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This guidance applies to all education settings (excluding universities):

* Early years settings including nurseries
* Schools including Infant, Junior, secondary, special, independent and boarding schools
* Further Education settings including colleges, independent training providers and other adult education
1. **Local Area Key Contacts**

|  |
| --- |
| As of 17th September 2020Department of Education Helpline for COVID-19 enquiries and support with managing confirmed cases will be available for the following education settings: early years settings; primary schools, infant or junior schools, middle schools, secondary schools; and further education providers.Helpline Number: 0800 046 8687 Select option for requiring help managing a positive case.Line is open Monday to Friday 8am to 6pm and Saturday to Sunday 10am to 6pm |
| For COVID-19 queries and concerns around increased transmission in an educational setting |
| Public Health Department Warrington:publichealth@warrington.gov.ukWarrington Education Serviceseducation@warrington.gov.uk |  |
| Local Authorities can contact your local health protection team via the relevant hub for your area as detailed belowSpecial education needs schools and residential schools should also contact the local health protection team for any additional advice |
| Cheshire and Merseyside | 0344 225 0562 (option 0 then option 1)cmcthub@phe.gov.uk |
| Cumbria | 0344 225 0562 (option 0 then option 2) |
| Greater Manchester | 0344 225 0562 (option 0 then option 3) |
| Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire | 0344 225 0562 (option 0 then option 2) |
|  |  |
| Out of Hours UKHSA Contact: UK Health Security Agency first on call via the Contact People | 0151 434 4819 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**2. Covid-19 Key Messages**

What are the symptoms?

The main symptoms of COVID-19 are:

* new continuous cough and/or
* fever (temperature of 37.8°C or higher)
* loss of or change in, normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia)

What is the mode of transmission?

COVID-19 is passed from person to person mainly by large respiratory droplets and direct contact (close unprotected contact, usually less than one metre). These droplets can be directly inhaled by the person or can land on surfaces which another person may touch which can lead to infection if they then touch their nose, mouth or eyes.

What is the incubation period?

The incubation period (i.e. time between exposure to the virus and developing symptoms) is between 1 and 14 days (median 5 days).

When is a person infectious?

A person is thought to be infectious from two days before symptoms appear, and up to ten days after they start displaying symptoms. The onset of infectious period is counted from the morning of the 2 days before the date of onset of symptoms and not 48 hours from the time of onset of symptoms. For example, a person who developed symptoms at 2pm on the 15th November would be asked to identify contacts from the morning of 13th November onwards.

Are children at risk of infection?

Children of all ages can catch the infection, however there is strong [evidence](https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19-in-children-and-the-role-of-school-settings-in-transmission-first-update_1.pdf) that children and young people are much less susceptible to severe clinical disease than older people.

**2.1 Mixing and ‘bubbles’**

Schools are no longer recommended to keep children in consistent groups (‘bubbles’).

You should make sure your outbreak management plans cover the possibility that in some local areas it may become necessary to reintroduce ‘bubbles’ for a temporary period, to reduce mixing between groups. See section 6.4 for further details on outbreak planning.

Any decision to introduce bubbles needs to take into account any detrimental impact on delivery of education.

**2.2 PPE recommendations for teachers and children**

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

However, it is recommended that face coverings 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.**

To be most effective, a face covering should fit securely around the face to cover the nose and mouth. It should be made of a breathable material capable of filtering airborne particles.

If you’re school is experiencing an outbreak, a director of public health or your local health protection team may advise that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by secondary school pupils, staff and visitors, unless exempt).

In these circumstances, transparent face coverings, which may assist communication with someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate, can also be worn. However, their effectiveness is not supported by evidence. Those who rely on visual signals for communication, or communicate with or provide support to such individuals, are currently exempt from any requirement to wear face coverings in schools or in public places.

Face visors or shields should not be worn as an alternative to face coverings. They may protect against droplet spread in specific circumstances but are unlikely to be effective in reducing aerosol transmission when used without an additional face covering. They should only be used after carrying out a risk assessment for the specific situation and should always be decontaminated after each use following manufacturer’s guidance if reusable or disposed of correctly if single use.

Some individuals are exempt from wearing face coverings and adults and pupils should be sensitive to those needs.

**2.3 Ventilation**

It is important to ensure the school is both well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained. Identifying poorly ventilated spaces should form part of the school’s risk assessment and steps should be made to improve fresh air flow using mechanical ventilation systems or natural ventilation. For more information refer to [Ventilation and air conditioning during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic](https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equipment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation/index.htm). Please read section 2 of the guidance as it contains details on how to use the monitors appropriately.

In addition more information on ventilation can be found on gov.uk website [Ventilation of indoor spaces to stop the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-ventilation-of-indoor-spaces-to-stop-the-spread-of-coronavirus/ventilation-of-indoor-spaces-to-stop-the-spread-of-coronavirus-covid-19)

**Carbon dioxide monitors**

All state funded education settings should receive carbon dioxide monitors before the end of the autumn term. The monitors can be used to take readings across the school setting and identify where ventilation needs to be improved.

**2.4 What are the protective measures that schools need to put in place?**

Schools should have the following baseline prevention and response measures in place to manage transmission of Covid-19:

1. Staff and secondary school students should continue to perform LFD testing twice weekly at home, 3 to 4 days apart.
2. Those who test positive should isolate, take a confirmatory polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, and continue to isolate if the result is positive. Schools should ensure high-quality remote learning is available for any child who is well enough to learn from home.
3. Under-18 years and 6 months, and double vaccinated adults will not need to self-isolate if they are a close contact of a positive case but will be strongly advised to take a PCR test. If they test positive, they will need to isolate.
4. All education and childcare settings should continue to ensure good hygiene for everyone, maintain appropriate cleaning regimes, keep occupied spaces well ventilated, and follow public health advice on testing and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.
5. All settings should continue their strong messaging about signs and symptoms, isolation advice and testing, to support prompt isolation of suspected cases. Settings should also continue to encourage vaccination uptake for eligible students and staff.

**2.5 Advice for clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) staff and pupils**

Studies have shown children and young people, including those previously considered to be clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), are at very low risk of serious illness if they catch the virus.

However, if a child or young person has been advised to isolate or reduce their social contact by their specialist, due to the nature of their medical condition or treatment, rather than because of the pandemic, they should continue to follow the advice of their specialist.

**2.6 Vaccination of 12 to 17-year olds**

All children aged 12 and over are now eligible for COVID-19 vaccination. Those aged 12 to 17 are eligible for a first dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine.

* All 12 to 15-year olds will be offered the vaccine via the school-based programme.
* All 16 to 17 year olds will be invited to a local NHS service such as a GP surgery or can [access the vaccine via some walk-in COVID-19 vaccination sites](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/find-a-walk-in-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-site/).
* Children who are eligible for two doses due to their circumstances will be contacted by a local NHS service such as their GP surgery to arrange their appointments.
* Children aged 12-15 can now also book [their COVID-19 vaccination appointment online](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/book-coronavirus-vaccination/book-or-manage-a-1st-or-2nd-dose-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination/) instead of getting a vaccine at school.

This will help to ensure that the following pupils can access the vaccine:

* if a child turns 12 years of age after the session held at school
* if a child is absent from school on the day
* if a child has recently had a COVID-19 infection
* if parents change their mind about whether to have the vaccine or need a bit longer to reach a decision

For more information about the in-school vaccination programme refer to [COVID-19 vaccination programme for children and young people guidance for schools](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-resources-for-schools/covid-19-vaccination-programme-for-children-and-young-people-guidance-for-schools).

Given the longer-term benefits of vaccines, immunisation sessions should still go ahead as planned when a school has a COVID-19 outbreak, unless specifically advised not to by a HPT or Director of Public Health.

# 3. Testing for Covid-19

## 3.1 What Covid-19 testing is available?

Two types of test are currently being used within education settings to detect if someone has COVID-19:

* **Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests**

PCR tests detect the RNA (ribonucleic acid, the genetic material) of a virus. PCR tests are the most reliable COVID-19 tests. It takes some time to get the results because they are usually processed in a laboratory.

* **Lateral Flow Device (LFD) tests (asymptomatic testing)**

LFD tests detect proteins in the coronavirus and work in a similar way to a pregnancy test. They are simple and quick to use but should not be used for symptomatic people who should have a PCR test.

Please note if someone has tested positive with a PCR test, **they should not be tested using either PCR or rapid lateral flow tests for 90 days**, unless they develop new symptoms during this time – in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR.

This 90-day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result.

## 3.2 Asymptomatic testing

Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within schools.

**Secondary school pupils**

Secondary school pupils should continue to test twice weekly at home, with lateral flow device (LFD) test kits, 3 to 4 days apart. Testing remains voluntary but is strongly encouraged.

Nursery and primary school pupils are not asked to routinely test at this time.

**Staff**

Staff across all education settings should continue to test twice weekly at home, with lateral flow device (LFD) test kits, 3 to 4 days apart.

Schools should communicate regularly with parent/carers, pupils and staff to encourage participation in twice weekly LFD home testing for secondary aged pupils and staff.

**On-site testing**

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.

**Confirmatory PCR tests**

Staff and pupils with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate at home and arrange confirmatory PCR test. 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 staff member or pupil can return to school, as long as the individual doesn’t have COVID-19 symptoms. PCR taken after 2 days should not be used to lift self isolation.

For additional information on PCR test kits for schools refer to [PCR test kits for schools and FE providers, 22 April 2021](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-test-kits-for-schools-and-fe-providers/coronavirus-covid-19-home-test-kits-for-schools-and-fe-providers)

## 3.3 Symptomatic testing

If a pupil or staff member develops symptoms of COVID-19, they should be advised to get tested as soon as possible via [NHS UK](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-for-coronavirus/) or by contacting NHS 119 via telephone if they do not have access to the internet.

**4. Management of a suspected case**

**4.1 What to do if a child or staff member is absent because they have COVID-19 symptoms**

COVID-19 symptoms that would permit exclusion from school:

* new continuous cough and/or
* fever (temperature of 37.8°C or higher)
* loss of or change in, normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia)

Pupils should be excluded from school if they are unwell or showing symptoms of any infection.

Anyone who develops symptoms of COVID-19 should immediately self-isolate. They should not attend school and should follow the steps below:

* Parent/Carer or staff member should notify the school of their absence by phone
* School should record and keep relevant information (see suggested template in Appendix 1): Reason for absence, date of onset of symptoms, symptoms, class etc.
* Advise that the child/staff member should get tested via [NHS UK](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-for-coronavirus/) or by contacting NHS 119 via telephone if they do not have internet access
* **There is no further action required by the school at this time, and no need to notify the Local Authority or Health Protection Team.**

**4.2 What to do if someone falls ill while at school**

If anyone becomes unwell with a new continuous cough, a high temperature or a loss of or change in their normal sense of taste or smell they must be sent home as soon as possible

* If a child is awaiting collection, they should be moved to a room on their own, if possible depending on the age of the child and with appropriate adult supervision if required. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area which is at least 2 metres away from other people. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.
* If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.
* PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection ONLY if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs). See box on below for further details on how to dispose of PPE.
* If a 2-metre distance cannot be maintained, then the following PPE should be worn by the supervising staff member:
	+ Fluid-resistant surgical face mask
* If direct contact with the child is necessary, and there is significant risk of contact with bodily fluids, then the following PPE should be worn by the supervising staff member
	+ Disposable gloves
	+ Disposable plastic apron
	+ Fluid-resistant surgical face mask
	+ Eye protection (goggles, visor) should be worn ONLY if a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of fluids entering the eye from, for example, coughing, spitting or vomiting
* The school should record and keep the details of the incident in case it is needed for future case or outbreak management (see suggested template Appendix 2)
* **There is no need to notify the Local Authority or the Health Protection Team of the incident**

**Disposing of PPE and waste after an individual with symptoms of, or confirmed, COVID-19 has left the setting or area**

Personal waste from individuals with symptoms of COVID-19 and waste from cleaning of areas where they have been (including PPE, disposable cloths and used tissues):

1. Should be put in a plastic rubbish bag and tied when full
2. The plastic bag should then be placed in a second bin bag and tied
3. This should be put in a suitable and secure place and marked for storage until the individual’s test results are known

This waste should be stored safely and kept away from children. It should not be placed in communal waste areas until negative test results are known, or the waste has been stored for at least 72 hours.

If the individual tests negative, this can be disposed of immediately with the normal waste.

If COVID-19 is confirmed this waste should be stored for at least 72 hours before disposal with normal waste.

For further details, please refer to [COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings outside the home.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings#left-area)

**5. Management of a single confirmed case**

**If a head teacher is informed by a parent or staff member that a child or staff member has tested positive they should not attend the setting. The school should access the following link to report cases to both the Education team and Warrington Public Health:** [**https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/wbccovidschoolsmds2021/**](https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/wbccovidschoolsmds2021/)

If further assistance is required, schools should contact publichealth@warrington.gov.uk or education@warrington.gov.uk (Monday-Friday 9am-5pm). Schools should contact the Dfe helpline on 0800 046 8687, Saturday-Sunday (10am-4pm) or if unable to contact the Local Authority.

**5.1 Recording absence due to confirmed COVID-19**

When a parent or carer notifies the school a child is absent due to them having confirmed COVID-19, schools are advised to record these cases in order to detect increases in COVID cases in the setting.

The headteacher or appropriate member of the leadership team should gather the following information.

* The cases’s date of onset of their illness, the date on which they were tested, and their attendance record at school
* The case’s year group

Refer to APPENDIX 1 for a template chart to record necessary details about confirmed cases of COVID-19 in children, pupils, students and staff.

**5.2 Self isolation period**

The confirmed case should be advised to self-isolate until the latest of:

* 10 days after the onset of their symptoms

 or

* 10 days after their test day if they are asymptomatic

**5.3 How is the self-isolation period calculated?**

* If a child or staff member is a confirmed case, they must not leave home for **10** days after the onset of symptoms or the date of test if they have no symptoms. The isolation period includes the day their symptoms started (or the day their test was taken if they do not have symptoms), and the next 10 full days. This means that if, for example, their symptoms started at any time on the 15th of the month (or if they did not have symptoms but their first positive COVID-19 test was taken on the 15th), their isolation period ends at 23:59 hrs on the 25th.



**5.4 What does self-isolation mean?**

* Self-isolation means the child/staff member should
* Not go to school, work or public places
* Not attend any other out of school activities or go around to a friends house
* Not use public transport or taxis
* Not go out to shop – order shopping online or ask a friend to bring it to your home
* Not have visitors in your home except for people providing essential care
* Not go out to exercise – exercise at home or in your garden, if you have one
* Inform GP practice or hospital or other healthcare setting that they are self-isolating if they must attend in person

**5.5 Management of a staff member with confirmed COVID-19**

When notified of a staff member with confirmed COVID-19, schools can refer to the following workplace guidance [NHS Test and Trace in the workplace - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-workplace-guidance?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_source=09bc689c-73ca-4445-94fe-4f79828ed4e2&utm_content=daily).

On notification of confirmed COVID-19 in a staff member, the following steps should be taken:

* The staff member should be advised to self-isolate until the latest of:
	+ 10 days after the onset of their symptoms, or
	+ 10 days after their test day if they are asymptomatic

**5.6 Management of contacts**

Schools are no longer required to conduct their own contact tracing for single confirmed cases of COVID-19. NHS Test and Trace will continue to work with confirmed cases/or their parent to identify close contacts. Contacts from a school setting will only be traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case and/or their parent specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact.

Individuals will no longer be required to isolate if they live in the same household or are a close contact of someone with COVID-19 and any of the following apply:

* + they are fully vaccinated\*
	+ they are below the age of 18 years and 6 months
	+ they taking part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial
	+ they who are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons

\*Fully vaccinated means that they have been vaccinated in the UK, and at least 14 days have passed since they received the recommended doses of that vaccine.

Instead, individuals listed above 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**. Children aged under 5 years old will only be advised to take a PCR test if they are a household contact of a positive case.**

Children, pupils and students aged under 18 years 6 months who usually attend school, and have been identified as a close contact, should continue to attend school as normal. They do not need to wear a face covering within the school, but it is expected and recommended that these are worn when travelling on public or dedicated transport.

18-year-olds will be treated in the same way as children until 6 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 as long as get fully vaccinated, they will not need to self-isolate if identified

Schools may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases.

**5.7 Supporting staff contacts**

Where a staff member has tested positive for COVID-19, education and childcare settings do not need to routinely contact the NHS Self Isolation Service Hub to provide details of close contacts.

However, to ensure staff members who have been identified as a close contact can access [Test and Trace Support Payments](https://www.gov.uk/test-and-trace-support-payment) you may consider providing staff details to the NHS Self Isolation Hub when:

* a staff member who was in close contact with the person testing positive has indicated they are not exempt from self-isolation, but the person testing positive was unable to provide that person’s details to NHS Test and Trace
* it is particularly difficult for the person testing positive to identify or provide details of some members of staff they were in contact with, for example, temporary workers such as supply staff, peripatetic teachers, contractors or ancillary staff

The Self-Isolation Service Hub can be contacted on 020 3743 6715. You will need the 8-digit NHS Test and Trace Account ID (CTAS number) of the person who tested positive alongside the details of co-workers identified as close contacts.

# 6. Management of multiple confirmed cases and

#  possible outbreaks

## 6.1 Being prepared for a COVID-19 outbreak

All schools are advised to have contingency plans (sometimes called outbreak management plans) describing what they would do if children, pupils, students or staff test positive for COVID-19 and how they would operate if measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 were advised.

A good contingency plan should cover:

* roles and responsibilities
* when and how to seek public health advice
* details on how you would reintroduce control measures you might be asked to out in place (see Section 6.6)

For each control measure you should include:

* actions you would take to put it in place quickly
* how you would ensure every child, pupil or student receives the quantity and quality of education and support to which they are normally entitled
* how you would communicate changes to children, pupils, students, parents, carers and staff

For further details on contingency plans and what they should include, please refer to [Contingency framework: education and childcare settings, October 2021](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-local-restrictions-in-education-and-childcare-settings/contingency-framework-education-and-childcare-settings%22%20%5Cl%20%22summary)

##

## 6.2 Thresholds for seeking further public health advice

When schools are notified a pupil or staff member is absent it is important to record whether this is due to COVID-19 confirmed by a PCR test. If when monitoring absences, any of the following thresholds are met, schools are advised to seek public health advice and work with their local authority contacts to identify any additional measures that need to be put in place.

* 5 children, pupils, students or staff, who are likely to have mixed closely, test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period; or
* 10% of children, pupils, students or staff who are likely to have mixed closely test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period; or
* If a pupil, student, child or staff member is admitted to hospital with COVID-19

For special schools, residential settings, and settings that operate with 20 or fewer children, pupils, students and staff at any one time:

2 children, pupils, students and staff, who are likely to have mixed closely, test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period\*

\*Special schools and boarding schools should contact their local HPT/hub directly if the above thresholds are met.

Positive cases should be notified promptly to the local authority via the online survey: <https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/wbccovidschoolsmds2021/>. If the number of positive cases are increasing substantially, this could mean transmission of COVID-19 is happening in the school and extra action may need to be taken. If the thresholds above are met as outlined in section 6.2 and an outbreak is identified, schools should contact publichealth@warrington.gov.uk **or** education@warrington.gov.uk**.**

**Warrington Situation Report meeting (SITREP)**

Warrington Local Authority holds a weekly Situation Report meeting to discuss current cases in educational and early years settings. The group will have the following representatives:

* LA Education (Chair)
* Warrington Public Health
* Warrington Head Teacher

The Local Authority manage most mainstream settings. The group will consider all cases and will advise these settings on any other actions that may be required. Cases that occur in SEN provision will be referred to the local Health Protection team.

If there are more confirmed cases linked to the school the local authority will investigate and will advise the school on any other actions that may be required.

**There is no need to notify multiple cases or a possible outbreak directly to the Health Protection Team. The local authority will liaise with the local Health Protection Team as appropriate.**

## 6.3 Identifying groups that have ‘mixed closely’

Identifying a group that is likely to have mixed closely will be different for each setting. The table below gives examples for each sector, but a group will rarely mean a whole setting or year group.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Setting** | **Examples of close mixing** |
| **Early years** | * a childminder minding children, including their own
* childminders working together on the same site
* a nursery class
* a friendship group who have played together staff and children taking part in the same activity session together.
 |
| **Schools**  | * a form group or subject class
* a friendship group mixing at breaktimes
* a sports team
* a group in an after-school activity
 |
| **Further education** | * students and teachers on practical courses that require close hands-on teaching, such as hairdressing and barbering
* students who have played on sports teams together
* students and teachers who have mixed in the same classroom.
 |
| **Wraparound childcare or out-of-school settings** | * a private tutor or coach offering one-to-one tuition to a child, or to multiple children at the same time
* staff and children taking part in the same class or activity session together
* children who have slept in the same room or dormitory together.
 |
| **Boarding schools**  | * staff and children taking part in the same class or activity session together
* children who share the same common space in a boarding house
* children who have slept in the same room or dormitory together.
 |

**6.4 What should we do if we think we have an outbreak?**

**Actions to consider once a threshold is reached**

At the point of reaching a threshold, education and childcare settings should review and reinforce the testing, hygiene and ventilation measures they already have in place. Schools should refer to Step 3 in the ‘*Covid Management in Warrington Schools’*document to consider further actions/measures that can be implemented to mitigate transmission if a threshold has been reached.

**Figure 1:** ‘Step 3’ - ‘*Covid Management in Warrington Schools’* document

**6.5 Additional measures that could be recommended if you have an outbreak**

A director of public health or an HPT may give settings advice reflecting the local situation. This may include setting higher thresholds than those laid out in this document in areas where rates are high.

If the local authority, director of public health or HPT judges that additional action should be taken, they may advise settings take extra measures such as those listed in Step 4 and Step 5 from the ‘*Covid Management in Warrington Schools’*document. **Schools should only implement these additional measures if advised to do so by their local Public Health team.** School Contingency Plans should reflect how these additional measures may be implemented if they are required.

**7. National Guidance Documents**

This local guidance document has been based on national UKHSA, NHS and government guidance. Hyperlinks to key national guidance are displayed here for reference (click on the link to be taken to the relevant guidance/information online).

General Guidance

* [*Coronavirus: how to stay safe and help prevent the spread*](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do)

Guidance for contacts

* [*Stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection)
* [*Guidance for contacts of people with confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection who do not live with the person*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-contacts-of-people-with-possible-or-confirmed-coronavirus-covid-19-infection-who-do-not-live-with-the-person/guidance-for-contacts-of-people-with-possible-or-confirmed-coronavirus-covid-19-infection-who-do-not-live-with-the-person)
* [*Apply for a Test and Trace Support Payment*](https://www.gov.uk/test-and-trace-support-payment?priority-taxon=b350e61d-1db9-4cc2-bb44-fab02882ac25)

Test and Trace

* [*NHS Test and Trace: what to do if you are contacted*](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-how-it-works)
* [*NHS Test and Trace in the workplace*](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-workplace-guidance)

Specific guidance for educational settings

* [*Schools COVID-19 operational guidance*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/schools-covid-19-operational-guidance)
* [*Guidance for parents and carers of children attending out-of-school settings during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-parents-and-carers-of-children-attending-out-of-school-settings-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak?priority-taxon=b350e61d-1db9-4cc2-bb44-fab02882ac25)
* [*Actions for early years and childcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-early-years-and-childcare-closures/actions-for-early-years-and-childcare-providers-during-the-covid-19-pandemic)
* [*The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in education, childcare and children’s social care settings, including for aerosol generating procedures (AGPs)*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-for-aerosol-generating-procedure)
* [*SEND and specialist settings: additional COVID-19 operational guidance*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-full-opening-special-schools-and-other-specialist-settings/send-and-specialist-settings-additional-covid-19-operational-guidance-applies-after-step-4)
* [*Contingency framework: education and childcare settings, October 2021*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-local-restrictions-in-education-and-childcare-settings/contingency-framework-education-and-childcare-settings#summary)
* *Remote education expectation and duties*
* [*Education Recovery Support for early years settings, schools and providers of 16-19 education*](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/993053/Education_recovery_support_June-2021.pdf)
* [*E-bug online resource*](https://eur01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.e-bug.eu%2F&data=02%7C01%7CMartin.Bewley%40phe.gov.uk%7C33bb7343141d4d1753f708d8556eb21e%7Cee4e14994a354b2ead475f3cf9de8666%7C0%7C0%7C637353281201135382&sdata=mfFhD5OHvSf75lR6vyQ6mO1nMuov14hiIHPhpxbeXUU%3D&reserved=0)*, including* [*COVID-19*](https://eur01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.e-bug.eu%2Feng_home.aspx%3Fcc%3Deng%26ss%3D1%26t%3DInformation%2520about%2520the%2520Coronavirus&data=02%7C01%7CMartin.Bewley%40phe.gov.uk%7C33bb7343141d4d1753f708d8556eb21e%7Cee4e14994a354b2ead475f3cf9de8666%7C0%7C0%7C637353281201135382&sdata=UASb5zVUEltjCTBaMZRAqB1rfjfep4VAMCFvGHNGL%2Bg%3D&reserved=0) *specific information*
* *[Dedicated transport to schools and colleges COVID-19 operational guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-to-school-and-other-places-of-education-autumn-term-2020/dedicated-transport-to-schools-and-colleges-covid-19-operational-guidance)*

Testing

* [*Coronavirus (COVID-19): test kits for schools and FE providers*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-test-kits-for-schools-and-fe-providers/coronavirus-covid-19-home-test-kits-for-schools-and-fe-providers)

Ventilation

* [*Ventilation and air conditioning during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic*](https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equipment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation/index.htm)*.*

Vaccination

* [*Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination*](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/)
* [*Find a walk-in coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination site*](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/find-a-walk-in-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-site/)
* [*Book or manage a 1st or 2nd dose of the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine*](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/book-coronavirus-vaccination/book-or-manage-a-1st-or-2nd-dose-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination/)
* [*COVID-19 vaccination programme for children and young people guidance for schools*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-resources-for-schools/covid-19-vaccination-programme-for-children-and-young-people-guidance-for-schools)

Infection prevention and control

* [*The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in education, childcare and children’s social care settings, including for aerosol generating procedures (AGPs)*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-for-aerosol-generating-procedure)
* [*COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings outside the home.*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings#left-area)
* [*Catch it. Bin it. Kill it*](https://www.england.nhs.uk/south/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2017/09/catch-bin-kill.pdf)*. Poster*

[Coronavirus Resource Centre posters](https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/)

* [*Available Here*](https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/)