

Question	Response
<p>How will I reduce transmission in my school/setting if students are mixing outside of school without the right safety measures?</p>	<p>There is a wealth of guidance to support parents and carers to understand and work in support of the school and setting to ensure that learners make safe choices. In line with schools' requirement to keep pupils safe it is important that schools are clear and consistent in emphasising the expectations regarding social distancing both when in and out of school. The following websites offers a wealth of materials to support in the delivery of these critical messages:</p> <p>https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/coronavirus-advice-support-children-families-parents/ https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/covid-19-resources-parents-carers https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-parents-and-carers-need-to-know-about-early-years-providers-schools-and-colleges-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak/what-parents-and-carers-need-to-know-about-early-years-providers-schools-and-colleges-in-the-autumn-term</p>
<p>If children from different areas are sharing public transport and attending different schools and there is a symptomatic student identified, how will this be communicated to all travelling students and what will be the expectations to manage risk?</p>	<p>The LCC transport team is working closely with schools to understand and address the potential risks in relation to transport. The keeping of registers will help test and trace follow up close contacts quickly in the event of a confirmed case. Providers are required to ensure high levels of hygiene and ventilation. Users should use hand sanitiser on entry and exit from transport and observe guidance in wearing of face masks on a consistent basis as appropriate.</p> <p>It is critical that parents and pupils understand the importance of adherence to the safety measures in place and that all work in partnership to reinforce this understanding and to support users to make safe choices. Schools may wish to explore such as user agreements, staff presence at points or entry and exit or where necessary in transit. When on transport, pupils should be encouraged to remain within their school "bubble".</p>
<p>What symptoms should settings be looking out for? How can settings tell if a pupil has just a cold, or whether it might be coronavirus?</p>	<p>Settings should recommend to their children and staff who feel unwell, that they get tested if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They develop one or more of the main coronavirus symptoms: a high temperature; a new, continuous cough; or the loss or change of their sense of taste or smell; or 2. They are recommended to get tested by a healthcare provider (e.g. GP or nurse). <p>If a child is tested because they are unwell, they should stay off from the setting until they receive a result. Settings should refer to Public Health symptoms guidance, not WHO list of possible wider symptoms.</p>

	<p>As in any year, as schools and settings go back, children may pick up common colds or feel unwell with a sore throat, stomach upset or a headache. These children may need to stay off school and parents/carers should seek medical advice if concerned.</p>
<p>A child has coronavirus symptoms – what happens next?</p>	<p>As set out by the Chief Medical Officers of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, coronavirus is rarely serious in children.</p> <p>If a child (or staff member) develops one or more of the main coronavirus symptoms described above, they should be tested and stay off from the setting until they have a result. Settings should ask parents and staff to inform them immediately of the results of a test and follow this guidance.</p> <p>Crucial to our overall support for settings is ensuring that everyone with coronavirus symptoms has access to a test as soon as they develop those symptoms. We have made testing available throughout the country and anyone with symptoms can book a test online or over the telephone through 119 to get the certainty they need to protect themselves and those around them. Please note for children under five the online service must be used.</p> <p>Strict hygiene and cleaning protocols are in place in settings. More guidance about preventing and controlling infection, including when, how PPE should be used, what type of PPE to use, and how to source it is available here.</p>
<p>A positive case has been confirmed. What happens next – who has to go home and isolate?</p>	<p>If a positive case is confirmed, swift action should be taken to ask those who have been in close contact with them to self-isolate. Settings must send home those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive, advising them to self-isolate for 14 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were infectious.</p> <p>Settings must ensure that children, staff and other adults do not come into the setting if they have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or have tested positive in at least the last 10 days and ensure that anyone developing those symptoms during the setting day is sent home,</p> <p>The health protection and LA teams team will work with settings in this situation to guide them through the actions they need to take.</p>
<p>What do the terms "contact" and "close contact" mean</p>	<p>Contact: A person who maintained appropriate social distancing (over 2 metres) would not be classed as a contact. A contact is defined as a person who has had contact at any time from 48 hours before onset of symptoms (or test if asymptomatic) to 10 days after onset of symptoms (or test) within 2m for more than 15 minutes.</p> <p>Close contact</p> <p>direct close contacts - face to face contact with an infected individual for any length of time, within 1 metre, including being coughed on, a face to face conversation, or unprotected physical contact (skin-to-skin)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proximity contacts - extended close contact (within 1 to 2 metres for more than 15 minutes) with an infected individual • travelling in a small vehicle, like a car, with an infected person
Who needs to self-isolate?	<p>Household members of those contacts who are sent home do not need to self-isolate themselves unless the child, young person or staff member who is self-isolating subsequently develops symptoms.</p> <p>Members of their household (including any siblings) should self-isolate for 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms</p> <p>Members of staff who have helped someone with symptoms and any pupils who have been in close contact with them do not need to go home to self-isolate unless they develop symptoms themselves.</p>
In the case of a local community outbreak, what should schools do?	<p>If a local area sees a spike in infection rates from localised community spread, appropriate authorities will decide which measures to implement to help contain the spread. The Department for Education will be involved in decisions at a local and national level affecting a geographical area, and will support appropriate authorities and individual settings to follow the health advice.</p> <p>In the event of a local community outbreak, all possible measures should be taken before any restrictions are imposed on settings to maintain consistent education for children and young people. The updated CONTAIN guidance sets out four tiers of restrictions for education settings, for use as an absolute last resort in areas subject to local restrictions. All current areas of local restrictions are at Tier 1 – fully open to all pupils full time, with face coverings required in corridors and communal areas for pupils in Year 7 and above. If all other measures have been exhausted, Tier 2 would advise secondary schools and colleges in a restricted area to use rotas to help break chains of transmission of coronavirus, while primary schools remain open to all pupils. Tiers 3 and 4 introduce remote learning full time for wider groups of pupils, with vulnerable children and children of critical workers continuing to attend.</p>
What are the requirements regarding remote education?	<p>We expect settings to have the capacity to offer immediate remote education where a class, group or small number of children need to self-isolate, or there is a local lockdown requiring children to remain at home. Settings are expected to consider how to continue to improve the quality of their existing offer and have a strong contingency plan in place for remote education provision by the end of September.</p>
Should a child/staff member come to the	<p>No. If a member of the child’s household is unwell with COVID-19 symptoms then the child/staff member should isolate for 14 days starting from the day the household member(s) became ill. If the child subsequently develops symptoms than they should isolate for 10 days from the date they developed symptoms. See Stay-at-home-</p>

<p>setting if a member of their household is unwell?</p>	<p>guidance. The household member(s) should be tested within 5 days of symptom onset. If all symptomatic household members test negative, the child/staff member can return to work.</p>
<p>If I am notified by a parent that their child is ill do I need to exclude the other children in their class?</p>	<p>No, classmates and staff can attend the setting as normal. The child who is ill should stay at home (Stay-at-home-guidance) and be advised to get tested. If the child has any siblings who attend the setting, they should also be self-isolating at home for 14 days. If the child tests positive for COVID-19, direct and proximity contacts should be excluded for 14 days. The setting will be contacted by contact tracers to support with contact identification and provision of advice.</p>
<p>If I am notified by a parent that their child has had a positive test do I need to exclude the other children in their class or notify anybody?</p>	<p>The setting should notify the local HPT/contact tracing hub. The health protection team/contact tracer will advise on identifying and excluding contacts appropriately.</p>
<p>A child/parent reports to us that they have had contact with someone with symptoms – what should we do?</p>	<p>There is no action required of the setting. No one with symptoms should be attending the setting and anyone who develops symptoms while at the setting should be isolated and sent home as soon as possible. Settings should regularly remind parents of the government guidance on staying at home and the importance of a household self-isolating if anyone in the household develops symptoms.</p>
<p>If a child has COVID-19 symptoms, gets tested and tests negative, can they return to the setting even if they still have symptoms?</p>	<p>If the child is NOT a known contact of a confirmed case the child can return to the setting if the result is negative, provided they feel well and they have not had a fever for 48 hours.</p> <p>If the child is a contact of a confirmed case they must stay off from the for the 14 day isolation period, even if they test negative. This is because they can develop the infection at any point up to day 14 (the incubation period for COVID-19), so if a child tests negative on day 3 they may still go on to develop the infection.</p>

<p>If a child who was a contact of a confirmed case tests negative, can they return to the setting?</p>	<p>No, the child should complete 14 days of isolation.</p>
<p>Does a child need to have a negative test before they can return to the setting?</p>	<p>No, settings should not request evidence of a negative test results or other medical evidence before admitting children after a period of self-isolation and the child is fever free for 48 hours.</p>
<p>If I get confirmed cases does the setting need to close?</p>	<p>The setting does not need to close on public health grounds. Settings will generally only need to close if they have staff shortages due to illness or being identified as contacts. It is expected that only the class/bubble of a confirmed case will need to be excluded. If there are a number of confirmed cases across different classes and year groups at the same time, then the setting may be advised to close by the Health Protection Team in consultation with other partners.</p>
<p>How can a staff member get tested?</p> <p>Can they be tested if they do not have symptoms?</p>	<p>All education and childcare workers can apply for a test if they are symptomatic via https://www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test</p> <p>No. People should only be tested if they have symptoms.</p>
<p>How can a parent arrange testing?</p> <p>Will the setting be informed of any test results?</p>	<p>The parent can arrange for any child to be tested via NHS UK or by contacting NHS 119 via telephone if they do not have internet access.</p> <p>The setting will be informed if a child or staff member tests positive as part of NHS Test and Trace. The setting will not be informed of any negative results.</p>