| Guidance (and its source) | Outdoor education sessions which this guidance is relevant to | | | |
|--|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Schools | Early Years | Holiday Clubs | Family Groups |
| Guidance on Holiday clubs and out of s | school | prov | ision/ | |
| As the Prime Minister confirmed in his announcement on 23 June, providers who run community activities, holiday clubs, after-school clubs, tuition and other out-of-school provision for children will be able to operate over the summer holiday with safety measures in place. | х | Х | х | Х |
| We are recommending that providers keep children in small, consistent groups of no more than 15 children and one or two staff members. Group sizes may need to be smaller than 15 children depending on a number of factors such as age of the children in attendance, size of the premises or the type of activity. This means that when your child attends the first session they will be placed in a particular group or class of children and they should remain in that group for future sessions. | | | х | |
| only caring for children from the year groups and priority groups who are able to attend school | | | х | |
| only caring for children from one school or early years provider | | | Х | |
| working closely with the school or early years providers that their children attend, to ensure that, as far as possible, children are kept in the same small consistent groups that they are in throughout the day and otherwise maintain social distance | | | х | |
| The key measures that every setting should have in place are: | | | | |
| minimising contact with individuals who are unwell by ensuring those who have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms do not attend their setting. This also applies if a member of their family has symptoms or if they have been advised by NHS Test & Trace as 'a close contact' to isolate at home | X | X | X | X |
| encouraging staff and children attending to clean their hands more often than usual, including before and after activities and before and after using toilet/washroom facilities | | | | |
| ensuring good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach | | | | |

| cleaning frequently touched surfaces more often than usual using standard products, such as detergent or bleach increased frequency of cleaning of toilets and washrooms minimising contact and mixing between groups of children by altering the environment to allow for social distancing between children and keeping children in small consistent groups | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Out-of-school settings providers may not be able to accommodate parents and carers being present during a session due to guidelines on group sizes and social distancing. | | X | X |
| It is good practice for providers to give parents and carers a parental consent form to complete when enrolling children in a setting so they have at least one emergency contact number for each child and are aware of any medical conditions or allergies. However, it is particularly important during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak that you ensure the provider has your most up-to-date contact details in case of an emergency, such as your child falling ill with coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms while attending the setting. You should also keep an accurate record of when and where your child attends out-of-school settings to help NHS Test and Trace identify people who may have been in contact with your child should they test positive for coronavirus (COVID-19). | | X | |
| rom 4 July, social interactions should be limited to two households (a support bubble counts as one household) in any location; or, if outdoors, potentially up to six people from different households. | | X | Х |
| consider mandating contactless or at least card payment, to avoid handling cash. | | Х | Х |
| Cleaning protocols should be put in place to limit coronavirus transmission in public places. It is advised that touch points (e.g. handrails and gates) should be particular areas of focus for increased cleaning. Frequent cleaning of work areas and equipment between use, using your usual cleaning products, is advised. As is clearing workspaces and removing waste and belongings from work areas at the end of shifts. | | X | X |

Guidance on Schools, Early Years and Childcare Settings

| For primary schools, classes should normally be split in half, with no more than 15 pupils per small group and one teacher (and, if needed, a teaching assistant). If there are any shortages of teachers, then teaching assistants can be allocated to lead a group, working under the direction of a teacher. Vulnerable children and children of critical workers in other year groups should also be split into small groups of no more than 15. | Х | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Each setting's circumstances will be slightly different. Any setting that cannot achieve these small groups at any point should discuss options with their local authority or trust. | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| consider how to keep small groups of children together throughout the day and to avoid larger groups of children mixing | Х | Х | | |
| consider how play equipment is used ensuring it is appropriately cleaned between groups of children using it, and that multiple groups do not use it simultaneously | Х | Х | | |
| consider how children and young people arrive at the education or childcare setting, and reduce any unnecessary travel on coaches, buses or public transport where possible. | Х | Х | Х | |
| ensure that children and young people are in the same small groups at all times each day, and different groups are not mixed during the day, or on subsequent days | Х | Х | Х | |
| ensure that the same teacher(s) and other staff are assigned to each group and, as far as possible, these stay the same during the day and on subsequent days, recognising for secondary and college settings there will be some subject specialist rotation of staff | Х | Х | Х | |
| clean surfaces that children and young people are touching, such as toys, books, desks, chairs, doors, sinks, toilets, light switches, bannisters, more regularly than normal | Х | Х | Х | |
| ensuring that toilets do not become crowded by limiting the number of children or young people who use the toilet facilities at one time | Х | Х | Х | |
| although outdoor equipment should not be used unless the setting is able to ensure that it is appropriately cleaned between groups of children and young people using it, and that multiple groups do not use it simultaneously. | Х | Х | Х | |
| by limiting the amount of shared resources that are taken home and limit exchange of take-home resources between children, young people and staff | Х | Х | Х | |
| although practical lessons can go ahead if equipment can be cleaned thoroughly and the classroom or other learning environment is occupied by the same children or young people in one day, or properly cleaned between cohorts | Х | Х | Х | |
| If anyone in an education or childcare setting becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, or has a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste of smell (anosmia), they must be sent home and advised to follow the COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus (COVID-19) infection guidance. | Х | Х | Х | |

| If a child is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, 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. 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 if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs). | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Parents, carers and settings do not need to take children's temperatures every morning. | X | Х | Х | | |
| Guidance on Mental Health and Wellbeing | | | | | |
| As well as thinking about the children or young people in your care, it is important to take care of your own mental health and wellbeing. Children and young people react, in part, to what they see from the adults around them. When parents and carers deal with a situation calmly and confidently, they can provide the best support for their children and young people. Parents and carers can be more supportive to others around them, especially children, when they are better prepared. | х | Х | Х | | |
| Listening to and acknowledging their concerns. Children and young people may respond to stress in different ways. Signs may be emotional (for example, they may be upset, distressed, anxious, angry or agitated), behavioural (for example, they may become more clingy or more withdrawn, or they may wet the bed), or physical (for example, they may experience stomach aches). Look out for any changes in their behaviour. Children and young people may feel less anxious if they are able to express and communicate their feelings in a safe and supportive environment. Children and young people who communicate differently to their peers may rely on you to interpret their feelings. Listen to them, acknowledge their concerns and give them extra love and attention if they need it. | X | X | X | | |
| Being aware of your own reactions. Remember that children and young people often take their emotional cues from the important adults in their lives, so how you respond to the situation is very important. It is important to manage your own emotions and remain calm, speak kindly to them, and answer any questions they have honestly. | Х | X | Х | | |
| Creating a new routine. Life is changing for all of us for a while. Routine gives children and young people an increased feeling of safety in the context of uncertainty, so think about how to develop a new routine, especially if they are not at school | Х | Х | Х | | |

| children and young people ideally need to be active for 60 minutes a day, which can be more difficult when spending longer periods of time indoors. Plan time outside if you can do so safely or see Change4Life for ideas for indoor games and activities | Х | X | х | |
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| Guidance on adults meeting socially (including groups & clubs) | | | | |
| In England, you can meet people you do not live with in 3 types of groups: | | | | |
| you can continue to meet in any outdoor space in a group of up to 6 people from different households | | | | |
| single adult households – in other words adults who live alone or with dependent children only – can continue to form an exclusive 'support bubble' with one other household | | | | Х |
| from 4 July, you can also meet in a group of 2 households (including your support bubble), in any location- public or private, indoors or outdoors. This does not need to be the same household each time | | | | |
| | | | | |
| only gather outdoors in either a group of up to 6 people from different households or up to two households (including your support bubble) | | | | Х |
| only gather in slightly larger groups of up to 30 for major life events, such as weddings | | | | X |
| limit social interaction with anyone outside the group you are attending a place with, even if you see other people you know, for example, in a restaurant, community centre or place of worship | | | | Х |
| try to limit the number of people you see, especially over short periods of time, to keep you and them safe, and save lives. The more people with whom you interact, the more chances we give the virus to spread | | | | Х |
| You can meet people in both public or private outdoor spaces, such as gardens, yards or roof terraces – as long as you maintain social distancing at all times with people who are not in your household or support bubble. | | | | Х |
| Guidance on Outdoor Sport | | | | |
| From 4 July, you can exercise or play sport outdoors in groups of up to two households, or in groups of up to 6 people from different households as is the current rule. You should only do so where it is possible to socially distance from those you do not live with. | | | | Х |

| or fitness sessions but not in groups of more than 6 and you should socially distance from people you do not live with. While groups could practise ball skills like passing and kicking, equipment sharing should be kept to a minimum and strong hand hygiene practices should be in place before and after. | | | | Х | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| The FSA has chosen not to include guidance for outdoor spaces and animal attractions. | | | | | |
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Sources:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-implementing-protective-measures-in-education-and-childcare-settings/coronavirus-covid-19-implementing-protective-measures-in-education-and-childcare-settings

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-parents-and-carers-of-children-attending-out-of-school-settings-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak

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