Activity/ Situation	CO	COVID SECURE ARRANGEMENTS FROM 21st FEBRUARY 2022					
Location							
Persons at Risk	Pupils □	Emp	oloyees□	Visitors	S □ Contractors □		
HAZARD(S)	** Contact Between Individuals and Spread of Coronavirus  ** Outbreak Management  ** Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE  ** Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene  ** Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising  ** Inadequate Ventilation  ** Site user becoming unwell  ** Site user developing symptoms						
CONTROL ME			ADDITION INFORM	MATION	YES	NO	N/A
In considering all of the by ensuring that t	e below risks and potential here is no adverse impact	on any par	easures, please ticular group of	be mindful of y staff / pupils w	our duties of the protecte	under the Eq d characteris	uality Act stics
	Individuals and Sp		Coronaviru	S			
or advised to take of tracing has ended.		act			×		
expected to continuasymptomatic testi	n primary schools wil ue taking part in reguing and should following advice for the ger	ılar	Get tested coronaviru 19) - NHS (www.nhs.	s (COVID-	⊠		
guidance on Peopl	her adults should foll le with COVID-19 and ve COVID-19 sympto	d their	with COVI their conta GOV.UK (www.gov.	D-19 and cts -	×		
that a pupil with the COVID-19 should in the potential risk to If a parent or carer our school where the decision to refure a sonable judger	not attend the school of others. Insists on a pupil attemption of COVID-19, we cause the pupil if, in our nent, it is necessary to and staff from possi	I, given ending d n take	Any decisineed to be considered all the circumstar current puladvice	carefully d in light of nces and	×		
soon as they can, i	ould return to school in line with guidance D-19 and their contac	for	with COVID-19 with COVI their conta GOV.UK (www.gov.	D-19 and cts -	×		
water fountains. Th	o not drink water from ney should have a wa d from the water cool	ater	Water four supply has off and 'ou	ntain water been cut	×		

	T		
	signs placed on them.		
People previously considered to be particularly vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), and high or higher-risk are not being advised to shield again	Staff, children and young people who were previously identified as being in one of these groups are advised to continue to follow Guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	×	
Staff and children and young people over the age of 12 with a weakened immune system should follow COVID-19: guidance for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		×	
Staff, children and young people previously considered CEV should attend school and should follow the same Coronavirus (COVID-19): guidance and support - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) guidance as the rest of the population	Specialist or clinician advice regarding additional precautions for CEV will be followed.	⊠	
Whilst individual risk assessments are not required, we will discuss any concerns that people previously considered CEV may have		×	
In regard to pregnant employees, we will follow this specific guidance <u>Coronavirus</u> (COVID-19): advice for pregnant employees - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		×	
Mandatory certification is no longer in place and so venues and events are not required by law to use the NHS COVID Pass as a condition of entry, but some may do so voluntarily	Further information on this is available in the guidance on Using your NHS COVID Pass for travel abroad and at venues and settings in England - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	×	
The NHS COVID Pass is not used as a condition of entry for education or related activities such as exams, teaching, extracurricular activities or any other day-to-day activities that are part of education or training		×	
Outbreak Management	,		
We will continue to work with health protection teams in the case of a local outbreak. If there is a substantial increase in the number of		×	

positive cases in our setting or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise us to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.			
In the event of an outbreak, we may be advised by our local health team or director of public health to undertake testing for staff for a period of time.		×	
Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE			
Face coverings are no longer advised for pupils, staff and visitors in classrooms or communal areas		×	
Staff and pupils should follow wider advice on face coverings outside of school, including on transport to and from school		$\boxtimes$	
A director of public health might advise that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by pupils, staff and visitors, unless exempt)	Our contingency plans cover this possibility	×	
Transparent face coverings, which may assist communication with someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate, can also be worn in these circumstances	Transparent face coverings may be effective in reducing the spread of COVID-19. However, the evidence to support this is currently very limited	$\boxtimes$	
Face coverings (whether transparent or cloth) should fit securely around the face to cover the nose and mouth and be made with a breathable material capable of filtering airborne particles		⊠	
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	$\boxtimes$	

	cleaned appropriately		
Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene			
Staff/pupils/cleaners/contractors etc. will be reminded to clean their hands regularly, including;  • when they arrive at the school • before eating	Regular handwashing will take place at the times mentioned. Hand sanitiser will be used where hand washing is not possible	×	
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	Adequate time allocated for hand washing within the timetables	×	
Staff working with pupils who spit uncontrollably may want more opportunities to wash their hands than other staff	Opportunities provided	×	
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	Included in child's care plan	×	
Help given to pupils with complex needs to clean their hands properly	Support provided by 1:1 TAs	$\boxtimes$	
Risk assessments for pupils with complex needs that may struggle to maintain as good respiratory hygiene as their peers, for example those who spit uncontrollably or use saliva as a sensory stimulant, have been updated in order to support these pupils and the staff working with them	N/A at this time	×	
Hands are washed with liquid soap & water for a minimum of 20 seconds	Length of time encouraged. Hand sanitiser used when hand washing not possible	×	
The school has considered whether they have enough hand washing or hand sanitiser 'stations' available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly	The school has plentiful handwashing and hand sanitiser stations	×	
The preferred method of washing hands is through the use of soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Where this may be impractical or difficult to achieve (e.g. due to time constraints in between lessons) then this can be supplemented with the use of alcohol based hand cleansers/gels. However, the use of such gels is not a substitute for hand washing. Such gels MUST ONLY BE USED UNDER CLOSE SUPERVISION. In normal circumstances pupils should not be using alcohol based hand cleansers unsupervised because of the risk of ingestion and/or misuse	Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative	$\boxtimes$	

School has embedded hand washing routines into school culture, supported by behaviour expectations to help ensure younger pupils and those with complex needs understand the need to follow them		×		
The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach is very important and is promoted	Germs spread easily, Always carry tissues and use them to catch your cough or sneeze.  BIN IT Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue as soon as possible.  KILL IT Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch. Clean your hands as soon as you can.	×		
Disposable tissues are available in each room for both staff and pupil use		$\boxtimes$		
Bins (ideally lidded pedal bins) for tissues are available in each room		$\boxtimes$		
School has embedded the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach to ensure younger pupils and those with complex needs get this right, and that all pupils understand that this is now part of how the school operates	The e-bug website contains free resources for schools, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene	×		
Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising				
A cleaning schedule that includes regular cleaning of areas and equipment, with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces is in place	COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings outside the home - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	⊠		
Electronic entry systems and keypads are regularly sanitised particularly first thing in the morning and where possible after each use	To be completed as part of the external fixed point clean.	×		
Classrooms and work areas will be stocked ready for a response to any ad hoc cleaning requirements.	Cleaning provisions will be set up in each classroom (or office area) and contain the following; 1) Anti-bacterial sprays for general cleaning of desks (if required). 2) Paper towels for use with anti- bacterial sprays, which should then be disposed of after use 3) Anti-bacterial wipes for general cleaning of touch	×		

paper towels, tissues, toilet roll, bin bags etc. regularly checked and additional supplies requested as necessary	works with school secretary to maintain adequate stocks. Staff will keep their own crockery and	⊠	
Bins for tissues and other rubbish are emptied throughout the day  Stocks of cleaning chemicals, liquid soap, paper towels, tissues, toilet roll, bin bags etc.	tissues) is placed in a lidded bin and disposed of daily. Children/staff are reminded to place tissues in the lidded bin and not the general waste bin. Waste bins are emptied as part of the daily cleaning schedule.  Cleaning supervisor works with school	⊠	
	surfaces (e.g lunchtime clean of door handle) 4) Hand sanitiser for added protection but not a replacement for good handwashing. 5) Lidded bin for tissues (pedal bin type). These will have a bin bag inside. 6) Boxes of tissues 7) Disposable gloves (Reception classes) Milton solution for washing equipment (if required). Personal waste (e.g		

			1	
Readings are to be checked at multiple times throughout the day, however are not to cause a disruption to learning. All readings should be allowed to 'settle' for 5 minutes before any action is taken:	ventilated well, no additional checks are required unless the learning environment changes.			
A reading below 800ppm (parts per million) implies the areas is well ventilated.				
A consistent value over 800ppm should be seen as an early indicator to improve ventilation in the area.				
<ul> <li>A consistent value of 1500pm in an occupied space is an indication of poor ventilation and action should be taken to improve the ventilation. (although there is no need to stop utilising the area).</li> </ul>				
Occupied spaces must always be well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment maintained	Where possible, occupied room windows should be open. A comfortable teaching environment should be maintained. Children should not need to wear outdoor coats within the classroom.	×		
Ventilate spaces with outdoor air	Natural ventilation  – if necessary external opening doors may also be used provided this doesn't compromise safeguarding measures	×		
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	×		
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)	$\boxtimes$		

	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		$\boxtimes$	
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	×	
Site User Becoming Unwell			
If anyone in school develops COVID-19 symptoms, however mild, they are sent home and told they should follow public health advice	Symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19)	$\boxtimes$	
If a pupil is awaiting collection, they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible	The first aid room will be used in these circumstances with other non-Covid related first aid taking place in the school office. In the instance of the first aider operating from the school office. First aid supplies will be used from the portable first aid kits (red rucksacks) and ice packs in the staff room.  If a child is brought to the office who is displaying symptoms the child will be isolated as follows:  The plastic coated bench will be used in all cases to reduce the risk of spread.  The window will remain open at all times.		
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	If the event arose, the disabled toilet would be used, as it is a single use toilet and is adjacent to the first aid room	×	

	and holding bay in the office. This would be cleaned by the first aider with the product D10 under controlled use of the product following COSHH guidance. There are vulnerable children who may need to use this toilet as the children need assistance with toileting and it is equipped for such. If necessary, the toilet will be cleaned by the teaching assistant accompanying the child. Should a child displaying COVID symptoms needs to use the facilities, male staff would need to use the ladies' toilet situated near the IT suite as		
	an emergency measure until the disabled has been cleaned as above.		
PPE should be worn by staff caring for the pupil while they await collection if close contact is necessary	Provided within the first aid room	×	
The room used by the pupil awaiting collection should be cleaned after they have left	This would be cleaned by the first aider with the product D10 under controlled use of the product following COSHH guidance.	⊠	
The household (including any siblings) should follow the UKHSA stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection	Stay at home guidance for households with possible coronavirus-covid-19 infection	×	
Everyone displaying coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household	When the call is made to request for a child(ren) to be collected, the school office will ascertain	×	

	the method of transport and advice against using public transport. If someone who uses dedicated transport tests positive, local authorities should work with schools and colleges to identify close contacts		
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	×	
Site User Developing Symptoms			
Schools must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to book a test 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	×	
There is no need for primary age pupils (those in year 6 and below) to regularly test, unless they have been identified as a contact for someone who has tested positive for Covid-19 and therefore advised to take lateral flow tests every day for 7 days		×	
Staff and pupils with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate in line with the stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection. They will also need to get a free PCR test to check if they have COVID-19		×	
If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LFD test and the pupil can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms		×	
From 11 <sup>th</sup> January in England, people who receive positive lateral flow device (LFD) test results for coronavirus (COVID-19) will be	Lateral flow tests are taken by people who do not have COVID-19 symptoms.	×	

required to self-isolate immediately and won't be required to take a confirmatory PCR test	Anyone who develops 1 of the 3 main COVID-19 symptoms should stay at home and self-isolate and take a PCR test. They must self-isolate if they get a positive test result, even if they have had a recent negative lateral flow test — these rules have not changed		
Whilst awaiting the confirmatory PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate	Guidance	$\boxtimes$	
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		×	
Pupils, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on when to self-isolate and what to do	When to self-isolate and what to do - Coronavirus (COVID-19)	×	
Individuals who are self-isolating with COVID-19 will have the option to reduce their isolation period after 5 full days if they test negative with a lateral flow device (LFD) test on both day 5 and day 6 and they do not have a temperature	It is crucial that people isolating with COVID-19 wait until they have received 2 negative rapid lateral flow tests on 2 consecutive days to reduce the chance of still being infectious.  For example, if they test negative on the morning of day 5 and the morning of day 6, they can return to their education or childcare setting immediately on day 6.  The first test must be taken no earlier than day 5 of the self-isolation period, and the second must be taken the following day. All test results should be reported to NHS Test and Trace.		

Anyone who is unable to take LFD tests will	of their positive continuisolate in negative two LFE consecution is earlied days of isolation is earlied Anyone unable tests or continuitemperaneed to the full of self-isolation continuidays, a only lead isolation have tallateral findo not from the full of self-isolation continuited and the full of self-isolation continuited	they should to self-until they get to results from the tests on the tests on the tests on the tests of the tests of the tests.  The tests of the tes				
need to complete the full 10 day period of self- isolation			$\boxtimes$			
Have you consulted with the people/representat	ivos und	ortaking the				
activity as part of the preparation of this risk ass		ertaking the		s 🗵		No 🗆
What is the level of risk for this activity/situation measures	with exis	ting control	Hig		led ⊠	Low
Is the risk adequately controlled with existing co	ntrol mea	asures	Ye	s 🗵		No 🗆
Have you identified any further control measures the risk and recorded them in the action plan	s needed	to control	Ye	s 🗵		No 🗆
ACTION PLAN (insert additional rows if require	•	Тс	be ac	tioned	by	
Further control measures to reduce risks so far a reasonably practicable	as is	Name			Date	e
Outbreak Management Plan to be created and		Liz Clark	Ongoing			
reviewed in accordance with national guidance.  All actions will be revisited where a risk is furthe	r	Liz Clark	As they occur		ur	
identified by any staff member.  Periodic checks on the actions of identified haza	irds to	Emma Moss		As the	у осс	ur
promote continuity.  Regularly review the risk assessment – it is a word document.	orking	All Staff		Ongoing daily		ily

	k level assigned to the task <b>A</b> on plan measures taken as a	High					
Is such a risk level deemed to be as low as reasonably practical?					Yes ⊠ No		
Is activity still acceptable with this level of risk?					Yes ⊠		
If no, has this been escalated to senior leadership team?					Yes □ No		
Assessor(s): Position(s):	Liz Clark (Headteacher) Emma Moss (SBM)	Signature(s):	ع	Eclark EMOSS		Moss	
Date:	10.03.22	Review Date:	١	Weekly as a minimum			
Distribution:							

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

			POTENTIAL OUTCOME						
POTENTIAL OUTCOME		LIKELIHOOD		Catastrophic					
Catastrophic	Fatal injury/permanent disability	Highly More likely likely to occur							
Major	RIDDOR reportable Specified Injury/ Disease/Dangerous Occurrence	Likely	To occur	Major					
Moderate	RIDDOR reportable over 7 day injury	Possible		Moderate					
Minor	Minor injury (requiring first aid)	Unlikely		Minor					
Insignificant	Minor injury	Remote	Less likely to occur	Insignificant					
					Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Highly Likely
					I is			(	

LIKELIHOOD