

# Plan to mitigate the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) at Barns Green Primary School

## Appendix: Before and After School Clubs

This plan has been drawn up based on the Department for Education (DfE) Guidance for full opening schools (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools>)

It will be shared with all staff, governors and parents. The plan will be discussed at an age-appropriate level with all pupils at the start of term and be referred to frequently during the week. Each half-term it will be revisited with pupils. It is possible that we may learn from pupils additional measures that we could take or adaptations that are required.

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This plan should be referred to when considering starting any club, whether that club is run by the school or by an external provider.

Any provider wanting to run a club should discuss with the Headteacher at a pre-arranged time how they will comply with the requirements of the plan.

### Summary

- No more than 15 children per club with a ratio of 2 adults to 15 children
- Each club must have at least 1 adult running the club and a 2<sup>nd</sup> adult who is on call in case of a child developing COVID-19 symptoms
- Any room used for a club will be cleaned using a classroom cleaning schedule immediately after the club has taken place. Only one indoor club to run at any 1 time
- All sessions will take place outside unless it is not safe to do so
- Outdoor provision must follow existing mitigation systems, including use of anti-bacterial gel and cleaning of equipment
- All clubs will use the Community Room toilets
- Clubs will provide any classroom-type equipment that a child may need to use. That equipment will be in a named plastic zipper wallet. The wallet will be kept in the Community Room in a plastic tub with a lid. The box will be clearly labelled – DO Not Touch – XXXX Club Equipment.

## Group Sizes

To reduce the risk of transmission within a setting, we aim to minimise the number of different people each child comes into contact with. We will seek to maintain small groups of no more than 15 children with the same 15 children each time (i.e. the total of different children across a week will not exceed 15).

We will keep a written list of the children in each group for at least 21 days for Test and Trace purposes.

## System of controls

### Prevention

- 1) minimising contact with individuals who are unwell by ensuring that those who have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does or have been advised by NHS Test and Trace to self-isolate, do not attend your setting
- 2) Cleaning hands more often than usual - wash hands thoroughly for 20 seconds with running water and soap and dry them thoroughly or use alcohol hand rub or sanitiser ensuring that all parts of the hands are covered
- 3) Ensuring good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach
- 4) Cleaning frequently touched surfaces more often than usual using standard products, such as detergents and bleach; see the guidance [COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings outside the home](#)
- 5) minimising contact and mixing by altering, as much as possible, the environment (such as layout) and timetables (such as allowing for sufficient changeover time to clean the area between different classes or groups of children and ensuring areas do not become overcrowded)
- 6) Where necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)

Numbers 1 to 4 must be in place in all the time

Number 5 has been properly considered. If a club requires an indoor space, it will only take place in the Community Room. This will be cleaned by school staff using the system for classrooms.

Number 6 applies in specific circumstances. See the section on personal protective equipment (PPE) for more information.

### Response to any infection

- 7) Engage with the NHS Test and Trace process
- 8) Manage confirmed cases of coronavirus (COVID-19) amongst the out-of-school settings community

9) Contain any outbreak by following local health protection team advice

Numbers 7 to 9 will be followed in every case where they are relevant.

All spaces should also be well ventilated using natural ventilation (opening windows) or ventilation units.

## Indoor provision

As the risk of transmission is considerably lower outdoors, we will offer all sessions outside unless it is not safe to do so.

Where it is not safe to do so, the Community Room will be used for clubs. Desks will be spaced facing the front. Pupils from different groups must follow the social distancing rules (2m apart).

Providers who offer indoor sports activities for children should also refer to the guidance on [working safely during coronavirus \(COVID-19\) for providers of grassroots sports and gym / leisure facilities](#).

## Outdoor provision

Even though the risk of transmission is considered to be lower outdoors, it is still important that we put in place the hierarchy of controls outlined above. The [guidance for providers of outdoor facilities on the phased return of sport and recreation](#) advises on specific protective measures that should be put in place to run safer outdoor provision during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, including:

- minimising contact with individuals who are unwell by ensuring that those who have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does, or who have been advised by NHS Test and Trace to self-isolate do not attend your setting
- keeping facilities and equipment clean - touch points (e.g. handrails and gates) should be particular areas of focus for increased cleaning
- using signs, posters and regular reminders to build awareness of good handwashing technique, the need to increase handwashing frequency, avoid touching your face, and to cough or sneeze into your arm rather than your hand
- providing more waste facilities and more frequent rubbish collection
- providing hand sanitiser in multiple locations
- using disposable paper towels in handwashing facilities, where possible
- minimising use of portable toilets
- setting clear use and cleaning guidance for toilets to ensure they are kept clean and social distancing is achieved

## Providers of music, dance and drama or sports provision

Particular care should be taken to observe social distancing in the case of a sports setting because of the way in which people breathe more heavily and more rapidly during exercise. In addition to referring to guidance for [indoor sports providers](#) and guidance for [providers of outdoor facilities](#), providers of sports activities may also wish to refer to guidance from Sport England, and advice from organisations such as the [Association for Physical Education](#) and the [Youth Sport Trust](#).

Additional social distancing mitigations were previously required for singing, wind and brass given concerns that these were potentially higher risk activities when droplet transmission was considered. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport commissioned further scientific studies to be carried out to develop the scientific evidence on these activities, which has allowed a reconsideration appropriate mitigations.

Children and young people can now engage in singing, wind and brass in line with the protective measures outlined in this guidance and paying strict attention to the [working safely in performing arts guidance](#) to mitigate any cumulative risks of aerosol transmission. Although singing and playing wind and brass instruments do not present a higher risk than speaking, for example, studies have indicated that there may be a cumulative risk that can build in particular contexts. As such with appropriate safety considerations, singing, wind and brass teaching can take place.

Providers of Music clubs will ensure that:

- they are limiting the number of children singing or playing together as far as possible and ensuring that children attending are in small groups of no more than 15, with the same children each time wherever possible and at least one staff member
- children are socially distanced (2 metres apart), are outside or in a well-ventilated room
- they are not singing loudly

Therefore, in summary, providers should ensure the following measures are put in place when children are singing or playing wind or brass instruments:

- Social distancing is observed at all times whilst playing wind or brass instruments or singing (2 metres, wherever possible, or 1 metre with robust risk mitigation where 2 metres is not viable)
- Back-to-back or side-to-side positioning (rather than face-to-face) is used whenever possible
- Activities which can create aerosol are discouraged, such as shouting or singing loudly - we advise providers to use microphones where possible or encourage children to sing quietly
- Singing or playing wind or brass instruments outdoors, wherever possible
- If playing wind or brass instruments indoors or singing indoors, you should limit the number of children attending to account for ventilation of the space and the ability to social distance
- Take steps to improve ventilation as far as possible and whenever possible, either through the use of mechanical systems and/or opening windows and doors
- If hosting a performance, limit as far possible the number of performers and audience members
- Steps are taken to encourage audiences to support the overall safety of the event, including seating individuals rather than allowing them to stand (to help maintain social distancing) and the other mitigations outlined in this guidance
- Continue to take the other vital steps outlined in this guidance, including preventing unwell people from attending, maintaining cleanliness, supporting contact tracing and other mitigating measures

By considering and adopting these cumulative risk mitigation measures, the overall risk will be reduced.

## Use of shared resources

Equipment and resources are integral to many types of out-of-school activities. For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pens, Staff, children and young people attending clubs have their own items that are not shared. Each child attending a club will have a plastic zipper bag containing their equipment. Classroom based resources, such as books and games, can be used and shared within the bubble or small, consistent group; these should be cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces. Resources that are shared between groups or bubbles, such as sports or art equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously and always between groups, or rotated to allow them to be left unused and out of reach for a period of 48 hours (72 hours for plastics) between use by different groups.

Outdoor playground equipment should be cleaned more frequently than usual, and where possible, between use by different groups of children. It is still recommended that children and young people limit the amount of equipment they bring into your setting to essentials such as hats, coats, and mobile phones as well as books, stationery or lunch boxes where required. Bags are allowed. Children and young people attending your setting and staff can take books and other shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing should be avoided, especially where this does not contribute to education and development. Similar rules on hand cleaning, cleaning of the resources and rotation should apply to these resources.

## How we will manage toilet usage

All clubs will use the toilets by the Community Room. Clubs operating outside will need to ensure access to these via the music room door.

As with all frequently used surfaces, toilets will be cleaned thoroughly using standard products such as detergent and bleach. The frequency of cleaning required will depend on usage but is advised to be more frequently than might have been previously considered appropriate. In most cases, expect cleaning of toilet facilities to take place at least twice a day, and in particular between use by different classes and groups.

We will follow [COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance](#) for advice on general cleaning of facilities when no one has symptoms of or is confirmed to have coronavirus (COVID-19), as well as advice for cleaning facilities after they have been used by someone suspected of having, or confirmed to have coronavirus (COVID-19).

## Reviewing staff availability

Clubs must operate with a ratio of 2 adults to 15 children. 1 of these adults will be running the activity. The 2<sup>nd</sup> will be to deal with any instances of a child developing symptoms.

If either staff member is absent, the club must not go ahead.

## Staff who are clinically extremely vulnerable

Rates of community transmission of COVID-19 are now reduced to levels below that when shielding was introduced. Shielding measures have, therefore, been paused from the 1 August, with the exception of areas where local lockdown means that shielding will continue. In all respects, the clinically extremely vulnerable should now follow the same guidance as the clinically vulnerable population, taking particular care to practise frequent, thorough hand washing and cleaning of frequently touched areas in their home and workspace.

## Staff who are clinically vulnerable

Clinically vulnerable staff can return to work. They should follow the measures in this document to minimise the risks of transmission.

As for all staff, this includes continuing to observe good hand and respiratory hygiene, minimising contact and maintaining social distancing in line with the latest [staying alert and safe guidance](#). This provides that ideally, adults should maintain 2 metre distance from others and, where this is not possible, avoid close face to face contact and minimise time spent within 1 metre of others.

When working out staff ratios we have considered how many staff you have available to work in your setting, as well as:

- Do you have at least one person with first aid training available to work in your setting?
- Do you have at least one person with up-to-date Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) training available to work in your setting? You may want to consider a deputy DSL to cover in the event of the DSL being unwell or otherwise unavailable.
- Do you have a caretaker and / or cleaning staff available to work in your setting?

If the answer to any of these questions is no, then clubs will not take place until the problems have been tackled.

If any new staff are appointed to temporarily cover these roles, we will carry out the appropriate pre-employment checks to assess their suitability to work with children before allowing them to take up their post, such as taking up references and the appropriate level of criminal records checks (Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks), including a 'children's barred list' check where relevant for the role.

In terms of the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks, a person is engaging in regulated activity if they frequently teach, train, instruct, supervise or care for children. If an individual is barred by the DBS but is engaging in this activity, including in out-of-school settings, they would be committing a criminal offence.

An unsupervised person undertaking these activities on a regular basis would also be eligible for an enhanced DBS check with barred list information, as part of this process. To understand which kind of check is right for our staff, DBS provides an [eligibility tool](#) which tells you which roles or activities could be eligible for a basic, standard or enhanced DBS check.

We will ensure that new staff members and volunteers understand and implement the protective measures you have identified while [carrying out our risk assessment](#) to help prevent the transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19), such as those outlined in the section "[Effective Infection Protection and Control](#)".

## Who can attend our club

Pupils from Year 1 – Year 6 may attend clubs, although the nature of the club may mean that they are age-appropriate. However, if it is determined that we live in an area that is experiencing a local COVID-19 outbreak, different local restrictions may have been imposed. We will regularly consult the [local restrictions page](#) to see if any such restrictions are in place in our area.

Attending School Clubs can have a positive impact on the wellbeing of. However, it is crucial that we ensure we are minimising the risks to the nation's health. It is for this reason that parents and carers are being encouraged to limit the number of settings their children attend as far as possible, and ideally to ensure their children attend the same setting consistently.

## Face coverings

Public Health England does not (based on current evidence) recommend the use of face coverings when children are participating in school clubs. This evidence will be kept under review. They are not required during school clubs as children and staff are mixing in consistent groups, and because misuse may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission. There may also be negative effects on communication and thus education. Face coverings are required at all times on public transport (except children under the age of 11), when attending a hospital as a visitor or outpatient, or when in a shop or a supermarket.

Children attending before school clubs who are required to wear a face mask must wash their hands immediately on arrival (as is the case for all children and staff), dispose of temporary face coverings in a covered bin or place reusable face coverings in a plastic bag they can take home with them, and [then wash their hands again](#) before heading to their group within the setting. Guidance on [safe working in education, childcare and children's social care](#) provides more advice.

## Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The majority of staff in club providers will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work.

PPE is only needed in a very small number of cases:

- children, young people and learners whose care routinely already involves the use of PPE due to their intimate care needs should continue to receive their care in the same way
- PPE should be worn if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained from any child, young person or other learner displaying coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms

The Department for Education has published guidance on [Safe Working in Education, Childcare and Children’s Social Care Settings, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment](#) .

External providers should use their local supply chains to obtain the very limited amounts of PPE required. Providers may also be able to source PPE and cleaning products through The [Crown Commercial Service \(CCS\) ‘Safer Working Supplies’ Portal](#). We have assurance that the suppliers and products listed on this portal have met standards set out by DHSC and that this route does not detract any supply from medical settings. In addition, Public Sector Buying Organisations (PSBOs) have pre-existing experience and relationships across our sector. Some of these organisations have e-catalogues offering PPE and cleaning products, including: [ESPO](#), [YPO](#), and [NEPO](#).

## Test and trace

The NHS Test and Trace service will help to manage the risk of the virus re-emerging as restrictions on everyday life are eased, as far as it is deemed safe to do so. The service:

- provides testing for anyone who has symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) to find out if they have the virus
- gets in touch with anyone who has had a positive test result to gather information about any close recent contacts they have had
- alerts those contacts, where necessary, and notifies them they need to self-isolate to help stop the spread of the virus

It is vital that club providers play their part by:

- making their settings as safe as possible for staff, children and parents
- promoting the need to get tested if anyone is symptomatic
- requesting that workers self-isolate if they have been asked to do so
- supporting their workers when in isolation
- keeping records of which children and staff are in which groups and saving this information securely for at least 21 days

More information on NHS Test and Trace for workplaces can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-test-and-trace-workplace-guidance>.

If anyone in our 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 or smell (anosmia), they should be sent home and advised to follow the [COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection guidance](#).

If a child is awaiting collection indoors, they will be moved, if possible, to the interview room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, depending on the age of the child and with appropriate adult supervision. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation.

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 and following the [COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance](#) 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).

In an emergency, we will call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk.

If a member of staff has helped a child with symptoms, they do not need to go home unless they develop symptoms themselves (and in which case, they should be tested) or the child subsequently tests positive (see 'What happens if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus (COVID-19) in a setting?' below). They should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell. Cleaning the affected area of the setting with normal household disinfectant after someone with symptoms has left will reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people. See the [COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance](#).

## What happens if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus (COVID-19) in a setting?

When a child, young person or staff member develops symptoms compatible with coronavirus (COVID-19), they should be sent home and advised to follow guidance on self-isolation [NHS - when to self-isolate and what to do](#). The child, young person or staff member with symptoms should arrange to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19). They can do this by visiting [NHS.UK](#) to arrange or contact NHS 119 by telephone if they do not have internet access.

Where the child, young person or staff member tests negative, they can return to the setting. If they remain unwell, they should not return to that setting until they are recovered.

Where a child, young person or staff member tests positive, NHS Test and Trace will speak directly to those they have been in contact with to offer advice. This advice may be that the rest of their class or group within the setting should be advised to self-isolate. To support NHS Test and Trace in reaching close contacts, settings should keep a record of:

- children and staff in specific groups/rooms
- close contact that takes places between children and staff in different groups/rooms and
- the timing of the activities/interactions

This should be a proportionate recording process but detailed enough to support the Test and Trace process and records need to be kept for at least 21 days.

As part of the national test and trace programme, if other cases are detected within the class or group or in the wider setting, Public Health England's local health protection teams will conduct a rapid investigation and will advise on the most appropriate action to take. In some cases, a larger number of other children and young people may be asked to self-isolate at home as a precautionary measure – perhaps the whole class, group or site. Where settings are observing guidance on infection prevention and control, which will reduce risk of transmission, closure of the whole setting will not generally be necessary.

## Communicating safe working measures with staff

We ensure that we have put in place measures to create a safe environment for the staff and children attending your OOSS, based on the 5 principles below:

- Carry out a coronavirus (COVID-19) risk assessment (see the section [“Carrying out a risk assessment”](#) in this guidance)
- Develop cleaning, handwashing and hygiene procedures (see the section “Effective Infection Protection and Control”)
- Help people to work from home where possible
- Maintain social distancing, where possible
- Where people cannot maintain social distancing, do everything practical to manage the transmission risk (including considering whether the activity needs to continue for the business to operate)

Before opening a club, staff should discuss with the Headteacher their plans and safety measures, including discussing whether training would be helpful.

If we need to employ cleaning contractors or staff then we will communicate additional cleaning requirements and agree additional hours to allow for this.

We will arrange regular opportunities to get feedback from staff on the new arrangements.

The Department for Education’s [guidance for full opening of schools](#) includes information on principles for staff that you may also be able to apply in clubs, and will be especially relevant if providers offer classroom-based provision.

## Communicating with parents

The school will communicate providers’ plans for reopening provision to parents, including new safety measures that you have put in place to reduce the risk of infection and transmission of the virus. These plans must have been discussed and agreed with the Headteacher before the school will do this.

We will:

- Use technology to communicate with parents and carers digitally where possible.
- tell children, young people, parents, carers or any visitors, such as suppliers, not to enter our setting if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) (following the [COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection](#))
- Encourage parents to avoid using public transport to get to your setting. Ideally, they should walk or cycle where possible or use a private vehicle (provided they are only travelling with those from within their household)
- reduce contact between parents and carers when dropping off and picking up their children, for example by limiting drop off and pick up to one parent or carer per family and staggering timings

- when allocating drop off and collection times to parents, avoid scheduling these during peak hours for public transport, this will be particularly important as more people return to work and school
- tell parents and young people their allocated drop off and collection times and the process for doing so, including protocols for minimising adult to adult contact (for example, which entrance to use)
- work with parents and carers to consider how best to manage dropping off their children while maintaining physical distancing
- avoid the need for parents and carers to wait, but where they have to, consider whether physical distancing markings could be used
- make clear to parents that they cannot gather at entrance gates or doors

## Safeguarding and managing the wellbeing of children and young people in your setting

### Safeguarding and child protection

The coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak may have caused significant mental health or wellbeing difficulties for some children and they may be at increased risk of harm or abuse. Due to the current circumstances, vulnerable children may be particularly isolated, meaning that the family, community and professional networks they usually rely on may be unavailable or hard to access. Therefore, it is important that staff are aware of the safeguarding issues that can put children at risk, such as abuse and neglect, and the signs to look out for.

Signs to look out for which may suggest that a child is being harmed or is at risk of harm include:

- unusual injuries, including bruises, burns, fractures, bite marks or signs of self-harm
- consistently poor hygiene, poor living conditions or inappropriate clothing
- communicating aggressively or using sexual language
- appearing withdrawn, guarded, anxious or frightened, particularly around certain individuals

If safeguarding issues come to light, they should be addressed using our child protection and safeguarding policy. This policy has been updated prior to the re-opening of the school.

All club providers must be presented with a written copy of our child protection procedures to ensure that all staff members understand their responsibilities and know what to do in the event of a safeguarding concern, including what to do if a child makes a disclosure.

These will include details of your designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputy DSL, and how to contact them, as well as contact details for local safeguarding services such as local authority [children's social care](#), the local authority designated officer (LADO) and the police.

In addition, you may want to include details of Barnardo's recently launched [See, Hear, Respond Service](#), which is a programme created to help children and young people in England who are experiencing harm and increased adversity during lockdown by providing support to those who are not being seen by schools or other key agencies.

Clun providers should review whether their staff need to refresh or undertake additional training on child protection and safeguarding issues before reopening your setting.

It will be especially important for providers to ensure that:

- the best interests of children must always continue to come first
- if anyone has a safeguarding concern about any child they should act immediately
- appropriate designated safeguarding lead arrangements are in place
- unsuitable people are not allowed to enter the children's workforce and/or gain access to children
- Any volunteers are appropriately supervised. Under no circumstances should a volunteer who has not been checked be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.

### Supporting children and young people's wellbeing

It is important providers recognise that they may also need to consider how to support:

- individual children and young people who have found the long period at home hard to manage
- those who have developed anxieties related to the virus

Some children may also have experienced bereavements in their immediate family or wider circle of friends or family or had increased or new caring responsibilities.

As part of a school club, providers may wish to provide:

- opportunities for children to talk about their experiences of the past few months
- opportunities for conversations with trusted adults where this may be supportive
- some lessons on relevant topics, for example, mental wellbeing or staying safe

### Equality

As a provider of services to children and young people, it is important that you ensure we create spaces, services and opportunities that enable everyone to engage equally.

Our equality and diversity statement should be considered at all times and especially when making decisions and judgements related to the impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics.

It is breaking the law to discriminate, directly or indirectly, against anyone in employment and the provision of services because of a protected characteristic, such as age, sex, race or disability.

Employers and organisations (voluntary or otherwise) also have additional responsibilities towards disabled individuals and those who are new or expectant mothers.

There is emerging evidence that BAME individuals may be more severely affected than the general population by coronavirus (COVID-19). Providers should be especially sensitive to the needs and worries

of BAME children and young people, parents and carers, and staff, and should ensure interventions in the work setting to manage risk are carefully and appropriately communicated.

## Annex A: Resources to help children learn about coronavirus and how to keep themselves and others safe

Below are links to resources which may be helpful in supporting the children that attend your setting to learn about coronavirus (COVID-19) and promoting safety measures, such as frequent handwashing.

[e-Bug](#) has produced a series of helpful coronavirus (COVID-19) posters:

- [Horrid hands](#)
- [Super sneezes](#)
- [Hand hygiene](#)
- [Respiratory hygiene](#)
- [Microbe mania](#)

Busy Bees has produced activities for children to promote safety measures, such as [Our hand washing song](#) (PDF, 958KB).

[Professional association for children and early years \(PACEY\): supporting children in your setting.](#)

[Dr Dog explains coronavirus.](#)

[Bright Horizons: Talking to Children about COVID-19 \(novel coronavirus\).](#)

1. 'School' means all schools whether maintained, non-maintained, or independent, including academies and free schools, alternative provision academies, and pupil referral units. It includes maintained nursery schools. [↩](#)
2. 'College' means further education colleges and sixth-form colleges as established under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and institutions designated as being in the further education sector. [↩](#)
3. Most providers caring for children under eight years old must register with Ofsted (on The Early Years Register or The Childcare Register) or a childminder agency, unless the law states otherwise. Exemptions are set out in the Childcare (Exemptions from Registration) Order (SI 2008/ No 979) and are summarised in the [Registering with Ofsted guidance for childminders and childcare providers](#). Providers who are exempt from compulsory registration may still apply to register on the voluntary part of the Childcare Register if they meet its requirements. [↩](#)
4. Full-time is not defined in law. Further information on institutions that must register at schools is contained in the department's [guidance on registration](#). [↩](#)
5. If a child meets the definition of disabled child within the meaning of s.17(11) of the Children Act 1989, the LA must provide short break services to the individuals who provide care for such children under paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 of the Children Act 1989. If a child with SEND does not meet the s.17(11) definition, the LA can carry out an assessment of the child's needs and offer short break services if appropriate under s.17 (1). [↩](#)

