures are relaxed, others will remain, and if necessary, in response to the latest epidemiological data, we all need to be prepared to step measures up or down in future depending on local circumstances.

Over the summer, staff and secondary pupils should continue to test regularly if they are attending settings that remain open, such as summer schools and out of school activities based in school settings. Schools will only provide tests for twice weekly asymptomatic testing for pupils and staff over the summer period if they are attending school settings. However, testing will still be widely available over the summer and kits can be collected either from your local pharmacy or ordered online.

As pupils will potentially mix with lots of other people during the summer holidays, all secondary school pupils should receive 2 on-site lateral flow device tests, 3 to 5 days apart, on their return in the autumn term.

Settings may commence testing from 3 working days before the start of term and can stagger return of pupils across the first week to manage this. Pupils should then continue to test twice weekly at home until the end of September, when this will be reviewed.

Staff should undertake twice weekly home tests whenever they are on site until the end of September, when this will also be reviewed.

Secondary schools should also retain a small asymptomatic testing site (ATS) on-site until further notice so they can offer testing to pupils who are unable to test themselves at home.

There is no need for primary age pupils (those in year 6 and below) to test over the summer period. They will be offered the 2 tests at an ATS at the beginning of the autumn term when they start at their secondary school as a new year 7. Schools may choose, however, to start testing year 6 pupils earlier, including in summer schools, depending on their local circumstances.

Confirmatory PCR tests

Staff and pupils with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate in line with the [stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#). They will also need to [get a free PCR test to check if they have COVID-19](#).

Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate.

If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LFD test and the pupil can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms.

Additional information on [PCR test kits for schools and further education providers](#) is available.

Appendix 6 – CEV staff and Students

CEV and Unvaccinated Staff

CEV - Viv, Jenny, Sue G, Janet, Fin? Lydie? Megan (because of home circumstances), Lara,

UV - Scarlett, Lucy S, Kieran?

All clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) children and young people should attend their education setting unless they are one of the very small number of children and young people under paediatric or other specialist care who have been advised by their clinician or other specialist not to attend.

Further information is available in the guidance on [supporting pupils at school with medical conditions](#).

You should ensure that key contractors are aware of the school's control measures and ways of working.

Appendix 7 – Attendance and Remote Learning

School attendance is mandatory for all pupils of compulsory school age and it is a priority to ensure that as many children as possible regularly attend school.

Where a child is required to self-isolate or quarantine because of COVID-19 in accordance with relevant legislation or guidance published by PHE or the DHSC they should be recorded as code X (not attending in circumstances related to coronavirus). Where they are unable to attend because they have a confirmed case of COVID-19 they should be recorded as code I (illness).

For pupils abroad who are unable to return, code X is unlikely to apply. In some specific cases, code Y (unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances) will apply. Further guidance about the use of codes is provided in the [school attendance guidance](#)

Parents travelling abroad should bear in mind the impact on their child's education which may result from any requirement to quarantine or isolate upon return.

Remote Education

*Not all people with COVID-19 have symptoms. Where appropriate, you should support those who need to self-isolate because they have tested positive to work or learn from home if they are well enough to do so. **Schools subject to the [remote education temporary continuity direction](#) are required to provide remote education to pupils covered by the direction where their attendance would be contrary to government guidance or legislation around COVID-19.***

You should maintain your capacity to deliver high-quality remote education for the next academic year, including for pupils who are abroad, and facing challenges to return due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, for the period they are abroad.

Independent Schools (not including academies) are only covered by the remote education temporary continuity direction in relation to state-funded pupils in their schools. However, they are still expected to meet the [Independent School Standards](#) in full at all times.

The remote education provided should be equivalent in length to the core teaching pupils would receive in school.

You should work collaboratively with families and put in place reasonable adjustments so that pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can successfully access remote education.

Full expectations for remote education, support and resources can be found on the [get help with remote education service](#)

Appendix 8 – Educational Visits

Educational Visits

Given the likely gap in COVID-19 related cancellation insurance, if you are considering booking a new visit, whether domestic or international, you are advised to ensure that any new bookings have adequate financial protection in place.

We continue to recommend you do not go on any international visits before the start of the autumn term. From the start of the new school term, you can go on international visits that have previously been deferred or postponed and organise new international visits for the future.

You should be aware that the travel list (and broader international travel policy) is subject to change and green list countries may be moved into amber or red. The travel lists may change during a visit and you must comply with international travel legislation and should have contingency plans in place to account for these changes.

You should speak to either your visit provider, commercial insurance company, or the risk protection arrangement (RPA) to assess the protection available. Independent advice on insurance cover and options can be sought from the British Insurance Brokers' Association (BIBA) or Association of British Insurers (ABI). Any school holding ATOL or ABTA refund credit notes may use these credit notes to rebook educational or international visits.

You should undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits and ensure that any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements, is included as part of that risk assessment. [General guidance](#) about educational visits is available and is supported by specialist advice from the [Outdoor Education Advisory Panel \(OEAP\)](#).

Appendix 9 – Inspection

Inspection

For state-funded schools, it is intended that Ofsted will return to a full programme of routine inspections from September 2021 and will aim to inspect every state-funded school within the next 5 academic years. This will mean an extension of up to 6 terms in the inspection interval for those schools not inspected since the start of the pandemic. Regulations will give effect to these arrangements. Within the 5-year period, Ofsted will continue to prioritise schools most in need of inspection, particularly those with the lowest Ofsted grades. It will also prioritise outstanding schools that were previously exempt from routine inspection that have gone the longest without a visit.

For independent schools (other than academies), it is intended that both inspectorates will return to a full programme of routine inspections from September 2021 and they will complete the current cycle of standard inspections – which was delayed by the pandemic – in 2022.