

COVID-19 Risk Assessment for St. Andrew's CEVA Primary School

Version 14 for September 2021 school reopening (Changes/ additions to version 13 highlighted in yellow. Control measures from version 13 that are no longer required for September 2021 are highlighted red- these measures may have to be implemented again in the event of an outbreak (see p. 2).)

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.

The government continues to manage the risk of serious illness from the spread of the virus. Step 4 marked a new phase in the government's response to the pandemic, moving away from stringent restrictions on everyone's day-to-day lives, towards advising people on how to protect themselves and others, alongside targeted interventions to reduce risk. As COVID-19 becomes a virus that we learn to live with, there is now an imperative to reduce the disruption to children and young people's education - particularly given that the direct clinical risks to children are extremely low, and every adult has been offered a first vaccine and the opportunity for 2 doses by mid-September.

The government's priority is for schools to deliver face-to-face, high-quality education to all pupils. The evidence is clear that being out of education causes significant harm to educational attainment, life chances, mental and physical health. The government has worked closely with the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and Public Health England (PHE) to revise their guidance, *Schools COVID-19 operational guidance- last updated 17th August 2021*, that this risk assessment is based on.

Control measures schools should take:

1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone.
2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes.
3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated.
4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.

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.
- PPE will be recommended according to evidence of **efficacy and assessment of clinical risk**.
- All efforts will be made to secure a reliable and adequate supply of suitable PPE.
- PPE does not negate the need for social distancing and hand and respiratory hygiene.
- Having entered a period of sustained, community transmission, all staff and pupils are approached as potentially carrying COVID-19.
- Increased transmissibility of the new strain of the virus.
- Application of the published system of controls to individual school circumstances.

The school has a COVID-19 Outbreak Management Plan based on the [contingency framework for managing local outbreaks](#) of COVID-19 and the [schools operational guidance from step 4](#), provided by the Department for Education (DfE).

We will only implement some, or all, of the measures in this plan in response to recommendations provided by our local authority (LA), director of public health (DsPH), Public Health England (PHE) health protection team or the national government.

It may be necessary to implement these measures in the following circumstances, for example:

- To help manage a COVID-19 outbreak within the school
- If COVID-19 infection rates in the community are extremely high, and other measures have failed to reduce transmission
- As part of a package of measures responding to a 'variant of concern' (VoC)

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, Pupils	<p>All staff to keep themselves updated and follow the latest DfE guidance for schools and national Public Health England/NHS guidelines via https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus</p> <p>https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-COVID-19/</p> <p>In particular staff should be familiar with the schools operational guidance – Schools coronavirus (COVID-19) operational guidance.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/schools-covid-19-operational-guidance</p> <p>This was last updated on 17th August 2021.</p> <p>All staff to have received training on the correct use of PPE, including face coverings, and provided with the training link for further use.</p>
COVID-19	Infectious people coming into school leading to increase	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the	<p>To help ensure that the risk of virus spread is as low as possible, the school will inform staff, pupils and potential visitors, including 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, loss of taste/smell and/or a high temperature) should not come to school/ work, obtain a PCR test, and should follow the relevant government protocols</p>

	d transmission of COVID-19	public, Pupils	<p>at home and before coming back, this will last at least 10 days from the day after displaying symptoms or receiving a positive PCR test.</p> <p>Process for collecting a child due to illness or an existing appointment during the school day is established and shared.</p> <p>Anyone living in a household where someone is showing symptoms should stay at home for 10 days following the day of the onset of symptoms or positive test. If they become ill then they must continue to isolate for 10 days from the day after they first showed their own symptoms.</p> <p>Work to be undertaken will be initially prioritised, based on its importance to the school and being able to assist with potential critical functions during the COVID-19 outbreak. (Provision for the children of essential workers and vulnerable children).</p> <p>Schools should ensure that contact details of any visitors and contractors be maintained so that in the event of a positive case they can engage with Track and Trace.</p> <p>Schools only needed to do contact tracing up to and including 18th July 2021. Close contacts will now be identified via NHS Test and Trace and education settings will no longer be expected to undertake contact tracing.</p> <p>As with positive cases in any other setting, NHS Test and Trace will work with the positive case and/or their parent to identify close contacts. Contacts from a school setting will only be traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case and/or their parent specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact. This is likely to be a small number of individuals who would be most at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to the nature of the close contact. The school may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases.</p> <p>Individuals are not required to self-isolate if they live in the same household as someone with COVID-19, or are a close contact of someone with COVID-19, and any of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are fully vaccinated • they are below the age of 18 years and 6 months • they have taken part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons <p>Instead, they will be contacted by NHS Test and Trace, informed they have been in close contact with a positive case and advised to take a PCR test. We would encourage all individuals to take a PCR test if advised to do so.</p> <p>Staff who do not need to isolate, and children and young people aged under 18 years 6 months who usually attend school, and have been identified as a close contact, should continue to attend school as normal. Staff, and where possible children, should use a lateral flow test to test themselves daily before coming into school during what would have been the 10 day self-isolation period.</p> <p>18-year-olds will be treated in the same way as children until 6 months after their 18th birthday, to allow them the opportunity to get fully vaccinated. At which point, they will be subject to the same rules as adults and so if they choose not to get vaccinated, they will need to self-isolate if identified as a close contact.</p> <p>Schools will continue to have a role in working with health protection teams in the case of a local outbreak. If there is a substantial increase in the number of positive cases in a setting (see Stepping measures up and down section for more information) or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise a setting to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.</p> <p>Schools should display a copy of the NHS QR code. For a link in how to create one for your establishment follow the link below).</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/create-coronavirus-qr-poster</p> <p>Provide guidance to visitors and contractors on the use of the NHS COVID-19 app (staff sign in using the INVENTORY system).</p> <p>All staff will wear a face mask in communal areas of school (corridors/ staffroom/ hall, etc), except when they are eating or drinking, outside or in their normal work area (classroom/ office). (Staff are no longer permitted to wear a face 'covering' of just a face shield/visor alone.) It is down to personal choice whether staff wear a face mask in their area of work (classroom/office) and in the outside areas of the school. The government continues to recommend that face coverings should be worn by staff in situations outside of</p>
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Injury during travel and whilst onsite.	Increased pressure on an already stretched NHS	Employee, visitors, agency staff, Pupils	<p>Overnight residential visits and educational day visits are permitted with appropriate COVID-19 controls and risk assessments.</p> <p>Given the likely gap in COVID-19 related cancellation insurance, if you are considering booking a new visit, whether domestic or international, schools are advised to ensure that any new bookings have adequate financial protection in place.</p> <p>From the start of September 2021, schools can go on international visits that have previously been deferred or postponed and organise new international visits for the future.</p> <p>Schools should be aware that the travel list (and broader international travel policy) is subject to change and green list countries may be moved into amber or red. The travel lists may change during a visit and you must comply with international travel legislation and should have contingency plans in place to account for these changes.</p> <p>Schools should speak to either your visit provider, commercial insurance company, or the risk protection arrangement (RPA) to assess the protection available. Independent advice on insurance cover and options can be sought from the British Insurance Brokers' Association (BIBA) or Association of British Insurers (ABI). Any school holding ATOL or ABTA refund credit notes may use these credit notes to rebook educational or international visits.</p> <p>Schools should undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits and ensure that any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements, is included as part of that risk assessment. General guidance about educational visits is available and is supported by specialist advice from the Outdoor Education Advisory Panel (OEAP).</p> <p>Overnight visits for groups of pupils are currently against DfE guidance, although day visits with appropriate COVID-19 controls are possible.</p> <p>Where playground equipment is in use this should be 'more frequently cleaned'. Records of cleaning are required.</p>
Transmission of	Increased	Employee,	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

<p>COVID-19 via arrival and exit at school</p>	<p>transmission of virus on arrival and exit at the school premises</p>	<p>visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils.</p>	<p>use of cars to be encouraged. From June the 15th 2020, it is compulsory to wear face coverings on public transport (with exceptions for the very young and some disabled persons). Vehicles provided under contract as 'school transport' Vehicles provided under contract as 'school transport' count as 'dedicated' transport.</p> <p>Where home school transport is mandatory, plans and risk assessments will take place with the local authority and transport providers.</p> <p>Parents encouraged to telephone the school or email enquiries@ rather than wander around the site and to the school office.</p> <p>Hand washing on arrival and at other key points in the day is mandatory- sanitizer provided/ handwashing facilities- and to be supervised by staff.</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. Additional school entrances and exits to be used to reduce crowding. These are to be staggered to avoid mixing between groups.</p> <p>The school distributes asymptomatic Lateral Flow Test kits to the staff- the participation in testing is an individual decision. 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.</p> <p>Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate.</p> <p>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 member of staff can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms.</p> <p>Additional information on PCR test kits for schools and further education providers is available.</p>
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Inadequate e implemen	People being unable	Employee, visitors,	The government no longer recommend that it is necessary to keep children in consistent groups ('bubbles'). This means that bubbles will not need to be used in schools from the autumn term. As well as

<p>tation of social distancing at school</p> <p>Large numbers of people mixing</p>	<p>to adhere to social distancing therefore</p> <p>Large numbers of people coming together therefore</p> <p>increasing the transmission and spread of COVID-19</p>	<p>agency staff, member of the public, Pupils</p>	<p>enabling flexibility in curriculum delivery, this means that assemblies can resume, and schools no longer need to make alternative arrangements to avoid mixing at lunch.</p> <p>The school should make sure the contingency plan (sometimes called outbreak management plan) cover the possibility that in some local areas it may become necessary to reintroduce 'bubbles' for a temporary period, to reduce mixing between groups.</p> <p>Any decision to recommend the reintroduction of 'bubbles' would not be taken lightly and would need to take account of the detrimental impact they can have on the delivery of education.</p> <p>As our school has a large number of pupils and staff, we will continue, where and when possible, to keep the children and staff in a consistent large group (comprising of a year group- up to 60 children). This will not be to the detriment of the curriculum and we will allow year groups to mix if needed (e.g. for extra-curricular clubs, school council, key stage assemblies). Break and lunchtimes will continue to be staggered- staff have highlighted the many positives for the children of having these separate times.</p> <p>Plan is in place to ensure that each class/ year group bubble of children is staffed appropriately, minimising adults and children mixing with different groups.</p> <p>Adults to maintain a 2m distance from pupils as far as possible.</p> <p>Each class/ year group bubble will have their own base room separate to other groups. Where and when possible, pupil desks to be arranged to reduce possibility of face to face contact.</p> <p>All pupils to be provided with own stationery and regularly used equipment.</p> <p>Each class/ year group bubble to be with the same adults, whenever possible.</p> <p>Year group bubbles are separated at play and lunchtimes on the MUGA, playground and field (weather permitting). This has been the case since the full opening of the school in September 2020.</p> <p>Records to be kept of pupils and staff within groups and any close contact that takes place between children and staff in different groups.</p>
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Inadequate ventilation	Poor ventilation leading to increased transmission of COVID-19	Employee, visitors, agency staff, member of the public, Pupils	<p>When the school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.</p> <p>Mechanical ventilation is a system that uses a fan to draw fresh air or extract air from a room. These should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate wherever possible and checked to confirm that normal operation meets current guidance and that only fresh outside air is circulated.</p> <p>If possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if this is not possible, then systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply.</p> <p>Where mechanical ventilation systems exist, the school should ensure that they are maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.</p> <p>Opening external windows can improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air. If necessary, external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so).</p> <p>The school should balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature.</p> <p>The Health and Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the COVID-19 pandemic and CIBSE COVID-19 advice provides more information.</p> <p>DfE is working with Public Health England, NHS Test and Trace, and the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) on a pilot project to measure CO2 levels in classrooms and exploring options to help improve ventilation in settings where needed.</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>
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Consultation with staff	Staff made aware of implications for them	Staff	<p>Staff meetings held prior to reopening (in person or virtually) to share expectations with all staff and to address concerns.</p> <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.</p> <p>Staff and visiting group leaders to be aware of key national guidance for school/education settings.</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"> • Paediatric First aider (where children in Reception age group) • Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) • SENCO • Caretaker/site member • Office staff member
Poor hand & respiratory hygiene	Poor hand & respiratory	Employee, visitors, agency	<p>Follow Hand Washing protocol at appendix 1 below https://www.who.int/gpsc/clean_hands_protection/en/</p> <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</p>

	<p>hygiene leading to increased transmission of COVID-19</p>	<p>staff, member of the public, Pupils</p>	<p>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>Staff will ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they arrive at school • When they return from breaks • When they change rooms • Before and after eating <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>Site supervisor to ensure there are enough hand washing or hand sanitiser stations available so that all pupils, staff and visitors can clean their hands regularly.</p> <p>Consider dangers related to ingestion and fire in relation to hand sanitiser.</p>
<p>Surfaces contaminated with COVID-19</p>	<p>Increase transmission of COVID-19 via</p>	<p>Employee, visitors, agency staff, member</p>	<p>Thorough cleaning of the school site at the end of each school day.</p> <p>Regular points of contact that children and staff touch such as door handles, push plates, code pads, hard surfaces, touch screens and WC levers should be cleaned regularly throughout the day with an appropriate cleaning product unless it is already known (with certainty) that the building has not been in use for 48hrs.</p>

	surface – face contact	of the public	<p>It should be assumed this is not the case unless there is knowledge to the contrary.</p> <p>Follow government guidelines as follows:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/COVID-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings</p> <p>Checklist of cleaning has been created and is used to ensure that all frequently used objects and items are cleaned to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door handles • Desks, table tops • Toys • Teaching equipment/resources • Bannisters • Light switches • Books • Toilets • Sinks • Use of disposable cloths <p>Additional cleaning capacity in place through use of teaching and support staff. HSE advice is that a formal system for monitoring and recording of cleaning should be maintained by teaching establishments.</p> <p>Where playground equipment is in use this should be subject to ‘more frequent cleaning’ i.e. cleaning between use by different bubbles.</p> <p>Maximise opportunities for Learning Outdoors.</p> <p>Deep clean the kitchen prior to reopening before food preparation resumes. School kitchens should follow the guidance at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/COVID-19-guidance-for-food-businesses/guidance-for-food-businesses-on-coronavirus-COVID-19</p> <p>Clean and disinfect all areas and surfaces prior to reopening and if necessary, utilise pest control for insect infestations, particularly in the kitchen and/or food preparation areas.</p>
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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 on social distancing, hand washing and other hygiene measures, and cleaning of surfaces.</p> <p>If staff are providing intimate care to someone, PPE is needed.</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) 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 data-bbox="656 671 750 735"></th> <th data-bbox="750 671 1099 735">Category</th> <th data-bbox="1099 671 1503 735">PPE Requirements</th> <th data-bbox="1503 671 1787 735">Educational Setting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 735 750 1086">1</td> <td data-bbox="750 735 1099 1086">Staff / Pupil interaction where distance of 2m can be maintained throughout</td> <td data-bbox="1099 735 1503 1086"> Close adherence to hand (i) and respiratory hygiene protocols (ii). No additional PPE required beyond what would usually be worn for any given task </td> <td data-bbox="1503 735 1787 1086">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> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1086 750 1342">2</td> <td data-bbox="750 1086 1099 1342">Staff / pupil interaction where momentary (iii) physical contact is required or cannot maintain 2m distance.</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1086 1503 1342"> 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. For staff in primary schools staff should wear masks </td> <td data-bbox="1503 1086 1787 1342">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.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	PPE Requirements	Educational Setting	1	Staff / Pupil interaction where distance of 2m can be maintained throughout	Close adherence to hand (i) and respiratory hygiene protocols (ii). No additional PPE required beyond what would usually be worn for any given task	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. For staff in primary schools staff should wear masks	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.
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				where social distancing is not possible between adults.	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.	<p>Close adherence to hand and respiratory hygiene protocols.</p> <p>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).</p>	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 18th June 2020</p> <p>Review above table alongside appendix 2</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 full PPE unless carefully removed in itself can add increased risk therefore 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; 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</p> <p>Face masks and eye protection (together with gloves and aprons) will be available for staff to administer First Aid in an emergency.</p>		phlebotomy in non-compliant patients etc.		
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When essential travel in a vehicle is required	Sharing a vehicle where social distancing is not possible leading to increased transmission of	Drivers, Pupils and accompanying staff	<p>When having to travel for business related please only travel when this is essential.</p> <p>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).</p>				

	COVID-19		If you have to share the vehicle with another staff member – remember to wear a face covering, 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.
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>
Managing risk of an individual displays symptoms	Proximity to a person displaying COVID-19 symptoms leading to increased transmission of COVID-19	Employee, pupils, agency staff, member of the public	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-COVID-19/guidance-to-educational-settings-about-COVID-19</p> <p>Identified room has been located enabling anyone displaying symptoms to be contained, if required.</p> <p>For pupils refer to; https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/915553/Symptomatic children action list SCHOOLS.pdf</p> <p>If someone becomes unwell and starts to display symptoms and starts to display with a new, continuous cough, a high temperature or loss of taste or smell in an education setting they must be sent home, advised to arrange a PCR test and self-isolate. Testing is now available to children including those under five.</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>Important note; 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 the medical 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. Further information on this can be found in the use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings guidance. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.</p> <p>If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use the office toilet. This should then be taped off until it is cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.</p> <p>For everyone with symptoms, they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household.</p> <p>The household (including any siblings) should follow the PHE stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection.</p> <p>Clinical waste will be disposed of in a yellow clinical waste bag.</p> <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>
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Deliveries and Maintenance on school sites	Increased number of people onsite leading to increased transmission of COVID-19	Employee, pupils, agency staff, member of the public	<p>Only essential repairs and maintenance work should be carried out.</p> <p>Deliveries that need to be handled immediately should be sanitized with wipes before taking them inside the premises.</p> <p>Keep deliveries to a minimum with important items only.</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 when and where each group will take lunch (and snack time if necessary) are in place so that, where possible, children do not mix with children from other groups.</p> <p>Arrangements for food deliveries in place.</p> <p>It is desirable if packed lunches are sent in a disposable bag to allow disposal during the school day.</p> <p>Parents sending their child/ren's lunches in a packed lunch box must clean the packed lunch box thoroughly outside and inside after each use. School will inform and remind parents of this expectation.</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.</p> <p>All children instructed to bring a water bottle each day. Water fountains not in use or strict social distancing and cleaning arrangements in place.</p> <p>Approach to preparing pupils for a return to academic work and new social situations is developed and shared by all teaching staff.</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. It is now a legal requirement for schools to have in place procedures for remote learning. This includes bringing together pupils who have remained in school during closure and those at home and celebrating non-academic achievements of pupils whilst at home/ during school closure.</p> <p>Pupils, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on when to self-isolate and what to do. They should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine after returning from a country abroad).</p>
<p>Covid 19</p>	<p>Increased vulnerability to illness</p>	<p>BAME Children and staff</p>	<p>Identify all children and staff in school who may be considered as part of this community. Ensure that staff supporting those identified are aware of the elevated risk to health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss concerns with parents or staff and consider a personal risk assessment if appropriate. • Ensure all those identified have the opportunity to share concerns. • Ensure adequate PPE is always available for staff use. • Ensure that information shared and updated by the DfE and https://bameednetwork.com is reflected in revisions of this risk assessment. • 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

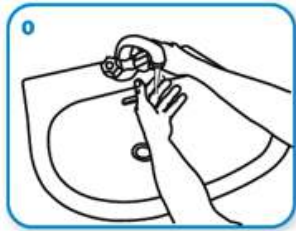
			point in gestation if have underlying health conditions. If before 28 weeks strict social distancing should be observed.
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Appendix 1: Clean hands protect against infection (WHO protocol)

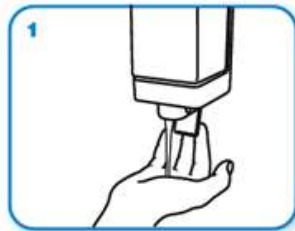
Protect yourself

- 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.

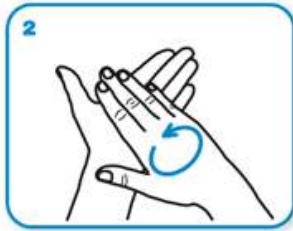
How do I wash my hands properly? Washing your hands properly takes about as long as singing "Happy Birthday" twice, using the images below:



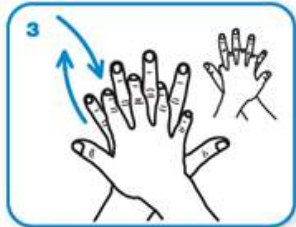
Wet hands with water



apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.



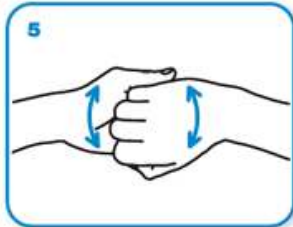
Rub hands palm to palm



right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa



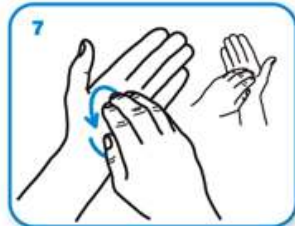
palm to palm with fingers interlaced



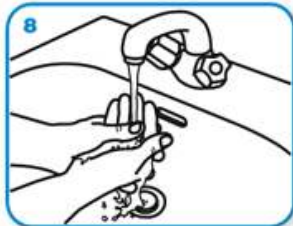
backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked



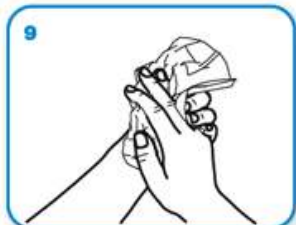
rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa



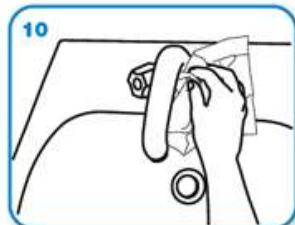
rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa.



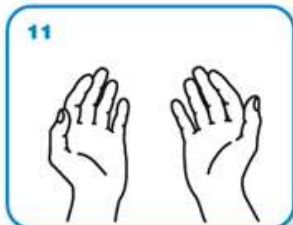
Rinse hands with water



dry thoroughly with a single use towel



use towel to turn off faucet



...and your hands are safe.

i.	Handwashing Protocol	Attached at appendix 1 above https://www.who.int/gpsc/clean_hands_protection/en/
ii	Respiratory hygiene protocol	This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately. https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus2019/advice-for-public
iii	Momentary contact	Relates to ad hoc interventions that may create proximity to bodily fluid – e.g. a driver putting a seatbelt onto a client.
iv	Sessional use	Surgical facemask can be used multiple times and need not be disposed of until wet, damaged or uncomfortable. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirusinfection-prevention-and-control/COVID-19-personal-protective-equipmentppe#section-6
v	Intimate care	Is defined as a role which is personally supporting the client to bathe, wash, feed etc. where there may be close proximity to bodily fluids.
vi	Donning and doffing	Refers to the correct method by which PPE should be put on and taken off. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/COVID-19-personalprotective-equipment-use-for-non-aerosol-generating-procedures https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GncQ_ed-9w
vii	Disposal of PPE	PPE should be bagged and disposed of in a lidded bin followed by close adherence to hand washing protocol.

viii	Shielded person	Definition at appendix 3.
ix	Single use	Refers to disposal of PPE after each client interaction.
x	PHE COVID-19 IPC	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirusinfection-prevention-and-control?utm_source=7c916e5e-b965-44d0-a304cf38d248abba&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuknotifications&utm_content=immediate

Appendix 3

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.