


Health and safety policy

Thomas Keble School



This is a statutory policy and was agreed upon by the Resources Committee on (and supersedes all previous policies relating to this area):	15 th April 2026
Signed by the Chair of the Trustees & member of Resources Committee Mrs Mia Baker:	
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1. Scope

Our school aims to:

- Provide and maintain a safe and healthy environment
- Establish and maintain safe working procedures amongst staff, pupils and all visitors to the school site
- Have robust procedures in place in case of emergencies
- Ensure that the premises and equipment are maintained safely, and are regularly inspected

2. Legislation

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This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education (DfE) on [health and safety in schools](#), guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on [incident reporting in schools](#), and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#), which sets out the general duties employers have towards employees and duties relating to visitors on your premises
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training
- [The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002](#), which require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health
- [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
- [The Health and Safety \(Display Screen Equipment\) Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to carry out digital screen equipment assessments and states users' entitlement to an eyesight test
- [The Gas Safety \(Installation and Use\) Regulations 1998](#), which require work on gas fittings to be carried out by someone on the Gas Safe Register
- [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#), which requires employers to take general fire precautions to ensure the safety of their staff
- [The Work at Height Regulations 2005](#), which require employers to protect their staff from falls from height

The school follows [national guidance published by UK Health Security Agency \(formerly Public Health England\)](#) and government guidance on [living with COVID-19](#) when responding to infection control issues.

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 The Trust Board

The Trust Board has ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but will delegate day-to-day responsibility to The Headteacher.

The Trust Board has a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that staff and pupils are not exposed to risks to their health and safety. This applies to activities on or off the school premises.

The Trust Board has the employer, also has a duty to:

- Assess the risks to staff and others affected by school activities in order to identify and introduce the health and safety measures necessary to manage those risks
- Inform employees about risks and the measures in place to manage them
- Ensure that adequate health and safety training is provided

3.2 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for health and safety day to day. This involves:

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- Implementing the health and safety policy
- Ensuring there is enough staff to safely supervise pupils
- Ensuring that the school building and premises are safe and regularly inspected
- Providing adequate training for school staff
- Reporting to the governing board on health and safety matters
- Ensuring appropriate evacuation procedures are in place and regular fire drills are held
- Ensuring that in their absence, health and safety responsibilities are delegated to another member of staff
- Ensuring all risk assessments are completed and reviewed
- Monitoring cleaning contracts, and ensuring cleaners are appropriately trained and have access to personal protective equipment, where necessary

In the Headteacher's absence, the Business Manager assumes the above day-to-day health and safety responsibilities.

3.3 Health and safety competent person

The nominated health and safety lead is the Business Manager.

The nominated competent person is the Operations Manager.

3.4 Staff

School staff have a duty to take care of pupils in the same way that a prudent parent/carer would do so.

Staff will:

- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do at work
- Co-operate with the school on health and safety matters
- Work in accordance with training and instructions
- Inform the appropriate person of any work situation representing a serious and immediate danger so that remedial action can be taken
- Model safe and hygienic practice for pupils
- Understand emergency evacuation procedures and feel confident in implementing them

3.5 Pupils and parents/carers

Pupils and parents/carers are responsible for following the school's health and safety advice, on-site and off-site, and for reporting any health and safety incidents to a member of staff.

3.6 Contractors

Contractors will agree health and safety practices with the headteacher before starting work. Before work begins, the contractor will provide evidence that they have completed an adequate risk assessment of all their planned work.

4. Site security

The Operations Manager is responsible for the security of the school site in and out of school hours. They are responsible for visual inspections of the site, and for the intruder and fire alarm systems.

The Headteacher, Deputy Head, Business Manager, Operations Manager and Site Team are key holders and will respond to an emergency.

5. Fire

Emergency exits, assembly points and assembly point instructions are clearly identified by safety signs and notices. Fire risk assessment of the premises will be reviewed regularly.

Emergency evacuations are practised at least once a term.

The fire alarm is a loud continuous bell, with an integrated red visual beacon to alert staff or pupils who may have hearing impairments or require visual cues.

Fire alarm testing will take place once a week.

New staff will be trained in fire safety and all staff and pupils will be made aware of any new fire risks.

In the event of a fire:

- The alarm will be raised immediately by whoever discovers the fire and emergency services contacted. Evacuation procedures will also begin immediately
- Fire extinguishers may be used by staff only, and only then if staff are trained in how to operate them and are confident they can use them without putting themselves or others at risk
- Staff and pupils will congregate at the assembly points. These are currently located to the right of the school field. Following completion of the new build, the assembly point will move to the MUGA. This change will be communicated to all staff and students and shown clearly on signage around the school.
- Form tutors/class teachers will take a register of pupils, which will then be checked against the attendance register of that day
- The Business Manager will take a register of all staff
- Staff and pupils will remain outside the building until the emergency services say it is safe to re-enter

The school will have special arrangements in place for the evacuation of people with mobility needs and fire risk assessments will also pay particular attention to those with disabilities.

6. COSHH

Schools are required to control hazardous substances, which can take many forms, including but not limited to:

- Chemicals
- Products containing chemicals
- Fumes
- Dusts
- Vapours

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- Mists
- Gases and asphyxiating gases
- Germs that cause diseases, such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease

The school ensures compliance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 by identifying hazardous substances, assessing the risks associated with their use, and putting in place appropriate control measures.

The Science Department ensures that:

- All hazardous chemicals are stored securely in appropriate locked cupboards or prep-room stores.
- Chemicals are kept in their original containers with clear labelling.
- Staff follow CLEAPSS guidance when handling, storing, diluting, or disposing of chemicals.
- Pupils only handle hazardous substances under supervision and in accordance with risk assessments.
- Spill kits are available in Science prep rooms and emergency procedures are clearly displayed.

Responsibility for COSHH relating to cleaning products used on the school site rests with the Operations Manager.

Where cleaning is carried out by an external cleaning contractor. The contractor is responsible for:

- Completing and supplying COSHH risk assessments for all cleaning products they bring onto site
- Training their staff in safe handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances
- Ensuring all products are stored safely, securely, and in accordance with legislation

The Operations Manager is responsible for:

- Reviewing contractor COSHH documentation to ensure products do not present a risk to the school
- Confirming that chemicals are stored appropriately in locked cleaning cupboards
- Ensuring spill procedures and emergency arrangements are displayed where chemicals are stored or used
- Ensuring any school-owned cleaning chemicals are assessed, labelled and stored safely

All staff responsible for using hazardous substances will:

- Be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) where necessary
- Fully trained and only once received training will staff be able to use hazardous substances

Any hazardous products are disposed of in accordance with specific disposal procedures.

Emergency procedures, including procedures for dealing with spillages, are displayed near where hazardous products are stored and in areas where they are routinely used.

6.1 Gas safety

Installation, maintenance and repair of gas appliances and fittings will be carried out by a competent Gas Safe registered engineer

Gas pipework, appliances and flues are regularly maintained

All rooms with gas appliances are checked to ensure they have adequate ventilation

6.2 Legionella

A water risk assessment is carried out regularly in line with the guidance and schedule provided by Gloucestershire County Council through the Platinum Property Care Service Level Agreement. Routine monitoring, including temperature checks, flushing and any required remedial actions, is undertaken by competent persons under this agreement and recorded on the iAM Compliant software package. The Operations Manager is responsible for ensuring that all recommended controls are completed and that records are maintained. The water risk assessment is reviewed in accordance with the Local Authority schedule, or sooner if there are significant changes to the water system or building layout.

The risks from legionella are mitigated through routine temperature monitoring, regular flushing of infrequently used outlets, and the cleaning/descaling of taps and shower heads, in line with HSE guidance.

6.3 Asbestos

Staff are briefed on the hazards of asbestos, the location of any asbestos in the school and the action to take if they suspect they have disturbed it

Arrangements are in place to ensure that contractors are made aware of any asbestos on the premises and that it is not disturbed by their work

Contractors will be advised that if they discover material that they suspect could be asbestos, they will stop work immediately until the area is declared safe

A record is kept of the location of asbestos that has been found on the school site.

7. Equipment

All equipment and machinery is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, maintenance schedules outline when extra checks should take place.

When new equipment is purchased, it is checked to ensure it meets appropriate educational standards.

All equipment is stored in the appropriate storage containers and areas. All containers are labelled with the correct hazard sign and contents.

7.1 Electrical equipment

All staff are responsible for ensuring they use and handle electrical equipment sensibly and safely.

Any pupil or volunteer who handles electrical appliances does so under the supervision of the member of staff who so directs them.

Any potential hazards will be reported to the Premises helpdesk immediately, or for IT equipment the IT helpdesk.

Permanently installed electrical equipment is connected through a dedicated isolator switch and adequately earthed.

Only trained staff members can check plugs.

Where necessary, a portable appliance test (PAT) will be carried out by a competent person.

All isolator switches are clearly marked to identify their machine.

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Electrical apparatus and connections will not be touched by wet hands and will only be used in dry conditions.

Maintenance, repair, installation and disconnection work associated with permanently installed or portable electrical equipment is only carried out by a competent person.

7.2 PE equipment

Pupils are taught how to carry out and set up PE equipment safely and efficiently. Staff check that equipment is set up safely.

Any concerns about the condition of the gym floor or other apparatus will be reported to the Premises Helpdesk.

7.3 Display screen equipment

All staff who use computers daily as a significant part of their normal work have a display screen equipment (DSE) assessment carried out. 'Significant' is taken to be continuous/near continuous spells of an hour or more at a time.

Staff identified as DSE users are entitled to an eyesight test for DSE use upon request, and at regular intervals thereafter, by a qualified optician (and corrective glasses provided if required specifically for DSE use).

7.4 Specialist equipment

The school does not currently have any pupils or staff who use wheelchairs, oxygen cylinders, or other specialist medical equipment. Should specialist equipment of this nature be required in the future, the school will ensure appropriate risk assessments are completed and that staff receive relevant training. Any equipment brought onto site will be used, stored and maintained in line with manufacturer guidance and the school's Health and Safety procedures.

8. Lone working

Lone working may include:

- Late working
- Home or site visits
- Weekend working
- Site manager duties
- Site cleaning duties
- Working in a single occupancy office
- Remote working, self-isolation and/or remote learning

Potentially dangerous activities, such as those where there is a risk of falling from height, will not be undertaken when working alone. If there are any doubts about the task to be performed, then the task will be postponed until other staff members are available.

If lone working is to be undertaken, a colleague, friend or family member will be informed about where the member of staff is and when they are likely to return.

The lone worker will ensure they are medically fit to work alone.

9. Working at height

We will ensure that work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people with the skills, knowledge and experience to do the work.

We will ensure that there is a suitable and sufficient working at height risk assessment in place and that any person working at height follows the control measures identified in the risk assessment to minimise the risk of harm from the work activity.

In addition:

- The site team retains ladders for working at height
- Pupils are prohibited from using ladders
- Staff will wear appropriate footwear and clothing when using ladders
- Contractors are expected to provide their own ladders for working at height
- Before using a ladder, staff are expected to conduct a visual inspection to ensure its safety
- Access to high levels, such as a roof, is only permitted by trained and competent persons

10. Manual handling

The procedures related to manual handling apply to activities where there is a foreseeable risk of injury.

It is up to individuals to determine whether they are fit to lift or move equipment and furniture. If an individual feels that to lift an item could result in injury or exacerbate an existing condition, they must seek further assistance.

We will ensure that a risk assessment is undertaken to identify the nature of manual handling in the school, and that those who may be involved in manual handling activities are required to read it. We will make sure proper mechanical aids and lifting equipment are available in the school, and that staff are trained in how to use them safely.

Staff and pupils are expected to use the following basic manual handling procedure:

- Plan the lift and assess the load. If it is awkward or heavy, use a mechanical aid, such as a trolley, or ask another person to help
- Take the more direct route that is clear from obstruction and is as flat as possible
- Ensure the area where you plan to offload the load is clear
- When lifting, bend your knees and keep your back straight, feet apart and angled out. Ensure the load is held close to the body and firmly. Lift smoothly and slowly and avoid twisting, stretching and reaching where practicable

11. Off-site visits

When taking pupils off the school premises, we will ensure that:

- Risk assessments will be completed where off-site visits and activities require them
- All off-site visits are appropriately staffed



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- Staff will take a school mobile phone, an appropriate portable first aid kit, information about the specific medical needs of pupils, along with the parents/carers' contact details
- There will always be at least 1 first aider on school trips and visits

12. Lettings

This policy applies to lettings. Those who hire any aspect of the school site or any facilities will be made aware of the content of the school's health and safety policy, and will have responsibility for complying with it.

Where lettings are managed by an external provider (such as Edu-Lettings), the provider is responsible for ensuring that hirers receive relevant health and safety information and comply with all school procedures. The school retains overall responsibility for ensuring that the site is safe and that appropriate information is shared with the letting's provider.

13. Violence at work

We believe that staff should not be in any danger at work, and will not tolerate violent or threatening behaviour towards our staff.

All staff will report any incidents of aggression or violence (or near misses) directed at themselves to their line manager/headteacher immediately. This applies to violence from pupils, visitors or other staff.

14. Smoking

Smoking is not permitted anywhere on the school premises.

15. Infection prevention and control

We follow national guidance published by the UK Health Security Agency when responding to infection control issues. We will encourage staff and pupils to follow this good hygiene practice, outlined below, where applicable.

15.1 Handwashing

Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water, and dry with paper towels.

Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals.

Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings.

15.2 Coughing and sneezing

Cover mouth and nose with a tissue.

Wash hands after using or disposing of tissues.

Spitting is discouraged.

15.3 Personal protective equipment



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Wear disposable non-powdered vinyl or latex-free CE-marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood/body fluids (e.g. nappy or pad changing).

Wear goggles if there is a risk of splashing to the face.

Use the correct personal protective equipment when handling cleaning chemicals.

Use personal protective equipment (PPE) to control the spread of infectious diseases where required or recommended by government guidance and/or a risk assessment.

15.4 Cleaning of the environment

Clean the environment frequently and thoroughly.

15.5 Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages

Clean up all spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges immediately, and wear personal protective equipment.

When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant, and use as per manufacturer's instructions. Ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses, and suitable for use on the affected surface.

Never use mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages – use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below.

Make spillage kits available for blood spills.

15.6 Laundry

Wash laundry in a separate dedicated facility.

Wash soiled linen separately and at the hottest wash the fabric will tolerate.

Wear personal protective clothing when handling soiled linen.

Bag children's soiled clothing to be sent home, never rinse by hand.

15.7 Clinical waste

Always segregate domestic and clinical waste, in accordance with local policy.

Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings are stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot-operated bins.

Remove clinical waste with a registered waste contractor.

Remove all clinical waste bags when they are two-thirds full and store in a dedicated, secure area while awaiting collection.

15.8 Animals

Wash hands before and after handling any animals.

Keep animals' living quarters clean and away from food areas.

Dispose of animal waste regularly, and keep litter boxes away from pupils.

Supervise pupils when playing with animals.

Seek veterinary advice on animal welfare and animal health issues, and the suitability of the animal as a school pet.

15.9 Infectious disease management

We will ensure adequate risk reduction measures are in place to manage the spread of acute respiratory diseases, including COVID-19, and carry out appropriate risk assessments, reviewing them regularly and monitoring whether any measures in place are working effectively.

We will follow local and national guidance on the use of control measures including:

Following good hygiene practices

We will encourage all staff and pupils to regularly wash their hands with soap and water or hand sanitiser, and follow recommended practices for respiratory hygiene. Where required, we will provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)

Implementing an appropriate cleaning regime

We will regularly clean equipment and rooms, and ensure surfaces that are frequently touched are cleaned daily.

Keeping rooms well ventilated

We will use risk assessments to identify rooms or areas with poor ventilation and put measures in place to improve airflow, including opening external windows, opening internal doors and mechanical ventilation

15.10 Pupils vulnerable to infection

Some medical conditions make pupils vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children. The school will normally have been made aware of such vulnerable children. These children are particularly vulnerable to chickenpox, measles or slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) and, if exposed to any of these, the parent/carer will be informed promptly and further medical advice sought. We will advise these children to have additional immunisations, for example for pneumococcal and influenza.

15.11 Exclusion periods for infectious diseases

The school will follow recommended exclusion periods outlined by the UK Health Security Agency and other government guidance, summarised in appendix 1.

In the event of an epidemic/pandemic, we will follow advice from the UK Health Security Agency about the appropriate course of action.

In addition to general cleaning guidance:

16. New and expectant mothers

Risk assessments will be carried out whenever any employee or pupil notifies the school that they are pregnant.

Appropriate measures will be put in place to control risks identified. Some specific risks are summarised below:

Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Expectant mothers should report exposure to an antenatal carer and GP at any stage of exposure. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles



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If a pregnant woman comes into contact with measles or German measles (rubella), she should inform her antenatal carer and GP immediately to ensure investigation

Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy (before 20 weeks), the pregnant woman should inform her antenatal care and GP as this must be investigated promptly

Some pregnant women will be at greater risk of severe illness from COVID-19

17. Occupational stress

We are committed to promoting high levels of health and wellbeing, and recognise the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors through risk assessment.

Systems are in place within the school for responding to individual concerns and monitoring staff workloads.

18. Accident reporting

Accidents, incidents and near misses are recorded and reported in accordance with the school's First Aid Policy. This includes completion of accident forms, retention of records, notifying parents, and meeting statutory requirements under RIDDOR 2013. All staff must follow the procedures set out in the First Aid Policy.

19. Training

Our staff are provided with health and safety training as part of their induction process.

Staff who work in high-risk environments, such as in science labs or with woodwork equipment, or work with pupils with special educational needs (SEN), are given additional health and safety training.

20. Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed by the Business Manager annually.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the Trustees at the Resources Committee.

21. Links with other policies

This health and safety policy links to the following policies:

- First aid Policy
- Risk Assessment Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy
- Trips and Visits Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Attendance Policy



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- SEND Policy & SEND Information Report
- Accessibility Plan
- Data Protection/Data Handling Protection Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Code of Conduct Policy
- Communications Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- ICT Policy
- Protecting Staff from Abuse Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Curriculum Policy
- Remote Learning Policy
- Emergency or Critical Incident Plan

Appendix 1. Recommended absence period for preventing the spread of infection

This list of recommended absence periods for preventing the spread of infection is taken from non-statutory guidance for schools and other childcare settings from the UK Health Security Agency. For each of these infections or complaints, there [is further information in the guidance on the symptoms, how it spreads and some 'dos and don'ts' to follow that you can check](#).

In confirmed cases of infectious disease we will follow the recommended self-isolation period based on government guidance.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery
Athlete's foot	None.
Bacillary Dysentery (Shigella)	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella species prior to the child or food handler returning to school.
Campylobacter	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Chicken pox (shingles)	Cases of chickenpox are generally infectious from 2 days before the rash appears to 5 days after the onset of rash. Although the usual exclusion period is 5 days, all lesions should be crusted over before children return to nursery or school. A person with shingles is infectious to those who have not had chickenpox and should be excluded from school if the rash is weeping and cannot be covered or until the rash is dry and crusted over.
Cold sores	None.
Conjunctivitis	None.
Cryptosporidiosis	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped. If a child has been diagnosed with cryptosporidium, they should NOT go swimming for 2 weeks following the last episode of diarrhoea.
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting (Gastroenteritis/norovirus)	Children and adults with diarrhoea or vomiting should be excluded until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped and they are well enough to return. If medication is prescribed, ensure that the full course is completed and there is no further diarrhoea or vomiting for 48 hours after the course is completed. For some gastrointestinal infections, longer periods of exclusion from school are required and there may be a need to obtain microbiological clearance. For these groups, your local health protection team, school health adviser or environmental health officer will advise.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery
Diphtheria	Exclusion is essential. Contact your local UKHSA health protection team about any cases in your setting. For toxigenic Diphtheria, only family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local UKHSA health protection team.
E. coli (verocytotoxigenic or VTEC)	The standard exclusion period is until 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. However, some people pose a greater risk to others and may be excluded until they have a negative stool sample (for example, pre-school infants, food handlers and care staff working with vulnerable people). The health protection team will advise in these instances.
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered.
Food poisoning	Until 48 hours from the last episode of vomiting and diarrhoea and they are well enough to return. Some infections may require longer periods (local health protection team will advise).
Giardiasis (giardia)	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Glandular fever	None (can return once they feel well).
Hand, foot and mouth	Children are safe to return to school or nursery as soon as they are feeling better, there is no need to stay off until the blisters have all healed.
Head lice	None.
Hepatitis A	Exclude cases from school while unwell or until 7 days after the onset of jaundice (or onset of symptoms if no jaundice), or if under 5, or where hygiene is poor. There is no need to exclude well, older children with good hygiene who will have been much more infectious prior to diagnosis.
Hepatitis B	Acute cases of hepatitis B will be too ill to attend school and their doctors will advise when they can return. Do not exclude chronic cases of hepatitis B or restrict their activities. Similarly, do not exclude staff with chronic hepatitis B infection. Contact your local health protection team for more advice if required.
Hepatitis C	None.
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.
Measles	Cases are infectious from 4 days before onset of rash to 4 days after, so it is important to ensure cases are excluded from school during this period.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery
Meningitis	Once the child has been treated (if necessary) and has recovered, they can return to school. No exclusion is needed.
Meningitis viral	Until recovered.
Meningococcal meningitis/ septicaemia	If the child has been treated and has recovered, they can return to school.
Mpox	Until recovered and deemed safe to return by their clinician or in line with current guidance.
MRSA (meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus)	None.
Mumps	5 days after onset of swelling (if well).
Respiratory infections including coronavirus (COVID- 19)	Children and young people should not attend if they have a high temperature and are unwell. Anyone with a positive test result for COVID-19 should not attend the setting for 3 days after the day of the test.
Ringworm	Exclusion not needed once treatment has started.
Rotavirus	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Rubella (German measles)	5 days from appearance of the rash.
Salmonella	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Scabies	The infected child or staff member should be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.
Scarlet fever	Children can return to school 24 hours after commencing appropriate antibiotic treatment. If no antibiotics have been administered, the person will be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. If there is an outbreak of scarlet fever at the school or nursery, the health protection team will assist with letters and a factsheet to send to parents or carers and staff.
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's disease	None (not infectious by the time the rash has developed).
Threadworm	None.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery
Tuberculosis (TB)	Pupils and staff with infectious TB can return to school after 2 weeks of treatment if well enough to do so and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy. Pupils and staff with non-pulmonary TB do not require exclusion and can return to school as soon as they are well enough.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	Inform your local health protection team as soon as possible. Seek advice from environmental health officers or the local health protection team on required exclusion periods.
Whooping cough (pertussis)	A child or staff member should not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and they feel well enough to do so, or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment.