



Department
for Education

Dedicated transport to schools and colleges COVID-19 operational guidance

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Summary

This guidance explains the actions those responsible for the provision of dedicated transport should take to reduce the risk of transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). This includes public health advice, endorsed by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA).

Dedicated transport is that which exclusively carries children and young people to and from their place of education including mainstream and special schools, colleges and alternative provision settings. (In this guidance, references to colleges include all further education providers).

This guidance applies to all dedicated transport, regardless of whether it is provided free of charge, including transport commissioned or provided by local authorities, schools and colleges as well as commercial travel routes that cannot be used by members of the public when they are carrying children and young people to school or college.

We use the terms “must” and “should” in the guidance. We use the term “must” when the person in question is legally required to do something and “should” when the advice set out should be followed unless there is good reason not to.

Who is this guidance for?

This guidance is for those who are responsible for the provision of dedicated transport including:

- local authorities
- schools and colleges
- transport operators

Separate guidance is available:

- for [passengers on public transport](#)
- for [operators of public transport](#)
- to [help local transport authorities manage demand for public transport](#)

Local authorities should continue to promote cycling and walking. They can encourage active travel by:

- building on existing schemes such as the [Walk to School programme](#) and [Bikeability](#) training
- encouraging schools and colleges to communicate directly with the children and young people whose journeys are most appropriate to switch to active travel to encourage them to do so

- implementing 'safe streets' policies outside schools.

Overview

The Prime Minister announced on 27 November the temporary introduction of new measures as a result of the Omicron variant. On 8 December, he announced that Plan B, as set out in the [autumn and winter plan 2021](#), is being enacted.

As part of these measures, face coverings must be worn on public transport. The legal requirement does not apply on dedicated transport. However, face coverings help to protect the wearer and others against the spread of infection because they cover the nose and mouth, which are the main confirmed sources of transmission of COVID-19. Children and young people aged 11 and over, unless they are exempt, should wear a face covering when travelling on dedicated transport to and from secondary school or college. You should consider what action you can take to encourage compliance with this recommendation. Further information about [face coverings](#) is available.

From 14 December, adults who are fully vaccinated and all children and young people aged between 5 years and 18 years and 6 months identified as a contact by Test and Trace of someone with Covid-19 are strongly advised to take an NHS rapid lateral flow test every day for 7 days and continue to attend their setting as normal, unless they have a positive test result. Daily testing of close contacts applies to all contacts who are:

- fully vaccinated adults – people who have had 2 doses of an approved vaccine
- all children and young people aged 5 years to 18 years and 6 months, regardless of their vaccination status
- people who are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons
- people who are taking part, or have taken part, in an approved clinical trial for a COVID-19 vaccine.

Children under 5 years are exempt from self-isolation and do not need to take part in daily testing of close contacts.

Further information is available in NHS Test and Trace: what to do if you are contacted and in the [stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#).

We no longer recommend maximising distancing and minimising mixing, but unnecessary risks such as overcrowding should be minimised.

Schools and colleges should have contingency plans outlining how they would operate if the number of positive cases substantially increases in their school or local area. The contingency framework describes the principles of managing local outbreaks of COVID-19 in education and childcare settings. As part of this framework you may wish to

consider whether to temporarily reinstate any measures you previously had in place to reduce mixing on transport.

We do not expect the additional dedicated school transport that was put in place to ease pressure on public transport during the 2020/21 school year to be needed in the future but will keep this position under review.

We will keep this guidance under review and update it as necessary.

Risk assessment

Those responsible for the provision of transport must comply with health and safety law and put in place proportionate control measures, working with schools, colleges and transport operators as necessary. You must regularly review and update your risk assessments as the circumstances and the public health advice change. This includes having arrangements in place to monitor whether the control measures are effective and working as planned.

Control measures

1. Ensure face coverings are worn where recommended

Children and young people aged 11 and over, unless they are exempt, should wear a face covering when travelling on dedicated transport to and from educational settings.

Further information about [face coverings](#) is available.

2. Ensure good hygiene for everyone

Hand hygiene

Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. You should continue to ensure that children and young people clean their hands regularly. This can be done with soap and running water or hand sanitiser.

Respiratory hygiene

The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important.

Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Most staff will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work. There is [guidance on the use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#).

3. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes using standard products such as detergents

You should put in place and maintain an appropriate cleaning schedule with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces.

4. Let fresh air into vehicles when occupied

It is important to ensure vehicles are well ventilated when occupied, particularly by opening windows and ceiling vents. You should balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature.

5. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19

When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test

Children, young people and adults should follow [public health advice](#) on when to self-isolate and what to do. They should not board dedicated transport or public transport if they have symptoms or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine).

If a child or young person develops [COVID-19 symptoms, however mild](#), while at school or college, they will be sent home.

They should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household. In exceptional circumstances, if parents or carers cannot arrange to have their child collected, and it is age-appropriate and safe to do so, the child should walk, cycle or scoot home. If this is not possible, alternative arrangements may need to be organised by the school. The [guidance on the use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#) provides more information on organising transport for children with symptoms.

They and their household should follow the [guidance for households with possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection](#).

Asymptomatic testing

Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within schools. All secondary school pupils should continue to test twice weekly at home.

Testing is still widely available and kits can be collected from a local pharmacy or [ordered online](#).

Confirmatory PCR tests

You should follow the [latest](#) government guidance on confirmatory PCR tests following a

positive LFD test.



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