

## Covid-19 Risk Assessment for Schools

### Little Harrowden Primary School: Revision 11 – 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022

The technical name of the virus that causes COVID-19 is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, abbreviated as **SARS-CoV-2**

Whilst the Covid-19 virus can cause serious illness, especially for vulnerable adults with underlying health conditions evidence suggests that for the majority (particularly children and young people) they will experience a mild to moderate illness.

Whilst this is a complex and changing situation, there is enough known about the epidemiology of Covid-19 to provide a risk based approach to support staff in their roles.

DfE guidance in relation to the full opening of schools states that, given the improved position, the balance of risk is now overwhelmingly in favour of children returning to school. For the vast majority of children, the benefits of being back in school far outweigh the very low risk from coronavirus (COVID-19). The guidance explains the steps schools need to take to reduce risks still further. This risk assessment is based on that guidance. (Guidance for full opening – schools Published 17<sup>th</sup> August 2021)

DFE guidance (28<sup>th</sup> November 2021) - On Saturday 27 November, the Prime Minister announced new temporary measures following the emergence of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in the UK. The new measures will be introduced as a precaution to slow down the spread of the variant while we gather more information. We will continue to keep this under review as the situation develops. Face coverings should be worn in communal areas in all settings by staff, visitors and parents.

Government Update (2<sup>nd</sup> January 2022) rapid spread of new variant, changes to isolation and being a close contact of COVID-19.

DfE guidance in relation to the full opening of schools states that, given the improved position, the balance of risk is now overwhelmingly in favour of children returning to school. For the vast majority of children, the benefits of being back in school far outweigh the very low risk from coronavirus (COVID-19). The guidance explains the steps schools need to take to reduce risks still further. This risk assessment is based on that guidance (Schools coronavirus COVID-19 operational guidance – February 2021).

The assessment below has been developed based on the following principles:

- That we will act together to ensure the safety and reassurance of all staff, children & young people.
- It is necessary to remain alert and continue to recognise that all staff and pupils could be potentially carrying Covid-19.

The national guidance and response requires that where possible we should continue to:

- Ensure good hygiene for everyone
- Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes
- Keep occupied spaces well ventilated
- Follow Public Health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Potential Hazard	Risk	Who might be harmed?	Minimum control measures to reduce risks to an acceptable level
Covid-19	Staff not having appropriate knowledge on virus, transmission and risk leading to increased transmission of covid-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public	<p>All staff to keep themselves updated and follow the latest DfE. guidance for schools and national Public Health England/NHS guidelines via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus">https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/</a></p> <p>In particular staff should be familiar with the schools operational guidance – Schools coronavirus (Covid-19) operational guidance. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/covid-19-schools-operational-guidance">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/covid-19-schools-operational-guidance</a></p> <p>This was last updated February 2022.</p> <p>All staff can now attend school. To minimize the risk of transmission, strict hygiene rules are to be maintained. All employees, contractors and volunteers to be made to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash hands on entry and at any transition point – end of play – before lunch – end of lunch.</li> <li>• Also throughout the day as needed 3 times throughout the day – though this can happen more frequently as desired after each transition activity.</li> <li>• Wash hands after break times and before entering a ‘new’ teaching space</li> <li>• Wash hands before touching laptops/ iPads</li> <li>• Wash hands if face is touched</li> </ul> <p>Basic infection controls should be followed as recommended by the government.</p>

			<p><b>This ensures good hygiene for everyone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>'Catch it. Bin it. Kill it.'</b> message displayed and shared repeatedly: cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when you cough or sneeze. Children to be instructed to put used tissues in the bin straight away. Lidded bins to be used in classrooms.</li><li>• Children will be told to <b>wash their hands</b> with soap and water every time they enter the building for a minimum of 20 seconds – This is timetabled in at key points in the day i.e. in the morning, after breaks and before eating and after lunch.</li><li>• Windows in teaching spaces and offices to be opened for ventilation. Windows must be opened to allow a trickle of air in while the room is occupied – Trickle opening allows there to be a balance between keeping the room warm and ventilated. Use higher up windows where appropriate. Please open the door and windows when you leave your classroom for break/lunch to air the classroom.</li><li>• Each teaching room has a CO2 monitor provided by the DfE to monitor ventilation levels. Please adhere to advice given by the COVID-co-ordinator during daily checks of these monitors.</li><li>• Up-to-date emergency contact details will be held for all staff and children.</li><li>• Cleaning of the school is carried out by iClean in accordance with the cleaning regime agreed between LHCPS and iClean.</li><li>• Musical Instruments to be wiped down between each class lesson by staff.</li><li>• Schools should ensure that contact details of any visitors and contractors be maintained so that in the event of a positive case they can contact them.</li><li>• Provide guidance to staff and older pupils on the use of the NHS COVID-19 app.</li><li>• Class shared equipment will be wiped down as and when necessary.</li><li>• In line with government guidance PE lessons can take place indoors and outdoors – and the room must be ventilated.</li><li>• Assemblies will be restarted.</li><li>• All classes can resume using the hall.</li><li>• All children asked to bring their own re-usable water bottle.</li><li>• All classrooms will have anti-bac spray and rolls of blue paper for own use.</li></ul>
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Covid-19	Contagious people coming into school leading to increased transmission of covid-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils	<p>To help ensure that the risk of virus spread is as low as possible, the school will inform staff and potential visitors, including customers and contractors, not to enter the school if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) or if they should be self-isolating.</p> <p>Anyone showing the symptoms (new continuous cough and/or a high temperature or loss of taste and smell) should not come to work, obtain a test, and should follow the relevant government protocols at home and before coming back to work, this could include self-isolation.</p> <p>Staff are no longer expected to test twice weekly, but can if they wish to. A small amount of test kits will be held at school, but staff should obtain tests now from a pharmacy or online using the following link: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/order-coronavirus-rapid-lateral-flow-tests">https://www.gov.uk/order-coronavirus-rapid-lateral-flow-tests</a>. Anyone testing positive on an LFT should take this as a COVID-19 infection, and should follow the national guidelines: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus">https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus</a></p> <p>Process for collecting a child due to illness or an existing appointment during the school day is established and shared. This has now reverted back to standard procedure (pre-COVID).</p> <p>In the event that someone becomes symptomatic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff must inform the HT/DHT if they develop symptoms overnight and must not come onto school premises. They should stay at home and follow the government guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection.</li> <li>• Parents to be asked to keep children at home and follow the government guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection if they develop symptoms overnight and asked to phone the school at the earliest opportunity.</li> <li>• If a member of staff becomes symptomatic on site, they should inform a member of the senior team, leave the school site as soon as possible, be asked to seek testing and follow government guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection.</li> <li>• When a child presents with COVID symptoms then they will be moved to an available room with ventilation and looked after by an adult until they can be collected. Where the adult cannot be more than 2m away from the child then they will need to wear PPE – face mask (not a covering) – apron and gloves and a visor (if they want to).</li> </ul> <p>If a child becomes symptomatic on site parents will be called. The child should be moved into an allocated isolation room, a separate room/space where they can be isolated with appropriate</p>
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			<p>adult supervision to await collection (contact should be made with emergency contacts immediately). Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate the child (e.g. the room is already in use for isolation), they will be moved to an area which is at least 2 metres away from other people. If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else. PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs). This should be donned and doffed in line with Public Health England's guidance – a copy of this will be stored with the PPE supply. If another child is symptomatic at the same time, they can also be in the isolation room but at a distance of at least 2m apart from the other child and the supervising adult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Once symptomatic, all surfaces that the person has come into significant contact with must be cleaned, including: All surfaces and objects which are visibly contaminated with body fluids; and all potentially contaminated high-contact areas such as toilets, door handles, telephones, etc. Disposable cloths or paper roll and disposable mop heads should be used to clean all hard surfaces, floors, chairs, door handles and sanitary fittings – think one site, one wipe, in one direction.</li><li>• Public areas where a symptomatic individual has passed through and spent minimal time in (such as corridors) but which are not visibly contaminated with bodily fluids do not need to be specially cleaned and disinfected.</li><li>• If a person becomes ill in a shared space, these should be cleaned using disposable cloths and household detergents, according to current recommended workplace legislation and practice. Think one site, one wipe, in one direction.</li><li>• When cleaning takes place after a suspected COVID-19 case; this will be managed by The school COVID Coordinator and iClean in accordance with protocols as will waste disposal.</li><li>• If a child is sent home with symptoms, parents/ carers are to be advised to get them tested.</li><li>• If it is believed that providing parents/carers who are collecting a symptomatic child with a test will significantly increase the likelihood of them getting tested, then staff should do so from the small number of home-testing kits we have been provided with.</li><li>• Parents and staff should be asked to notify a member of senior team/ the office immediately of test results.</li></ul>
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			<p><b>Protection for staff:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff can now be vaccinated.</li> <li>• Staff to undertake twice weekly lateral flow testing should they wish to.</li> <li>• Staff will be encouraged to bring in their own re-usable water bottle.</li> <li>• Rooms will be ventilated as much as possible either through direct air flow or indirect flow through opening windows and doors and creating a through flow.</li> <li>• Staff can take children’s books home but should follow hygiene procedures (e.g. handwashing) after handling them.</li> <li>• All staff are responsible for having an ongoing vigilance and maintaining the risk assessment on an ongoing basis and raising any concerns with a member of the senior team or COVID Coordinator.</li> </ul> <p><b>Protection for contractors and for members of the school community they come into contact with:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checks to be carried out re: symptoms and contacts on entry and exit.</li> <li>• On arrival, they are to follow all hygiene requirements i.e. washing hands on entry and exit.</li> <li>• Should have minimal contact with school staff.</li> <li>• Will be informed which procedures to be followed either prior to arrival or on upon arrival.</li> </ul> <p>Work to be undertaken will be prioritised, based on its importance to the school and being able to assist with potential critical functions during the Covid-19 outbreak.</p> <p>Schools should ensure that contact details of any visitors and contractors using InVentry.</p>
Injury during travel and whilst onsite.	Increased pressure on an already stretched NHS	Employee, visitors, agency staff	Educational visits leaders should ensure they have ample antibac, and following handwashing procedures at all times while off site.
Transmission of Covid-19 via arrival at school	Increased transmission of virus on arrival at the school premises	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of	<p>Staff and pupils will be encouraged to consider how they travel to school, following government guidance) and reduce any unnecessary travel on coaches, buses or public transport. Walking, cycling and individual use of cars to be encouraged.</p> <p>Where home school transport is mandatory, plans and risk assessments will take place with the local authority and transport providers.</p>

		the public Pupils.	<p>Deliveries will be supervised by the office in a contactless way and parcels will be left for 48 hours before being handled.</p> <p>Hand washing on arrival by pupils and at other key points in the day to be supervised by staff, where necessary.</p> <p>Sanitiser will be available at Reception Desk and forms part of the signing in protocol.</p> <p>Processes and procedures are established and shared with Parents for pick up and drop off arrangements. These are to be staggered to avoid mixing between groups.</p> <p>Primary schools distribute LFT kits to their staff in the event of an outbreak.</p> <p>In all cases the participation in testing is an individual decision.</p>
Inadequate implementation of social distancing at school	People being unable to adhere to social distancing therefore increasing the transmission and spread of Covid-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils	<p>Staggered break and lunch times remain, to maintain some bubbling.</p> <p>All pupils to have their own stationary and regularly used equipment.</p> <p>Maximise opportunities for Learning Outdoors on the school site for free guide see following link. <a href="https://www.lotc.org.uk/get-outside-toolkit/">https://www.lotc.org.uk/get-outside-toolkit/</a></p> <p>Any member of staff with identified enhanced risks should be specifically risk assessed before working at school. Specific risk assessments are required for expectant mothers. It is strongly recommended that expectant mothers in the third trimester or those with underlying health conditions at any point of gestation should work from home because they may be at greater risk of severe illness if they catch coronavirus.</p> <p>Individual risk assessments have been retired, and will only be re-established in the event of a local or national outbreak, or if national guidance changes.</p> <p>Review behaviour policy and amend as appropriate.</p> <p>Identify actions required to ensure sufficiency in meeting increased demand for support where pupils are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At risk of exclusion</li> <li>• In need of early help</li> <li>• Have additional needs such as behaviour, sensory impairment etc.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exhibiting mental health and well-being issues</li> <li>• In need of bereavement counselling</li> <li>• Meeting the social care thresholds</li> </ul> <p>Separated toilets will be used where possible – Different groups to utilise different toilets where possible.</p> <p>Schools should implement procedures for the safe disposal of face masks and other items of PPE.</p> <p>Where staff and pupils are clinically vulnerable the employer has a duty to ‘make reasonable adjustments’ under the Equalities Act. This may result in departure to the general guidance as a response to individual needs.</p> <p><b>Ventilation</b></p> <p>All systems to remain energised in normal operating mode.</p> <p>Where mechanical ventilation is present, re-circulatory systems should be adjusted to full fresh air. If this is not possible, systems should be operated as normal.</p> <p>Where possible, occupied room windows should be open. Under the Health Welfare and Safety Regulations room temperatures have to be comfortable. The accompanying Approved Code of Practice defines this as a minimum room temperature of 16°C for non-manual occupations. (Advice on managing ventilation can be found in the latest operational guidance for schools).</p> <p>Ventilation to chemical stores should remain operational.</p>
Consultation with staff	Staff made aware of implications for them	Staff	<p>Regular meetings timetabled to allow staff opportunities to express concerns.</p> <p>Access to well-being and mental Health support communicated and shared with staff. Posters on display.</p>
Staffing	Insufficient key staff available to allow school to reopen	Staff and Pupils	<p>Staffing numbers required for entire eligible cohort have been determined including support staff such as facilities, IT, midday and office/admin staff.</p> <p>Including at least one of the following:</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paediatric First aider (where children in Reception age group)</li> <li>• Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)</li> <li>• SENCO</li> <li>• Caretaker/site member</li> <li>• Office staff member</li> </ul>
Poor hand & respiratory hygiene	Poor hand & respiratory hygiene leading to increased transmission of covid-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils	<p>Follow Hand Washing protocol. You must ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When they arrive at school</li> <li>• When they return from breaks</li> <li>• When they change rooms</li> <li>• Before and after eating</li> </ul> <p>Soap and water, and regular hand washing for at least 20 seconds, is the best way of staying safe. Hand washing with soap employs mechanical action that loosens bacteria and viruses from the skin, rinsing them into the drain. Drying hands afterwards makes the skin less hospitable to the virus. Hand sanitiser can be effective if soap is not available, or the situation makes using soap less feasible (for example, when outside), but using hand sanitiser provides none of the virus-destroying friction that rubbing your hands together and rinsing with water provides.</p> <p>Staff, visitors and pupils should be reminded to wash their hands for 20 seconds more frequently than normal, including on arrival at the setting, before and after eating, and after sneezing or coughing.</p> <p>Staff should supervise young children to ensure they wash their hands for 20 seconds with soap and water (or hand sanitiser if soap is not available or feasible in the particular situation)</p> <p>Coughs and sneezes to be caught in tissues. Bins for tissues should be emptied throughout the day.</p> <p>Some children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities may require additional support in following public health advice, or may find frequent hand washing distressing. Staff should know where this is likely to be the case, and how they can best support individual children and young people.</p> <p>You should assess whether you have enough hand washing or hand sanitiser stations available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly.</p>

			Consider dangers related to ingestion and fire in relation to hand sanitiser.								
Surfaces contaminated with Covid-19	Increased transmission of covid-19 via surface – face contact	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public	<p>Follow government guidelines as follows:</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings</a></p> <p>Cleaning will be undertaken by iClean.</p> <p>Maximise opportunities for Learning Outdoors.</p>								
Intimate care and minimising the risk of Covid-19	Intimate care procedures leading to increased transmission of covid-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils	<p>The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air. They quickly fall on floors or surfaces. The advice for schools, colleges and childcare settings is to follow steps social distancing, hygiene and other measures and cleaning of surfaces.</p> <p>Some children, and young people with special educational needs, may be unable to follow social distancing guidelines, or require personal care support. In these circumstances, staff need to increase their level of self-protection, such as minimising close contact (where appropriate), cleaning frequently touched surfaces, and carrying out more frequent handwashing. School staff should continue to use the PPE that they have always used (such as an apron and gloves in addition to masks) when undertaking more intimate care with pupils.</p> <p>Suggested protocol for the use of PPE (Based upon Public Health England Guidelines).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Category</th> <th>PPE Requirements</th> <th>Educational Setting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Staff / Pupil interaction where distance of 2m can be maintained throughout</td> <td> <p>Close adherence to hand (i) and respiratory hygiene protocols (ii).</p> <p>No additional PPE required beyond what would usually be worn for any given task</p> </td> <td>The majority of school and childcare settings will fall into this category. For example, Class Teacher and Classroom assistants working within a classroom environment where social distancing can be adhered to.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	PPE Requirements	Educational Setting	1	Staff / Pupil interaction where distance of 2m can be maintained throughout	<p>Close adherence to hand (i) and respiratory hygiene protocols (ii).</p> <p>No additional PPE required beyond what would usually be worn for any given task</p>	The majority of school and childcare settings will fall into this category. For example, Class Teacher and Classroom assistants working within a classroom environment where social distancing can be adhered to.
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1	Staff / Pupil interaction where distance of 2m can be maintained throughout	<p>Close adherence to hand (i) and respiratory hygiene protocols (ii).</p> <p>No additional PPE required beyond what would usually be worn for any given task</p>	The majority of school and childcare settings will fall into this category. For example, Class Teacher and Classroom assistants working within a classroom environment where social distancing can be adhered to.								

			2	Staff / pupil interaction where momentary (iii) physical contact is required or cannot maintain 2m distance.	Close adherence to hand and respiratory hygiene protocols.  Surgical facemask to be worn by member of staff. Sessional (iv) use is adequate in these circumstances. –masks should be worn in secondary schools at all times where social distancing of 2.metres is not possible. For staff in primary schools staff should wear masks where social distancing is not possible between adults/	In some childcare and school settings where intimate care is required it may be necessary to wear a surgical facemask when undertaking certain tasks (e.g. administration of medication where it cannot be self medicated, or When administering first aid, self-administration is not possible e.g. child places their own plaster on a cut / laceration	
			3	Prolonged/intimate (v) physical contact is required between member of staff and Pupil.	Close adherence to hand and respiratory hygiene protocols.  PPE required - Disposable gloves, disposable apron, sessional surgical facemask, (include eye protection if client is coughing or sneezing). Donning and doffing according to standard protocols (vi) and disposing of clinical waste appropriately (vii).	Anyone who is symptomatic should not be in a childcare or school setting. However if required to undertake intimate care with a child or young person then category 3 PPE will apply e.g. If a child requires intimate care when administering first aid as a result of serious injury. If that child were coughing or spitting, this should include eye protection.	
			4	Any scenario in the household of a 'shielded' (viii) person. Close adherence to hand and respiratory hygiene protocols	PPE required - Disposable gloves and plastic apron in addition to single use (ix) surgical facemask.	Not applicable	
			5	Specialist scenarios e.g. Aerosol generating procedures, hospital inpatients, home births,	Specialist PPE requirements	Not applicable	

			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>phlebotomy in non-compliant patients etc.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>NB: This summary relates to PHE's COVID-19: infection prevention and control, last updated 25th February 2021</p> <p>In circumstances where staff feel PPE is appropriate following the principles above careful judgement should be used to consider likely risk and also any impact of behaviour the child/young person may demonstrate as a result of PPE being worn. The wearing of PPE unless carefully removed in itself can add increased risk therefore it is expected the wearing of PPE will be subject to training sessions. Separate guidance is available on the use of PPE in education and child care is available at; <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe</a></p>		phlebotomy in non-compliant patients etc.		
	phlebotomy in non-compliant patients etc.						
When essential travel in a vehicle is required	Sharing a vehicle where social distancing is not possible leading to increased transmission of covid-19	Drivers, Pupils and accompanying staff	<p>When having to travel for business related please only travel when this is essential. When using a private vehicle to make a journey that is essential, cars should only be shared by members of the same household. Those who normally share a car with people who are not members of their own household for a journey that is essential, e.g. getting to work, should consider alternatives such as walking, cycling and public transport where you maintain a distance of 2 metres from others.</p> <p>Where using a car is essential involving two or more people, it is recommended that two or more cars are used rather than staff travelling together in the same vehicle.</p> <p>Staff where possible should use their own vehicle.</p> <p>Staff should only share a vehicle with a pupil as an absolute last resort. (e.g. Emergency response). If you have to share the vehicle with another staff member – remember to wipe down the car after the visit has taken place e/g steering wheel, handbrake, door handles etc with an antibacterial wipe (dispose of the wipes by double bagging) and open windows.</p>				
Increased lone working	Becoming injured when help is not at hand	Employees and contractors	<p>Many social distancing measures result in an increase in lone working, something that is usually minimised.</p> <p>If you are lone working it is important to follow lone working guidance and ensure a buddy system is implemented and you are in regular contact re your whereabouts.</p>				

<p>Managing risk of an individual displays symptoms</p>	<p>Proximity to a person displaying covid-19 symptoms leading to increased transmission of covid-19</p>	<p>Employee, pupils, agency staff, member of the public</p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-covid-19/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-covid-19">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-covid-19/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-covid-19</a></p> <p>Identified room has been located enabling the contagion be contained, if required.</p> <p>If someone becomes unwell and starts to display the main symptoms of Covid-19, a new continuous cough, a high temperature or a loss of taste or smell in an education setting they should be advised to go home, advised to arrange a test and self-isolate. Detailed advice for managing confirmed cases of Covid -19 amongst the school community is provided on page 9 of the school's coronavirus operational guidance. Testing is now available to children including the under-five's.</p> <p>Consider treating all pupils and staff who are unwell as possible Covid 19 cases and isolate as per procedures in school accordingly.</p> <p>The DfE helpline on 0800 046 8687 should be informed and advice sought, in cases of confirmed transmission. Where multiple cases are identified within school advice should be sought from PHE and local Health Protection teams.</p> <p>Where transmission of Covid-19 is thought to have taken place as a result of work place contact this becomes a notifiable incident to the HSE under RIDDOR</p> <p><b>Important note:</b> diarrhoea and vomiting have been identified in recent research as additional symptoms of Covid 19 in children. As these symptoms would ordinarily require a child to be sent home the protocol for a possible coronavirus infection should be followed.</p> <p>If an affected person is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door. If they are a child, depending on the age of the child appropriate adult supervision may be required. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area, which is at least 2 metres away from other people.</p> <p>If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.</p>
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			<p>Wider testing is now available for anyone showing symptoms over the age of five years.</p> <p>If it is not possible to maintain a two metre distance from a pupil exhibiting Covid 19 symptoms additional PPE is required.</p>
Deliveries and Maintenance on school sites	Increased number of people onsite leading to increased transmission of covid-19		<p>Deliveries should be taken by the school office and distributed accordingly.</p> <p>Contractors should sign in at the front desk, and be told the latest protocols.</p>
Catering	Catering facilities may not be available due to social distancing restrictions	Pupils	<p>There is an expectation that school kitchens will be operational. Consultation with contract caterers will be required and adjustments to provision required in order to minimise risk to staff and pupils.</p> <p>Arrangements in place to provide food to CYP on site, including the requirement of universal free school meals.</p> <p>Arrangements for the continued provision of FSMs for children not attending school owing to isolation and remote learning requirements are in place.</p> <p>Arrangements for food deliveries in place should they be required.</p> <p>Where possible packed lunches prepared at home should be sent to school in a disposable bag to allow disposal during the school day.</p>

<p>Pupil Re-orientation</p> <p>Back into school after a period of closure/ being at home</p>	<p>Pupil and parents not aware of the new requirements and routines</p>	<p>Pupils and staff</p>	<p>Approach and expectations around school uniform determined and communicated with parents.</p> <p>Changes to the school day/timetables/pick up and drop off arrangements shared with parents when in place (currently not in operation).</p> <p>All students instructed to bring a water bottle each day.</p> <p>Arrangements for the education of pupils who are isolating should be communicated in advance so that disruptions to education are kept to a minimum. Children who have COVID-19 should only be set work if the parent has requested it.</p>
<p>Covid 19</p>	<p>Increased vulnerability to illness</p>	<p>BAME Children and staff</p> <p>New and expectant mothers</p>	<p>Identify all children and staff in school who may be considered as part of this community. Ensure that staff supporting a pod or bubble are aware of the elevated risk to health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss concerns with parents or staff</li> <li>• Ensure all those identified have the opportunity to share concerns</li> <li>• Ensure adequate PPE is always available for staff use,</li> <li>• Ensure that information shared and updated by the DfE and <a href="https://bameednetwork.com">https://bameednetwork.com</a> is reflected in revisions of this risk assessment.</li> <li>• Conduct specific risk assessments for Clinically vulnerable staff and young and expectant mothers. – UK govt guidance, expectant mothers should work from home in the third trimester or at point in getatation if have underlying health conditions. If before 28 weeks strict social distancing should be observed.</li> <li>• Extremely critically vulnerable staff or those advised to shield working in schools should work from home.</li> </ul>

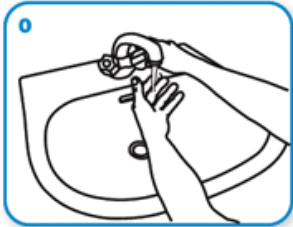
## **Appendix 1: Clean hands protect against infection (WHO protocol)**

Protect yourself

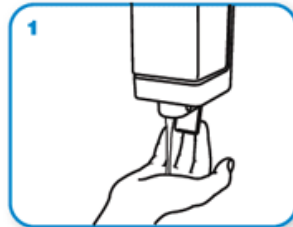
- Clean your hands regularly.
- Wash your hands with soap and water, and dry them thoroughly.
- Use alcohol-based handrub if you don't have immediate access to soap and water.

How do I wash my hands properly? Washing your hands properly takes about as long as singing "Happy Birthday" twice, using the images below:





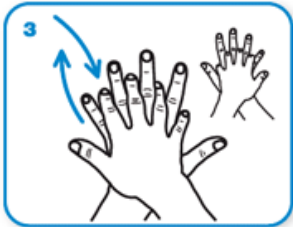
Wet hands with water



apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.



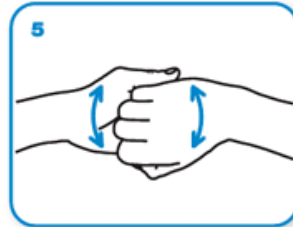
Rub hands palm to palm



right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa



palm to palm with fingers interlaced



backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked



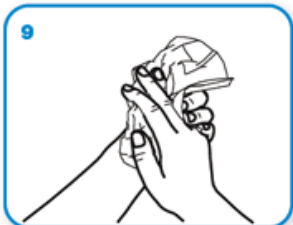
rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa



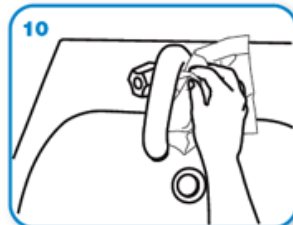
rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa.



Rinse hands with water



dry thoroughly with a single use towel



use towel to turn off faucet



...and your hands are safe.

## **Appendix 2**

People falling into this **extremely vulnerable group** include:

1. Solid organ transplant recipients.
2. People with specific cancers:
  - people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy
  - people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy
  - people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment
  - people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer □ people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors
  - people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs
3. People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe COPD.
4. People with rare diseases and inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell).
5. People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection.
6. Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.

NB: Patients should have received notification directly from the government and or their GP practice about whether they fall into this group and how to reduce their risk.

## Appendix 3

### Measures for outbreaks:

LTF testing all staff

PCR tests for close contacts

Cancelled all external / non-essential visits

Masks in communal areas

Thorough clean of the classroom

No assemblies / mass gatherings

Talked to external providers – clubs

Handwashing

Cleaning regimes

Children on class tables for lunches – R/1/2 to eat in hall, year 3 in classroom at 12.10pm, 4/5/6 to eat in hall at 12.40pm

Notified parents to be vigilant

Two staff rooms – 4, 5, 6 kitchen R, 1, 2, 3 in staffroom

Breakfast club in hall

Up handwashing regime

Office off limits

Face coverings

Staff meeting virtually

Only essential meetings to happen

PPA at home

Limit contact at the end of school day.

Staggered breaks and lunches.