Кеу	NYCC Amends Action may be required Amendment by school since last Risk Assessment						
Activity/ Situation	FULL OP	ENING	OF SCH PAND		RING C	OVID-1	9
Location	Bilsdale	e Midcabl	e Chop Ga	te CE (VC)	Primary	School	
Persons at Risk	Pupils 🛛	•	oloyees⊠	Visitor		Contrac	tors ⊠
HAZARD(S)	<ul> <li>Note: this list is not exhaustive and <u>must</u> be adapted for your own needs</li> <li>Contact Between Individuals Not Minimised and Social Distancing Measures Not Followed</li> <li>Social Distancing Measures Not Followed During Travel to and from School</li> <li>Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising</li> <li>Shared Resources</li> <li>Spread of Coronavirus to Staff, Pupils and Families, Visitors and Contractors</li> <li>Site User Becoming Unwell</li> <li>Site User Developing Symptoms</li> <li>Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene</li> <li>Inadequate Personal Protection &amp; PPE</li> <li>Visitors, Contractors &amp; Spread of Coronavirus</li> <li>Inadequate Ventilation</li> <li>Arrangements for Boarding Schools During Pandemic</li> </ul>						
CONTROL ME	ASURES			-	YES	NO	N/A
	l and adapt this generic risk g and amending others whe						
	e below risks and potentia here is no adverse impact						
Contact Between	Individuals Not Mi	nimised a	and Social	Distancing	Measure	es Not Fo	llowed
the risk of transmis	are in place which re sion by limiting the r in contact with each ne group	number	Details:- Th is one bubl		×		
The school keeps a each group, and ar places between ch groups	a record of pupils an ny close contact that ildren and staff in dif	takes ferent	This should proportional recording p Schools do to ask pupil record eve they have s with each of staff to kee definitive re a way that burdensom	ate process. o not need ils to ryone spent time day or ask ep ecords in is overly			
maintained which r	bubbles' that do not nakes it quicker and psitive case to identif	easier					

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who may need to self-isolate and to keep that number as small as possible				
Primary schools may be able to implement groups that are the size of a full class. If that can be achieved, it is recommended, as this will help to reduce the number of people who could be asked to isolate should someone in the group become ill with coronavirus (COVID- 19).	Circumstances need to be assessed and if class-sized groups are not compatible with offering a full range of subjects or managing the practical logistics within and around school, you can look to implement year group sized 'bubbles'			
In the younger years in Secondary Schools (key stage 3), schools may be able to implement groups that are the size of a full class. If that can be achieved, it is recommended, as this will help to reduce the number of people who could be asked to isolate should someone in group become ill with coronavirus (COVID-19).				
In Secondary Schools, and certainly in the older age groups at key stage 4 and key stage 5, the groups are likely to need to be the size of a year group to enable schools to deliver the full range of curriculum subjects and students to receive specialist teaching. If this can be achieved with small groups, they are recommended				
Whatever the size of the group, they are kept apart from other groups and older children are encouraged to keep their distance within their groups				
Schools with the capability to do it should take steps to limit interaction, and the sharing of rooms and social spaces between groups as much as possible				
It is recognised that younger children will not be able to maintain social distancing, and it is acceptable for them not to distance within their group				
Schools keep children in their class groups for the majority of the classroom time, but also allow mixing into wider groups for specialist teaching, wraparound care and transport				
Siblings may be in different groups		$\boxtimes$		
Teachers and other staff operate across different classes and year groups in order to facilitate the delivery of the school timetable				
Where staff need to move between classes and year groups, they should keep their				

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distance from pupils and other staff as much as			
they can, ideally 2 metres from other adults			
The number of interactions or changes are minimised wherever possible		$\boxtimes$	
Where possible adults maintain a 2 metre			
distance from each other, and from children		$\boxtimes$	
Adults avoid close face to face contact and limit time spent within 1 metre of anyone	- direct close contacts - face to face contact with an infected individual for <b>any length of</b> <b>time</b> , within 1 metre, including being coughed on, a face to face conversation, or unprotected physical contact (skin-to-skin) - proximity contacts - extended close contact (within 1 to 2 metres for more than 15 minutes either as a one-off contact or added up together over one day) with an infected individual <u>Guidance-for- confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for- confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person</u>		
from their pupils, staying at the front of the class, and away from their colleagues where possible			$\boxtimes$
Educational and care support is provided as normal to pupils who have complex needs or who need close contact care with other increased hygiene protocols in place to minimise the risk of transmission			
Schools, local authorities, health professionals, regional schools commissioners and other services work together to ensure that children	In some cases, the pupil's medical needs will mean this		

with medical conditions are fully supported, including through the use of individual healthcare plans, so that they may receive an education in line with their peers	is not possible, and educational support will require flexibility. <u>Our guidance on</u> <u>supporting pupils at</u> <u>school with medical</u> <u>conditions</u> remains in place		
Pupils are seated side by side and facing forwards, rather than face to face or side on		$\boxtimes$	
Unnecessary furniture has been moved out of classrooms to make more space		$\boxtimes$	
Large gatherings such as assemblies or collective worship with more than one group do not take place			
The timetable and selection of classroom or other learning environment has been used to keep groups apart and reduce movement around the school or building	Avoid creating busy corridors, entrances and exits		
Break times are staggered so that all pupils are not moving around the school at the same time		$\boxtimes$	
Lunch breaks are staggered		$\boxtimes$	
Numbers of staff using Staff Room are limited or the use of Staff Room is staggered to ensure that staff maintain 2 metres distance from each other	The taping off or removal of chairs may be needed to ensure staff cannot sit within 2 metres of each other. Staff must still have a break of a reasonable length during the day		
Staff meetings take place remotely where possible. Where this is not possible staff meetings take place in a large well ventilated room ensuring 2 metres social distancing at all times	Virtual staff meetings could take place where staff stay in their classrooms and join the meeting.		
Consideration given to staggered starts or adjusting start and finish times to keep groups apart as they arrive and leave school	Staggered start and finish times should not reduce the amount of overall teaching time. A staggered start may include: • condensing or staggering free periods or break time but retaining the same amount of teaching time • keeping the length of the		

	day the same but starting and finishing later to avoid busy periods Y1 & Y2 start at 9:00 and end at 3:00 with adjusted lunch/break Y3 start at 8.50 and end at 3.10. Y4, Y5 & Y6 start at 8:40 and end at 3:20 Y4, Y5 & Y6 day will increase by 20 mins. Y1, Y2 and Y3 day will remain the same		
Parents' drop-off and pick-up protocols planned to minimise adult to adult contact	<u>CYPS Bulletin</u>	$\boxtimes$	
All parents/carers entering the school premises (and in other congested areas around school premises) wear a face covering in addition to social distancing	This an extra safeguard to reduce the transmission of the virus. Please note that this does not apply to those who are medically exempt		
Ensure that you inform those travelling by car that they should wait in their car until the specific drop off time	This will reduce the amount of people assembling in and around the school grounds and will help with social distancing		
Ensure that you inform parents to maintain social distancing from others when dropping off and collecting pupils from school		X	
Parents and pupils are told 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, only one adult per family should enter school grounds to drop off or collect)			
It is made clear to parents that they cannot gather at entrance gates or doors, or enter the site (unless they have a pre-arranged appointment, which should be conducted safely)		$\boxtimes$	
Schools can resume educational day visits from 12 April	Any educational day visits must be conducted in line with relevant coronavirus (COVID- 19) secure guidelines and	×	

	regulations in place at that time. This includes system of controls, such as keeping children within their consistent groups and the COVID- secure measures in place at the destination			
Domestic and International residential educational visits must not take place at this time. This will be reviewed no earlier than 17 May				
School will work to resume all before and after- school educational activities and wraparound childcare for pupils		$\boxtimes$		
School works closely with any external wraparound providers which their pupils may use, to ensure as far as possible, children can be kept in a group with other children from the same bubble they are in during the school day				
If the provision is taking place indoors and it is not possible to group children in the same bubble as they are in during the school day, providers should try to keep them in consistent groups of no more than 15 children and at least one staff member		⊠		
Activities taking place outdoors can happen in groups of any number	This is because the transmission risk is lower outside	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>Where parents are using external childcare providers or out of school extra-curricular activities for their children, you should also:</li> <li>advise them to limit their use of multiple out-of-school settings providers, and to only use one out-of-school setting in addition to school as far as possible.</li> <li>encourage them to check providers have put in place their own protective measures</li> <li>send them the link to the <u>guidance for parents and carers</u></li> </ul>		⊠		
If school premises are hired out for use by external wraparound childcare providers, such as after-school or holiday clubs, school have made sure these organisations have: • considered the relevant government guidance for their sector • put in place protective measures		$\boxtimes$		
Social Distancing Measures Not Followed Du	uring Travel to and fro	m Schoo	I	
Parents and pupils are encouraged to walk or cycle to their education setting where possible		$\boxtimes$		

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Schools, parents and pupils following the	<u>Safer travel</u>	N7	—
government guidance on how to travel safely,	guidance for	$\boxtimes$	
when planning their travel on public transport	passengers		
Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising			
A cleaning schedule that ensures cleaning is			
generally enhanced and includes more			
frequent cleaning of rooms / shared areas that			
are used by different groups is in place			
Frequently touched surfaces, such as toys,			
books, desks, chairs, doors, sinks, toilets, light			
switches, bannisters etc. are cleaned more			
often than normal			
Electronic entry systems and keypads are			
regularly sanitised particularly first thing in the		$\boxtimes$	
morning and where possible after each use			
Bins for tissues and other rubbish are emptied		$\boxtimes$	
throughout the day			
Stocks of cleaning chemicals, liquid soap,			
paper towels, tissues, toilet roll, bin bags etc.			
regularly checked and additional supplies			
requested as necessary			
Consideration given to how play equipment is			
used ensuring it is appropriately cleaned		$\boxtimes$	
between groups of children using it			
Outdoor playground equipment should be more frequently cleaned	This would also apply to resources used inside and outside by wraparound care providers		
Shared Resources			
For individual and very frequently used			
equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is		$\boxtimes$	
recommended that staff and pupils have their			
own items that are not shared			
Classroom based resources, such as books			
and games, can be used and shared within		$\boxtimes$	
the bubble; these are cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces			
Resources that are shared between classes or			
bubbles, such as sports, art and science			
equipment should be cleaned frequently and			
meticulously and always between bubbles, or		$\boxtimes$	
rotated to allow them to be left unused and out			_
of reach for a period of 48 hours (72 hours for			
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essentials such as lunch boxes, hats, coats,	1		
plastics) between use by different bubbles Pupils should limit the amount of equipment they bring into school each day, including			

books, stationery, bags and mobile phones (depending on school policy)				
The ability to clean equipment used in the delivery of therapies, for example, physiotherapy equipment or sensory equipment has been assessed and where cleaning or disinfecting is not possible or practical, resources will be either: • restricted to one user • left unused for a period of 48 hours (72 hours for plastics) between use by different individuals	Determine whether this equipment can withstand cleaning and disinfecting between each use before it is put back into general use			
Pupils and teachers can take books and other shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing should be avoided, especially where this does not contribute to pupil education and development. Rules on hand cleaning, cleaning of the resources and rotation apply to these resources	It is very difficult to adequately clean exercise books so the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before marking			
Devices/ laptops/tablets etc. that are brought from home to school and back again are cleaned at the start and end of the day		$\boxtimes$		
Spread of Coronavirus to Staff, Pupils and Fa	amilies, Visitors and C	ontracto	rs	
Contact with individuals who are required to self-isolate is minimised by ensuring they do not attend the school		X		
Anybody contacted by NHS Test and Trace or local health protection team and told to self- isolate because they have been a close contact of a positive case, has a legal obligation to do so				
<ul> <li>Pupils, staff and other adults must not come into the school if:</li> <li>they have one or more <u>coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms</u></li> <li>a member of their household (including someone in their <u>support bubble</u> or <u>childcare bubble</u></li> <li>if they have one) has coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms</li> <li>they are required to <u>quarantine having</u></li> <li>recently visited countries outside the Common <u>Travel Area</u></li> <li>they have had a positive test</li> <li>have been in close contact with someone who tests positive for coronavirus (COVID-19)</li> </ul>				
School makes everyone onsite or visiting aware that they must immediately cease to attend and not attend for at least 10 days from the day after: • the start of their symptoms	There are special arrangements for people who work in the NHS, care homes and primary schools, and who have			

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<ul> <li>the test date if they did not have any symptoms but have had a positive LFD or PCR test (if an LFD test is taken first, and a PCR test is then taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the LFD test and the pupil can return to school))</li> </ul>	regular LFD antigen tests as part of a workplace asymptomatic testing programme. - In this situation, if your LFD antigen test result is positive, you and your household should self-isolate and follow the steps above. You should also arrange to have a PCR test. If this PCR test result is positive you and your household must complete your full self-isolation period. If this PCR test result is negative, and you have no symptoms of COVID-19, you and your household can stop isolating. Refer also to 'Home Asymptomatic Testing for Staff in Primary and Nursery Schools' risk assessment.		
The pupil or staff member who tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) can return to their normal routine and stop self-isolating after they have finished their isolation period and their symptoms have gone or if they continue to have only a residual cough or anosmia	This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone. If they still have a high temperature after 10 days or are otherwise unwell, you should advise them to stay at home and seek medical advice.		
The school recognises that if they have two or more confirmed cases within 14 days, or an overall rise in sickness absence where coronavirus (COVID-19) is suspected, they may have an outbreak and will call the dedicated advice service who will escalate the issue to your local health protection team where necessary and advise if any additional action is required	You can reach them by calling the DfE Helpline on 0800 046 8687 and selecting option 1 for advice on the action to take in response to a positive case		

Where a pupil routinely attends more than one setting on a part time basis, for example because they are dual registered at a mainstream school and a special setting, the settings should work through the system of controls collaboratively, enabling them to address any risks identified and allowing them to jointly deliver a broad and balanced curriculum for the pupil. Pupils should be able to continue attending both settings.	While some adjustment to arrangements may be required, pupils in this situation should not be isolated as a solution to the risk of greater contact except when required by specific public health advice		
Where individuals are self-isolating and are within the definition of vulnerable, school has put systems in place to keep in contact with them, offer pastoral support, and check they are able to access education support			
Where schools and colleges are carrying out their own testing regime, they make it clear to staff and pupils that a negative test result does not remove the risk of transmission	In some cases, someone who has tested negative may still have the undetected disease and be infectious. It is therefore essential that everyone continues to follow good hygiene and observe social distancing measures whether or not they have been tested		
All CEV pupils should attend their school unless they are one of the very small number of pupils under paediatric or other specialist care and have been advised by their GP or clinician not to attend			
CEV individuals are no longer advised to shield but must continue to follow the rules in place for everyone under the current national restrictions		$\boxtimes$	
Staff with specific health conditions who fall within the CEV category and have been shielding, are advised to stay at home as much as possible. If working from home is not possible, they may be asked to return to work. Consideration should first be given to roles in school where it is possible to maintain social distancing. Returning is subject to an individual risk assessment and being able to maintain social distancing as much as possible	Individual risk assessments are needed and guidance must be sought		
Those living with someone who is CEV can still attend work where home-working is not possible and should ensure they maintain good prevention practice in the workplace and home settings		×	

CV staff can continue to attend school. While in school they must follow the system of controls to minimise the risks of transmission		$\boxtimes$		
Staff who live with those who are CV can attend the workplace but should ensure they maintain good prevention practice in the workplace and at home		$\boxtimes$		
Current evidence shows that a range of factors mean that some people may be at comparatively increased risk from coronavirus (COVID-19) where it is not possible to work from home, these staff can attend school as long as the system of controls	information available on who is at higher risk from coronavirus			
Pregnant women are in the 'clinically vulnerable' category	School must complete the New and Expectant Mothers risk assessment as well as the Covid Individual risk assessment. Both the New and Expectant Mothers and the Individual Risk Assessment must be reviewed prior to 28 weeks when risk factors increase. Individual Risk Assessments will need to be subject to regular review <u>RCOG Q&amp;A covid19</u> <u>virus infection and</u> <u>pregnancy</u>			
We currently advise, due to the increased risk of serious illness and premature birth after 28 weeks gestation arising from Covid, that pregnant colleagues in their 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester do not attend a physical workplace. Therefore, from now on pregnant employees in their 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester should be directed to work from home if they are currently attending a workplace. This should happen as soon as possible, and so managers are required to send home any pregnant employees who have reached the start of their 28 <sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy	As pregnant women are currently advised not to be vaccinated and there continues to be moderate levels of coronavirus transmission within the community, we have decided to continue to advise those in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester of pregnancy to continue to remain away from workplaces As per NYCC and CYC recommendation			

All employers have a duty of care to their employees, and this extends to their mental health. Make sure you have explained to all staff the measures you are putting in place. Discuss with all staff any changes in place as part of these measures. Because some staff may be particularly anxious about returning, you may need extra systems in place to support staff wellbeing	Read about the: <u>extra mental health</u> <u>support for pupils</u> <u>and teachers</u> , <u>Wellbeing for</u> <u>Education return</u> <u>programme</u> <u>Education</u> <u>Support</u> provides a free helpline for school staff and targeted support for mental health and <u>wellbeing</u> Mixing of volunteers		
Volunteers may be used to support the work of the school, as would usually be the case	Mixing of Volunteers across groups should be kept to a minimum, and they should remain 2 metres from pupils and staff where possible	×	
Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for pupils with SEND provide interventions as usual			
Where it is necessary to use supply staff and peripatetic teachers, those individuals will be expected to comply with the school's arrangements for managing and minimising risk, including taking particular care to minimise contact and maintain as much distance as possible from other staff	To minimise the numbers of temporary staff entering the school premises, and secure best value, schools may wish to use longer assignments with supply teachers and agree a minimum number of hours across the academic year		
Supply staff, volunteers and other temporary or peripatetic staff can move between schools.	They should ensure they minimise contact and maintain as much distance as possible from other staff. Such staff and visitors must follow your school's arrangements for managing and minimising risk based on the <u>system</u> <u>of controls</u> . They should also have access to information on the		

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	safety arrangements and be provided with this as soon as possible after the booking. This also applies to other temporary staff and volunteers working in schools such as: • support staff working on a supply basis • peripatetic staff such as music tutors and sports coaches • those working in before and after school clubs			
Site User Becoming Unwell				
If anyone in the school 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 must be sent home and advised to follow the guidance which sets out that they must self- isolate for at least 10 days and should <u>arrange</u> to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19)	Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self- isolate. Their isolation period includes the day symptoms started for the first person in their household, or the day their test was taken if they did not have symptoms, whether this was a Lateral Flow Device (LFD) or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test), and the next 10 full days. If a member of the household starts to display symptoms while self-isolating they will need to restart the 10 day isolation period and book a test			
If a pupil is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, depending on the	If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area	$\boxtimes$		

age of the Pupils and with appropriate adult supervision if required. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if it is safe to do	which is at least 2 metres away from other people		
so If the pupil needs to go to the toilet while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate toilet if possible. The toilet should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else	Disabled toilet		
PPE should be worn by staff caring for the pupil while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young pupil or a pupil with complex needs)	See Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE section of this risk assessment		
In non-residential schools, if a pupil displays coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or has a positive test, while at their school they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household	If someone who uses dedicated transport tests positive, local authorities should work with schools and colleges to identify close contacts		
In exceptional circumstances, if parents or carers cannot arrange to have their child collected, if age-appropriate and safe to do so the child should walk, cycle or scoot home following a positive test result	If this is not possible, alternative arrangements may need to be organised by the school. The local authority may be able to help source a suitable vehicle which would provide appropriate protection for the driver, who must be made aware that the individual has tested positive or is displaying symptoms		
In an emergency, call 999 if the pupil is seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk.	Anyone with coronavirus (COVID- 19) symptoms should not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital		
<ul> <li>Any member of staff who has provided close contact care to someone with symptoms, regardless of whether they are wearing PPE, and all other members of staff or pupils who have been in close contact with that person, do not need to go home to self-isolate unless:</li> <li>the symptomatic person subsequently tests positive</li> <li>they develop symptoms themselves (in which case, they should self-isolate</li> </ul>			

<ul> <li>immediately and <u>arrange to have a</u> <u>test</u>)</li> <li>they are requested to do so by NHS Test and Trace or the Public Health England (PHE) advice service (or PHE local health protection team if escalated) which is a legal obligation</li> <li>they have tested positive from an LFD or PCR test as part of a community or worker programme. If an LFD test is taken first, and a confirmatory PCR test is then taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the LFD test and the individual can return to school</li> </ul>			
Everyone must wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds with soap and running water or use hand sanitiser after any contact with someone who is unwell		$\boxtimes$	
The area around the person with symptoms must be cleaned with normal household disinfectant after they have left to reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people	COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance		
Site User Developing Symptoms			
Schools must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to <u>book a test</u> if they are displaying symptoms. The main symptoms are a high temperature, a new continuous cough and/or a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste. Staff and pupils must not come into the school if they have symptoms, and must be sent home to self-isolate if they develop them in school. All children can be tested if they have symptoms, including children under 5, but children aged 11 and under will need to be helped by their parents or carers if using a home testing kit	The advice service (or PHE local health protection team if escalated) will provide definitive advice on who must be sent home. A template letter will be provided to schools, on the advice of the health protection team, to send to parents and staff if needed		
School have received an initial supply of 10 PCR test kits before the start of the autumn term in 2020 and information about how to order to replenish this supply when they are running out	You can replenish these kits when they run out by making an order through the online portal. You should call the Test and Trace helpdesk on 119		
School determines how to prioritise the distribution of their test kits in order to minimise the impact of the virus on the education of their pupils.	The test kits sent to schools are provided to be used in the exceptional		

	circumstance that an individual becomes symptomatic and schools believe they may have barriers to accessing testing elsewhere. These kits can be given directly to staff or parents and carers collecting a child who has developed symptoms at school. In particular, these tests kits will also help ensure that symptomatic staff can also get a test and if they test negative, can return to work as soon as they no longer have symptoms of coronavirus (COVID- 19). Further information is provided in our guidance <u>Coronavirus</u> (COVID-19): test kits for schools and FE providers.		
The asymptomatic testing programme does not replace the current testing policy for those with symptoms. Anyone with symptoms (even if they recently had a negative LFD test result), should still self-isolate immediately according to government guidelines			
It remains essential that anyone who gets a positive result from an LFD test self-isolates immediately, as must other members of their household, while they get a confirmatory PCR test			
Whilst awaiting the confirmatory PCR result, pupils, students and staff and close contacts should continue to self-isolate		×	
Those with symptoms are expected to order a test online or visit a test site to take a lab- based polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test to check if they have the virus			
Schools must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to provide details of anyone they have been in close contact with if			

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they were to test positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) or if asked by NHS Test & Trace			
Schools must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to <u>self-isolate</u> if they have been in close contact with someone who develops coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or someone who tests positive for coronavirus (COVID-19)	Household members of those contacts who are sent home do not need to self- isolate themselves unless the child, young person or staff member who is self-isolating subsequently develops symptoms		
Parents and staff are asked to inform the school immediately of the results of a test	Schools must not share the names or details of people with coronavirus (COVID-19) unless essential to protect others		
If a member of the household starts to display symptoms while self-isolating they will need to restart the 10-day isolation period and book a test.			
If anyone tests positive whilst not experiencing symptoms, but develops symptoms during the isolation period, they must restart the 10-day isolation period from the day they developed symptoms.			
If someone with symptoms tests negative for coronavirus (COVID-19), then they should stay at home until they are recovered as usual from their illness but can safely return thereafter. The only exception to return following a negative test result is where an individual is separately identified as a close contact of a confirmed case, when they will need to self-isolate for 10 days from the date of that contact	Schools should not request evidence of negative test results or other medical evidence before admitting children or welcoming them back after a period of self-isolation		
Someone who is self-isolating because they have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID- 19) starts to feel unwell and gets a test for coronavirus themselves, and the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 10-day isolation period	This is because they could still develop coronavirus (COVID- 19) within the remaining days		
If someone with symptoms tests positive, they should follow the <u>'stay at home: guidance for</u> <u>households with possible or confirmed</u> <u>coronavirus (COVID-19) infection'</u> and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms and then return to school only if they do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense			

of smell/taste. This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone. The 10-day period starts from the day when they first became ill. If they still have a high temperature, they should continue to self-isolate until their temperature returns to normal. Other members of their household should all self-isolate for the full 10 days			
Schools send home those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive, advising them to self-isolate for 10 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were infectious	Close contact can be anyone who: I ives in the same household as someone with coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) has had any of the following types of contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) with either a PCR test or LFD test (if a confirmatory PC R test is negative, provided it was taken within two days of the positive LFD, it overrides the lateral flow test and close contacts can stop self isolating): face-to-face contact including being coughed on or having a face-to-face conversation within 1 metre been within 1 metre for 1 minute or longer		

	<ul> <li>without face-to- face contact</li> <li>been within 2 metres of someone for more than 15 minutes (either as a one-off contact or added up together over 1 day)</li> <li>travelled in the same vehicle or a plane</li> </ul>		
School must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus and must contact the dedicated advice service introduced by Public Health England (PHE) and delivered by the NHS Business Services Authority	This can be reached by calling the DfE Helpline on 0800 046 8687 and selecting option 1 for advice on the action to take in response to a positive case. Schools will be put through to a team of advisers who will inform them of what action is needed based on the latest public health advice		
Public Health England has good evidence that routinely taking the temperature of pupils by the school is not recommended as this is an unreliable method for identifying coronavirus (COVID-19) so this does not take place			
Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene	•		
Staff/pupils/cleaners/contractors etc. will be reminded to clean their hands regularly, including when they arrive at school, when they return from breaks, when they change rooms and before and after eating	Ensure that staff have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils		
Consideration given to how often pupils and staff will need to wash their hands and incorporated time for this is in timetables or lesson plans			
Staff working with pupils who spit uncontrollably may want more opportunities to wash their hands than other staff		⊠	
Pupils who use saliva as a sensory stimulant or who struggle with 'catch it, bin it, kill it' may also need more opportunities to wash their hands and this has been considered		$\boxtimes$	
Help given to pupils with complex needs to clean their hands properly			

	X		
	X		
	$\boxtimes$		
Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative	$\boxtimes$		
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The <u>e-bug</u> website contains free resources for schools, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene			
	$\boxtimes$		
	X		
	cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative	Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes	Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative       Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative         Image: Skin friendly cleaning wipes cleanin

	Some individuals are exempt from wearing <u>face coverings</u> . This applies to those who: • people who cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment, or disability • where putting on, wearing or removing a face covering will cause you severe distress • if you are speaking to or		
In Secondary schools face coverings should be worn by adults and pupils when moving around the premises, outside of classrooms, such as in corridors and communal areas where social distancing cannot easily be maintained	<ul> <li>physical or mental illness or impairment, or disability</li> <li>where putting on, wearing or removing a face covering will cause you severe distress</li> <li>if you are</li> </ul>		

In Secondary schools face coverings should be worn in classrooms or during activities where social distancing cannot be maintained <b>These measures will be in place until 17<sup>th</sup></b> <b>May when it will be reviewed</b>	This does not apply in situations where wearing a face covering would impact on the ability to take part in exercise or strenuous activity, for example in PE lessons		
Transparent face coverings can also be worn, but only to assist communication with someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate		$\boxtimes$	
Face visors or shields can be worn by those exempt from wearing a face covering but they are not an equivalent alternative in terms of source control of virus transmission	Visors may protect against droplet spread in specific circumstances but are unlikely to be effective in preventing aerosol transmission, and therefore in a school environment are unlikely to offer appropriate protection to the wearer. Visors should only be used by those exempt from wearing a face covering after carrying out a risk assessment for the specific situation and should always be cleaned appropriately		
Face coverings do not need to be worn by pupils when outdoors on the premises		$\boxtimes$	
Those who rely on visual signals for communication, or communicate with or provide support to such individuals, are currently exempt from any requirement to wear face coverings in schools or in public places			
<ul> <li>Pupils are instructed to:</li> <li>not touch the front of their face covering during use or when removing it</li> <li>dispose of temporary face coverings in a 'black bag' waste bin (not recycling bin)</li> <li>place reusable face coverings in a plastic bag they can take home with them</li> <li>wash their hands again before heading to their classroom</li> </ul>			

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Clear instructions are provided to staff and pupils on how to put on, remove, store and dispose of face coverings, to avoid inadvertently increasing the risks of transmission			
Safe wearing of face coverings requires cleaning of hands before and after touching – including to remove or put them on – and the safe storage of them in individual, sealable plastic bags between use			
Where a face covering becomes damp, it should not be worn and the face covering should be replaced carefully	Staff and pupils may consider bringing a spare face covering to wear if their face covering becomes damp during the day		
Where anybody is struggling to access a face covering, or where they are unable to use their face covering due to having forgotten it or it having become soiled or unsafe, the school has taken steps to have a small contingency supply available to meet such needs			
School has a process for when face coverings are worn within the school and how they should be removed	This procedure should be communicated clearly to pupils and staff		
Adjustments to be made for pupils with SEND who may be distressed if required to remove a face covering against their wishes		$\boxtimes$	
PPE will need to be worn by a member of staff if a pupil becomes unwell with symptoms of coronavirus while in their setting and needs direct personal care until they can return home. A face mask should be worn by the supervising adult if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. If contact with the pupil is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn by the supervising adult. If there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing, spitting, or vomiting, then eye protection should also be worn	safe working in education, childcare and children's social care		
PPE for coronavirus (COVID-19) is required when performing <u>aerosol generating</u> procedures (AGPs)		×	
When working with children and young people who cough, spit or vomit but do not have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, only any PPE that would be routinely worn, is worn			

## Visitors, Contractors & Spread of Coronavirus All visitors and contractors must make pre- $\boxtimes$ arranged appointments or they will not be allowed on site School ensures site guidance on physical distancing and hygiene is explained to visitors $\boxtimes$ and contractors on or before arrival Where visits can happen outside of school $\boxtimes$ hours, they are arranged as such Contractors to attend by agreement only after school have satisfied themselves that it is necessary for the visit to take place at that $\boxtimes$ time and that all required controls are in place to allow the work to continue safely Times of visits may need to be adapted to take in to account the ability to Contractors to provide updated risk maintain appropriate assessment prior to visit which includes their social distancing $\boxtimes$ own controls round infection spread measures and prevention availability of resources to effectively clean following the visits As normal, school engages with their local These programmes immunisation providers to provide are essential for immunisation programmes on site, ensuring $\square$ П children's health and these are delivered in keeping with the wellbeina school's control measures A record is kept of all visitors with sufficient detail to support rapid contact tracing if $\boxtimes$ required by NHS Test and Trace. Inadequate Ventilation This can be achieved by a variety of measures including: mechanical ventilation systems - these should be adjusted to increase Occupied spaces must always be well the ventilation rate ventilated and a comfortable teaching wherever possible, $\boxtimes$ and checked to environment maintained confirm that normal operation meets current guidance (if possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if not, then systems should

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	be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply).		
Ventilate spaces with outdoor air	Natural ventilation – if necessary external opening doors may also be used provided this doesn't compromise safeguarding measures		
Where possible, occupied room windows should be open		$\boxtimes$	
Switch air handling units with recirculation to 100% outdoor air where this is not possible, systems are operated as normal	Further advice on this can be found in Health and Safety Executive guidance on <u>air conditioning</u> <u>and ventilation</u> <u>during the</u> <u>coronavirus</u> <u>outbreak</u> and <u>CIBSE</u> <u>coronavirus (COVID- 19) advice</u> .		
Prop doors open, where safe to do so (bearing in mind fire safety and safeguarding), to limit use of door handles and assist with creating a throughput of air	Fire doors must not be propped open unless they have a self-closing hold open device fitted	$\boxtimes$	
In cold weather where the school heating system is activated, windows are open to provide trickle ventilation rather than being fully open	natural ventilation – opening windows (in cooler weather windows should be opened just enough to provide constant background ventilation, and opened more fully during breaks to purge the air in the space)		
Consideration given to opening high level windows in preference to low level to reduce draughts			
Consideration given to only opening every other window instead of all windows when the heating is activated			
The school offers flexibility to allow additional, suitable indoor clothing	For more information see <u>School uniform</u>	$\boxtimes$	
Furniture rearranged where possible to avoid direct drafts		$\boxtimes$	

			·	
Heating should be used as necessary to ensure comfort levels are maintained particularly in occupied spaces				
When heating is activated and windows are on trickle vent, consideration is given to employing desk fans to move any stagnant pockets of air	Desk fans are pointed away from people and pointed at walls etc.	$\boxtimes$		
If school needs to use additional heaters they only use sealed, oil filled electric heaters	Electric fan heaters used sparingly due to increased fire and electrical risk			
Arrangements for Boarding Schools During	Pandemic			
Where pupils travel from abroad to attend a boarding school you will need to explain the rules to pupils and their parents before they travel to the UK				
Anyone who is not a British or Irish national, or who does not have the right to reside in the UK, who has travelled from or through a ' <u>red</u> <u>list</u> ' country in the previous 10 days, is not permitted to enter the UK and should be told not to travel	New guidance has been issued on the <u>quarantine</u> <u>arrangements for</u> <u>boarding school</u> <u>students travelling to</u> <u>attend a boarding</u> <u>school in</u> <u>England who meet</u> the UK entry requirements and have travelled from or through a 'red list' country in the previous 10 days			
Pupils travelling to England from other, non- red, list countries outside the common travel areas in the last 20 days will need to quarantine at their place of residence or other suitable place and purchase a home testing package, with coronavirus (COVID-19) tests to be taken on days 2 and 8 after arrival to support the UK's genomic sequencing programme				×
<ul> <li>Before travelling, everyone must: <ul> <li>take a coronavirus (COVID-19) test and get a <u>negative result during the 3 days</u> before you travel</li> <li>book and pay for a travel test package, which will include coronavirus (COVID-19) tests to be taken on day 2 and day 8 of your quarantine</li> <li>complete a passenger locator form before arrival, with details of where you will quarantine when you arrive and the travel test package booking reference number</li> </ul></li></ul>				

Where pupils travel from abroad to attend boarding schools, the school needs to plan for their collection and transfer from their point of arrival	Schools need to have plans in place for the collection and transfer of these pupils to school, which need to be explained to pupils and their parents before they travel. Advice to help schools, pupils and parents is provided in <u>residential</u> <u>settings with</u> <u>international</u> <u>students guidance</u> and in <u>how to self-</u> <u>isolate when</u> <u>traveling to the UK</u> guidance		
Boarding pupils can be in one group residentially and another during the school day			
It is accepted that boarding pupils will mix during sociable time			$\boxtimes$
If a child in a boarding school shows symptoms, they should initially self-isolate in their residential setting household. Most children will benefit from self-isolating in their boarding house so that their usual support can continue. Others will benefit more from self- isolating in their family home	<u>Guidance on</u> <u>isolation for</u> <u>residential</u> <u>educational settings.</u>		
Boarding pupils should not use public transport if they are symptomatic	If arranging their return to their family home to isolate, schools should follow advice on transport arrangements in the <u>safe working in</u> <u>education childcare</u> <u>and childrens social</u> <u>care settings</u> guidance		
In the case of any localised outbreaks, we expect them to keep the residential provision open if at all possible	Decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis. They will need to remain open to those who: -have particular needs that cannot be accommodated safely at home -do not have suitable alternative accommodation		
School maintain safe staff ratios, particularly for those pupils or students whose needs mean that they are safer remaining in the setting than returning home	Settings should prioritise staffing towards the most vulnerable pupils and students		

Have you consulted with the people/representatives undertaking the activity as part of the preparation of this risk assessment			the	Ye	es ⊠		No 🗆	
What is the level of risk for this activity/situation with existing control measures			trol	High Med ⊠ □			Low	
Is the risk adequately controlled with existing control measures				Yes 🛛 🛛 No 🗆			No 🗆	
Have you identified any further control measures needed to control the risk and recorded them in the action plan			ol	Yes 🛛 🛛 No 🗆			No 🗆	
ACTION PL	AN (insert additional rows if requ	uired)		То	o be actioned by			
Further contr	ol measures to reduce risks so fa reasonably practicable	ar as is	N	Name Date			9	
		Admin		10/07/20				
A member of admin staff will be present on the school site to supervise during the time		Carol 10/07/20 Martin/Leanne Swales						
All who enter the school building must sign in and sign out on exit.				06/11/2	06/11/20			
State overall risk level assigned to the task <b>AFTER</b> implementation of control and action plan measures taken as a result of this risk					Low			
Is such a risk level deemed to be as low as reasonably practical? Yes No			No 🗆					
Is activity still acceptable with this level of risk?			Yes 🛛 🛛 🛛		No 🗆			
If no, has this be	f no, has this been escalated to senior leadership team?			Ye	Yes 🗆 🛛 No 🗖		No 🗆	
Assessor(s):	Kathryn McDonald							
Position(s):	Executive Headteacher	Signature(s): K. McDonald						
Date:	16 <sup>th</sup> April, 2021	Review D	Date: 16 <sup>th</sup> May, 2021					
Distribution: All members of staff. Available on the Federation website.								

Risk rating	Action
HIGH	Urgently review/add controls & monitor, notify H&S Team (if Likely or Highly Likely – stop work, seek competent advice)
MEDIUM	Review/add controls (as far as reasonably practicable) & monitor
LOW	Monitor control measures

