



Thursday 5th November 2020

New National Restrictions Update

Dear Parents,

The government has published further guidance around the new national restrictions which come into force today. You can read the guidance here:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/education-and-childcare-settings-new-national-restrictions-from-5-november-2020?utm_source=7427a8d7-6fbd-4315-b29f-2c648cfb91a1&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate&dm_i=3OT7,17F45,3680BK,4B9SG,1

Below is a summary of the main points which are applicable to schools.

1. Schools are remaining open.
2. Parents can form a childcare bubble with another household for the purposes of informal childcare (where the child is 13 or under).
3. It is still not mandatory for staff or visitors to wear face coverings inside primary schools.
4. Parents can only enter the school premises if absolutely necessary.
5. Clinically vulnerable children may continue attending school. Please see the definition of clinically vulnerable on the next page.
6. Clinically *extremely* vulnerable children (where they have been identified through a letter from the NHS/GP) are advised not to attend school during the restriction. Please see the definition of clinically extremely vulnerable on the next page. **If your child falls into the category of being clinically extremely vulnerable, please contact your doctor immediately for further advice.**
7. Children who live with clinically extremely vulnerable people, but are not clinically extremely vulnerable themselves, can attend school.
8. Out of school activities may continue if the primary purpose is to provide childcare (Breakfast club and Little Saints after school club will operate as normal; all other clubs - football and Lemon Jelly - have been cancelled until further notice).
9. All statutory testing will go ahead next summer (Year 1 and Year 2 Phonic Screening Check, Year 2 SATs, Year 4 Multiplication Check, Year 6 SATs).

If you have any further questions or concerns about the contents of this letter, please do contact me.

Thank you,

Barbara Costa

Barbara Costa
Executive Headteacher



Clinically Vulnerable

Clinically vulnerable people are those who are:

- *aged 70 or over (regardless of medical conditions)*
- *under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab each year on medical grounds):*
 - *chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or bronchitis*
 - *chronic heart disease, such as heart failure*
 - *chronic kidney disease*
 - *chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis*
 - *chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS) or cerebral palsy*
 - *diabetes*
 - *a weakened immune system as the result of certain conditions or medicines they are taking (such as steroid tablets)*
 - *being seriously overweight (a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above)*
- *pregnant*

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable people are those who are at very high risk of severe illness from COVID-19. There are 2 ways you may be identified as clinically extremely vulnerable:

1. *You have one or more of the conditions listed below, or*
2. *Your hospital clinician or GP has added you to the Shielded Patients List because, based on their clinical judgement, they deem you to be at higher risk of serious illness if you catch the virus.*

If you do not fall into either of these categories and have not been informed that you are on the Shielded patients list, follow the new national restrictions from 5th

November. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/new-national-restrictions-from-5-november#protecting-people-more-at-risk-from-coronavirus>

If you think there are good clinical reasons why you should be added to the Shielded Patient List, discuss your concerns with your GP or hospital clinician.

Adults with the following conditions are automatically deemed clinically extremely vulnerable:

- *solid organ transplant recipients*
- *those with specific cancers:*
 - *people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy*
 - *people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy*
 - *people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment*
 - *people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer*
 - *people having other targeted cancer treatments that can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors*



- *people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs*
- *those with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)*
- *those with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell disease)*
- *those on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection*
- *adults with Down's syndrome*
- *adults on dialysis or with chronic kidney disease (stage 5)*
- *women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired*
- *other people who have also been classed as clinically extremely vulnerable, based on clinical judgement and an assessment of their needs. GPs and hospital clinicians have been provided with guidance to support these decisions*