

# COVID-19 Policy – 2022-24



## Covid19 Policy

<b>Member of Staff Responsible</b>	<b>Bursar</b>
<b>Date of Policy</b>	<b>12 April 2022</b>
<b>Date for next review</b>	<b>31 August 2024</b>
<b>Approved By Governors</b>	<b>Yes – Finance and Capital Assets</b>
<b>Distribution:</b>	<b>All</b>

### Introduction

On Monday 21 February 2022, the Prime Minister set out the next phase of the government's COVID-19 response '[Living with COVID-19](#)'. COVID-19 continues to be a virus that we learn to live with and the imperative to reduce the disruption to children and young people's education remains.

### Publications

The following publication has been referenced as part of our approach including to the other documents referenced within it where applicable:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19#protecting-people-most-vulnerable-to-covid-19>

### Latest Guidance

The NHS [COVID-19 symptoms in adults](#) and [symptoms in children](#) have been updated.

Adults and children who have symptoms of a respiratory infection, including COVID-19, should follow the [UKHSA guidance](#). Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people. They can go back to school, college or childcare and resume normal activities when they no longer have a high temperature, and they are well enough to attend.

Symptoms of COVID-19, flu and common respiratory infections include:

- a high temperature or shivering (chills) – a high temperature means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature)
- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours
- a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste

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- shortness of breath
- feeling tired or exhausted
- an aching body
- a headache
- a sore throat
- a blocked or runny nose
- loss of appetite
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick or being sick

### **When children and young people with symptoms should stay at home and when they can return to education**

Children and young people with mild symptoms such as a runny nose, sore throat, or slight cough, who are otherwise well, can continue to attend their education setting. Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people, where they can. They can go back to school, college or childcare, and resume normal activities when they no longer have a high temperature and they are well enough to attend. All children and young people with respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing and/or sneezing and to wash their hands after using or disposing of tissues.

Children and young people who usually go to school, college or childcare and who live with someone who has a positive COVID-19 test result should continue to attend as normal.

If a parent insists on a pupil attending school, we may take the decision to refuse the pupil if, in our reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection.

### **Children and young people aged 18 years and under who have a positive test result**

It is not recommended that children and young people are tested for COVID-19 unless directed to by a health professional. If a child or young person has a positive COVID-19 test result they should stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 3 days after the day they took the test. After 3 days, if they feel well and do not have a high temperature, they can return to school as the risk of passing the infection on to others is much lower. This is because children and young people tend to be infectious to other people for less time than adults.

### **For staff and other adults who have a positive COVID-19 test result**

If you have a positive COVID-19 test result, try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days after the day you took your test. You can pass on the infection to others, even if you have no symptoms. Many people with COVID-19 will no longer be infectious to others after 5 days.

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### **Travel and quarantine**

All children and staff travelling to England must adhere to government travel advice in travel to England from another country. 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**

We will 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.

We will 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.

### **Educational visits**

Educational visits, both day trips and residential visits, are permitted. However, before we commit to any overseas trips we will consider such factors as government travel restrictions, insurance cover as well as the practicalities of managing a suspected or actual case of Covid whilst on the trip for either a boy or an accompanying member of staff including the trip leader.