

All of the information enclosed in this document has been taken directly from -COVID-19 RESPONSE:

LIVING WITH COVID-19 from the HM Government – Published February 2022.

In all instances, the Senior Leadership Team at Bonneygrove Primary School will refer to this document.

Important sections: 38, 56, 59 and 63

### **LIVING WITH COVID-19 June 2022**

34. The past 2 years have seen many necessary restrictions imposed on everyday life to manage COVID-19, but these have come with a huge toll on wellbeing and economic output. Scientists (including virologists, epidemiologists, clinicians, and many others) and the Government now understand more about COVID-19, how it behaves and how it can be treated. As the virus continues to evolve, it will be important to continue to add to this understanding.

35. Living with and managing the virus will mean maintaining the population's wall of protection and communicating safer behaviours that the public can follow to manage risk. The Government will move away from deploying regulations and requirements in England and replace specific interventions for COVID-19 with public health measures and guidance.

36. The Government is able to take this step now because of the success of the vaccination programme, and the suite of pharmaceutical tools the NHS can deploy to treat people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19 and the most severely ill (see chapter 4). The Government can only take these steps because it will retain contingency capabilities and will respond as necessary to further resurgences or worse variants of the virus (see chapter 5).

Removing the last domestic restrictions



- 37. The Government will remove remaining domestic restrictions in England, subject to appropriate parliamentary scrutiny.
- 38. From 24 February, the Government will:
- a. Remove the legal requirement to self-isolate following a positive test. Adults and children who test positive will continue to be advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other people. After 5 days, they may choose to take a Lateral Flow Device (LFD) followed by another the next day - if both are negative, and they do not have a temperature, they can safely return to their normal routine. Those who test positive should avoid contact with anyone in an at risk group, including if they live in the same household. There will be specific guidance for staff in particularly vulnerable services, such as adult social care, healthcare, and prisons and places of detention. b. No longer ask fully vaccinated close contacts and those under the age of 18 to test daily for 7 days, and remove the legal requirement for close contacts who are not fully vaccinated to self-isolate. Guidance will COVID-19 RESPONSE: LIVING WITH COVID-19 17 set out the precautions that those who live in the same household as someone who has COVID-19, or who have stayed overnight in the same household, are advised to take to reduce risk to other people. Other contacts of people with COVID-19 will be advised to take extra care in following general guidance for the public on safer behaviours.
- c. End self-isolation support payments and national funding for practical support. The medicine delivery service will no longer be available.
  People who were instructed to self-isolate before this date will still be able to claim support payments within the next 42 days.
- d. Revoke The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England)
  (No. 3) Regulations. Local authorities will continue to manage local
  outbreaks of COVID-19 in high risk settings as they do with other infectious
  diseases.



Bonneygrove primary School — Living with Covid June 2022 39. From 24 March, the COVID-19 provisions within Statutory Sick Pay and Employment and Support Allowance regulations will end. People with COVID-19 may still be eligible, subject to the normal conditions of entitlement.

40. From 1 April, the Government will update guidance setting out the ongoing steps that people with COVID-19 should take to minimise contact with other people. This will align with the changes to testing set out later in this chapter. Testing, tracing and certification

41. Testing and tracing have been important throughout the response to COVID-19. The Government's provision of LFDs enabled people to take a test before meeting family, friends and colleagues, allowing them to protect themselves and others, and breaking chains of transmission. This was particularly important during the period of exceptionally high prevalence driven by the Omicron variant towards the end of 2021. Access to LFDs also enabled contacts of positive cases to test daily in lieu of isolation, reducing the workforce impacts of isolation while identifying positive cases.

- 42. However, the Government's free provision of testing at scale has come at a very significant cost to the taxpayer during the pandemic response. The Testing, Tracing and Isolation (TTI) budget in the financial year 2020-21 exceeded that of the Home Office, and the programme cost £15.7 billion in the financial year 2021-22. This level of spending was necessary due to the severe risk posed by COVID-19 when the population did not have a high level of protection.
- 43. The population now has much stronger protection against COVID-19 than at any other point in the pandemic, due to the vaccination programme, natural immunity, 18 COVID-19 RESPONSE: LIVING WITH COVID-19 access to antivirals, and increased scientific and public understanding about how to manage risk. For this reason, the Government now assesses that it is time to transition to focus its COVID-19 response towards guidance, while targeting



Bonneygrove primary School – Living with Covid June 2022 protection on individuals who are most at risk from the virus. Government spending on COVID-19 will reduce significantly in line with this change.

Testing

- 44. As immunity levels are high, testing and isolation will play a less important role in preventing serious illness. Some changes to testing have already begun. In January, the recommendation for a confirmatory polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test following a positive LFD was changed, and the testing regime in adult social care was also changed to a LFD regime.
- 45. The Government will implement further changes to the availability of testing in the coming months.
- 46. From 21 February, the Government is removing the guidance for staff and students in most education and childcare settings to undertake twice weekly asymptomatic testing.
- 47. From 1 April, the Government will no longer provide free universal symptomatic and asymptomatic testing for the general public in England.
- 48. Over 2 billion lateral flow tests have been provided across the UK since 2020. UKHSA continues to have good stock levels and will manage these to provide flexibility in future. Ahead of the end of free universal testing in England, it will be necessary for UKHSA to cap the number of tests distributed each day to manage demand. Given that advice to test has and continues to reduce, the Government urges people only to order what they need.
- 49. The Government will help enable COVID-19 tests to be made available for those who wish to purchase them through the private market. Private markets are established in many European countries including France, Germany, Italy and Spain and the United States of America. The Government is working with retailers



Bonneygrove primary School – Living with Covid June 2022 and pharmacies to help establish the private market in testing.

50. From 1 April, there will be some limited ongoing free testing:

a. Limited symptomatic testing available for a small number of at-risk groups - the Government will set out further details on which groups will be eligible.

b. Free symptomatic testing will remain available to social care staff

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Contact tracing

51. From 24 February, routine contact tracing will end. Contacts will no longer be required to self-isolate or advised to take daily tests. Instead, guidance will set out precautions that contacts can take to reduce risk to themselves and other people and those testing positive for COVID-19 will be encouraged to inform their close contacts so that they can follow that guidance.

52. Local health teams continue to use contact tracing and provide context-specific advice where they assess this to be necessary as part of their role in managing infectious diseases.

COVID-status certification

Safer behaviours

53. From 1 April, the Government will remove the current guidance on domestic voluntary COVID-status certification and will no longer recommend that certain venues use the NHS COVID Pass. The NHS COVID Pass will remain available within the NHS App for a limited period, to support the use of certification in other parts of the UK. The NHS App will continue to allow individuals access to their vaccination status for international travel, as well as their recovery status for travel to those overseas destinations that recognise it.



- 54. Throughout the pandemic, Government advice and information has been informed by the best scientific evidence available from health agencies, academics, and experts.48
- 55. People will continue to be advised that there are safer behaviours they can adopt to reduce the risk of infection. Precautions remain particularly important to those who are at higher risk if they catch COVID-19, although due to advances in vaccination and therapeutics, this group is now better protected. The majority of people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable are now advised to follow the same general guidance as everyone else as a result of the protection they have received from vaccination.
- 56. Individuals can still reduce the risk of catching and passing on COVID-19 by:
- a. Getting vaccinated;
- b. Letting fresh air in if meeting indoors, or meeting outside;
- 48 SAGE, Scientific evidence supporting the government response to coronavirus (COVID-19), 18 February 2022.
- 20 COVID-19 RESPONSE: LIVING WITH COVID-19
- c. Wearing a face covering in crowded and enclosed spaces, especially where you come into contact with people you do not usually meet, when rates of transmission are high;
- d. Trying to stay at home if you are unwell;

Businesses and other organisations

- e. Taking a test if you have COVID-19 symptoms, and staying at home and avoiding contact with other people if you test positive; and
- f. Washing your hands and following advice to 'Catch it, Bin it, Kill it'.
- 57. From 1 April, guidance to the public and to businesses will be consolidated in line with public health advice. There will continue to be specific guidance for those whose immune system means they are at higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19 despite vaccination.



Bonneygrove primary School – Living with Covid June 2022 58. Employers and businesses have also taken significant steps over the pandemic to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 within their settings. The Government has lifted the majority of legal requirements on businesses, and continues to provide 'Working Safely' guidance setting out the steps that employers can take to reduce risk in their workplaces.

59. From 24 February, workers will not be legally obliged to tell their employers when they are required to self-isolate. Employers and workers should follow Government guidance for those with COVID-19.

60. From 1 April, the Government will remove the health and safety requirement for every employer to explicitly consider COVID-19 in their risk assessments.

The intention is to empower businesses to take responsibility for implementing mitigations that are appropriate for their circumstances. Employers that specifically work with COVID-19, such as laboratories, must continue to undertake a risk assessment that considers COVID-19.

61. From 1 April, the Government will replace the existing set of 'Working Safely' guidance with new public health guidance. Employers should continue to consider the needs of employees at greater risk from COVID-19, including those whose immune system means they are at higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19. The Government will consult with employers and businesses to ensure guidance continues to support them to manage the risk of COVID-19 in workplaces. COVID-19 RESPONSE: LIVING WITH COVID-19

62. The Government will continue to promote and support good ventilation. Employers and businesses should continue identifying poorly ventilated spaces and take steps to improve fresh air flow.



- 63. There is increasing evidence of the importance of circulating fresh air in reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Ventilation also helps with reducing transmission of other respiratory infections such as influenza, with some research showing that being in a room with fresh air can in some cases reduce the risk of airborne transmission of COVID-19 by over 70%. There are also potential wider benefits of 49 good ventilation, for health, concentration, and lower absence rates. The 50 Government has responded to this evidence through:
- a. Public communications campaigns and comprehensive business guidance on ventilation and fresh air;
- b. Providing over 350,000 CO2 monitors to state-funded education settings backed by £25 million of funding, and up to 9,000 high efficiency particulate 51 air (HEPA) cleaning units for the small number of education settings where poor ventilation could not be quickly rectified;52
- c. Enabling local authorities to use their allocations from the £60 million Adult Social Care Omicron Support Fund, at their discretion, to audit and improve fresh air in adult social care; and 53
- d. Completing a ventilation audit of the central government estate.
- 64. The Government is also carrying out further ventilation research and the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser has commissioned a report from the Royal Academy of Engineering on how our built environment could be made more infection resilient, to be published this May. The Government will carefully consider its recommendations, alongside the ongoing research.