

RISK ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE - CAH (Revision: 2)

ACTIVITY: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Spread and Government Advice (REVISION 2) – 3.9.2020 (Page 1 of 17)		DATE OF ASSESSMENT 3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)
ESTABLISHMENT/SCHOOL - St Josephs RC Primary School	SECTION/TEAM - CYP	
WHO MIGHT BE HARMED? Employees, pupils, trainees, students and visitors		HOW MANY ARE AFFECTED? 200+
Steps of reopening		
<p>This Risk Assessment sets out the decisions taken and measures put in place to prepare for the phased re-opening of the school and ensure the school continues to operate in a safe way. Existing policies and guidance continue to apply alongside the actions within this document, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health and Safety Policy ● First Aid Policy ● Child Protection Policy ● CYP Response Plan ● DFE Guidance relating to COVID19 ● The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 ● Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 ● Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013 ● First Aid Regulations 1981 ● The Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010 ● Public Health England (PHE) (2017) 'Health protection in schools and other childcare facilities' 		

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DATE OF ASSESSMENT
3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if in place <input type="checkbox"/> if not	IF ' <input type="checkbox"/> ' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
<p>Premises and equipment, water, etc. not maintained to statutory requirements:</p>	<p>Premises and utilities have been health and safety checked and building is compliant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water treatments ● Fire alarm testing ● Repairs ● PAT testing ● Fridges and freezers ● Boiler/ heating servicing ● Internet services ● Any other statutory inspections ● Insurance covers reopening arrangements ● Fire Risk Assessment and evacuation procedures reviewed and disseminated to all staff. <p>It is important that, prior to reopening for the autumn term, all the usual pre-term building checks are undertaken to make the school safe. If buildings have been closed or had reduced occupancy during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, water system stagnation can occur due to lack of use, increasing the risks of Legionnaires' disease. Advice on this can be found in the guidance on Legionella risks during the coronavirus outbreak.</p> <p>Additional advice on safely reoccupying buildings can be found in the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers' guidance on emerging from lockdown.</p> <p>Once the school is in operation, it is important to ensure good ventilation. Advice on this can be found in Health and Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the coronavirus outbreak.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>All relevant paperwork is available for inspection</p>	<p>L</p>

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	In classrooms, it will be important that schools improve ventilation (for example, by opening windows).		Temperatures will be checked regularly by the school caretaker to ensure it remains above the recommended level as stated in Workplace temperature guidelines Gov.uk Staff can request temperature checks as and when necessary	
	<p>The 'BUILDING RA COVID' assessment has been revised and updated for the general running of the building.</p> <p>NB: TWFRS who has confirmed that wedging doors open is not best practice, however due to the COVID-19 crisis wedging classroom doors can be done, but cross corridor doors and doors leading on to a fire escape or stairway must remain in the closed position at all times</p> <p>Any door wedged open must have the wedge removed when the class is vacant even for the shortest period and the school must risk assess this.</p> <p>As for installing barriers in front of doors this is not acceptable under any circumstance, should an area need to be segregated then the use of signage and Fire Exit Door Security Seals should be used which would snap if the door is forced open allowing anyone emergency egress if necessary.</p>	✓	<p>See 'BUILDING RA COVID' document</p> <p>Staff protocol document clearly states that all doors must have wedges removed when the room is not in use, including in an emergency evacuation. See 'COVID-19 PROTOCOL' document</p> <p>Fire Door Security Seals have been purchased and the caretaker will make spot checks to replace if necessary. However, all classes are now being used and these are a measure if necessary.</p> <p>'FIRE PROCEDURE' documents have been reviewed, amended and shared. Fire evacuation procedure to be shared with pupils and practice to take place in 1st week</p>	L

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Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to children and staff due to inadequate infection control procedure	<p>The school will ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly, including when they arrive at school, when they return from breaks, when they change rooms and before and after eating. Regular and thorough hand cleaning is going to be needed for the foreseeable future. Points to consider and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the school enough hand washing or hand sanitiser 'stations' available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly • can the school ensure that there is enough supervision when using hand sanitiser to eliminate ingestion. Small children and pupils with complex needs should continue to be helped to clean their hands properly. Skin friendly skin cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative • the school will build these routines into school culture, supported by behaviour expectations and helping ensure younger children and those with complex needs understand the need to follow them • Soap and water is more effective than using sanitisers <p>The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important, so schools must ensure that they have enough tissues and bins available in the school to support pupils and staff to follow this routine. As with hand cleaning, schools must ensure younger children and those with complex needs are helped to get this right, and all pupils understand that this is now part of how school operates. Some pupils with complex needs will struggle to maintain as good respiratory hygiene as their peers, for example those who spit uncontrollably or use saliva as a sensory stimulant. This should be considered in risk assessments in order to support these pupils and the staff working with them, and is not a reason to deny these pupils face to face education.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Headteacher regularly checks the latest Government advice. This is shared with the appropriate staff.</p> <p>Daily contact with all staff on site Resources to be shared on staff shared area, social media and website</p> <p>Handwashing facilities and hand sanitiser are available in all areas of school Protocol documents reiterate this</p> <p>Guidance included in Protocol documents Signage outside school gates</p> <p>Handwashing facilities and hand sanitiser are available in all areas of school</p> <p>Cleaning protocol and timetable, including temporary employment of cleaning staff, created to ensure regular cleaning of resources etc.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>L</p> <p>L</p>

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	<p>Public Health England does not (based on current evidence) recommend the use of face coverings in schools. This evidence will be kept under review. They are not required in schools as pupils and staff are mixing in consistent groups, and because misuse may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission. There may also be negative effects on communication and thus education. Face coverings are required at all times on public transport (for children over the age of 11) or when attending a hospital as a visitor or outpatient.</p> <p>Points to consider and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● putting in place a cleaning schedule that ensures cleaning is generally enhanced and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ more frequent cleaning of rooms / shared areas that are used by different groups ○ frequently touched surfaces being cleaned more often than normal ● different groups don't need to be allocated their own toilet blocks, but toilets will need to be cleaned regularly and pupils must be encouraged to clean their hands thoroughly after using the toilet ● clean surfaces that children and young people are touching, such as toys, books, desks, chairs, doors, sinks, toilets, light switches, bannisters, more regularly than normal <p>By the end of the summer term, Public Health England will publish revised guidance for cleaning non-healthcare settings to advise on general cleaning required in addition to the current advice on COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Information regarding face coverings shared with staff and parents. Those working across bubbles expected to wear face covering.</p>	

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<p>Child/Adult is unwell and it is believed that they have been exposed to COVID-19.</p>	<p>Ensure that pupils, staff and other adults do not come into the school if they have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or have tested positive in the last 7 days, and ensuring anyone developing those symptoms during the school day is sent home, are essential actions to reduce the risk in schools and further drive down transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). All schools must follow this process and ensure all staff are aware of it.</p> <p>If anyone in the school becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, or has a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia), they must be sent home and advised to follow 'stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection', which sets out that they must self-isolate for at least 7 days and should arrange to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19). Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self-isolate for 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms.</p> <p>If a child is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, depending on the age and needs of the child, with appropriate adult supervision if 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 must be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.</p> <p>PPE must 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). More information on PPE use can be found in the safe working in education. childcare</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Isolation/quarantine room (ICT room) has been identified , with appropriate resources quickly available (including PPE equipment)</p> <p>Y6 toilet to be used and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected following use.</p>	<p>M</p> <p>L</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p>

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	<p>and children's social care settings, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) guidance.</p> <p>As is usual practice, in an emergency, call 999 if someone 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.</p> <p>Any members of staff who have helped someone with symptoms and any pupils who have been in close contact with them do not need to go home to self-isolate unless they develop symptoms themselves (in which case, they should arrange a test) or if the symptomatic person subsequently tests positive (see below) or they have been requested to do so by NHS Test and Trace.</p> <p>Everyone must wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds with soap and running water or use hand sanitiser after any contact with someone who is unwell. The area around the person with symptoms must be cleaned with normal household bleach after they have left to reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people. See the COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance.</p> <p>Public Health England is clear that routinely taking the temperature of pupils is not recommended as this is an unreliable method for identifying coronavirus (COVID-19).</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>COVID 19 Protocol document identifies clear procedure</p> <p>Staff will be advised to clean themselves and change clothes</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to shielded and clinically vulnerable adults</p>	<p>Clinically vulnerable individuals who are at higher risk of severe illness (for example, people with some pre-existing conditions have been advised to take extra care in observing social distancing in the school.</p> <p>Clinically vulnerable (but not clinically extremely vulnerable) individuals should be offered the safest available on-site roles, staying 2 metres away from others wherever possible, although the individual may choose to take on a role that does not allow for this</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Staff have been risk assessed and documentation produced. They are being supported by a member of SLT.</p>	<p>L</p>

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	<p>distance if they prefer to do so. If they have to spend time within 2 metres of other people, settings must carefully assess and discuss with them whether this involves an acceptable level of risk.</p> <p>School leaders should be flexible in how those members of staff are deployed to enable them to work remotely where possible or in roles in school where it is possible to maintain social distancing. Further details will be sent to all schools and available on the Intranet.</p> <p>People who live with those who are clinically extremely vulnerable or clinically vulnerable can attend the workplace.</p>		Staff have been risk assessed and documentation produced.	L
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to shielded and clinically vulnerable persons via pupil or staff attending school	<p>More evidence has emerged that shows there is a very low risk of children becoming very unwell from coronavirus (COVID-19), even for children with existing health conditions. Most children originally identified as clinically extremely vulnerable no longer need to follow original shielding advice. Parents should be advised to speak to their child's GP or specialist clinician if they have not already done so, to understand whether their child should still be classed as clinically extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>Those children whose doctors have confirmed they are still clinically extremely vulnerable are advised not to attend education whilst the national restrictions are in place. Schools will need to make appropriate arrangements to enable them to continue their education at home.</p>	✓	Children and staff under these headings are being supported	L

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	<p>Children who live with someone who is clinically extremely vulnerable, but who are not clinically extremely vulnerable themselves, should still attend education.</p> <p>Parents of clinically extremely vulnerable children will be receiving a letter shortly confirming this advice.</p> <p>Pupils who are shielding or self-isolating We now know much more about coronavirus (COVID-19) and so in future there will be far fewer children and young people advised to shield whenever community transmission rates are high. Therefore, the majority of pupils will be able to return to school. You should note however that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small number of pupils will still be unable to attend in line with public health advice because they are self-isolating and have had symptoms or a positive test result themselves; or because they are a close contact of someone who has coronavirus (COVID-19) • shielding advice for all adults and children will pause on 1 August, subject to a continued decline in the rates of community transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). This means that even the small number of pupils who will remain on the shielded patient list can also return to school, as can those who have family members who are shielding. Read the current advice on shielding • if rates of the disease rise in local areas, children (or family members) from that area, and that area only, will be advised to shield during the period where rates remain high and therefore they may be temporarily absent (see below). • some pupils no longer required to shield but who generally remain under the care of a specialist health professional may need to discuss their care with their health professional 			

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	<p>before returning to school (usually at their next planned clinical appointment). You can find more advice from the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health at COVID-19 - 'shielding' guidance for children and young people.</p> <p>Where a pupil is unable to attend school because they are complying with clinical and/or public health advice, we expect schools to be able to immediately offer them access to remote education. Schools should monitor engagement with this activity (as set out in the section below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where children are not able to attend school as parents are following clinical and/or public health advice, absence will not be penalised.			

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	<p>In this guidance for the autumn term, maintaining consistent groups remains important, but given the decrease in the prevalence of coronavirus (COVID-19) and the resumption of the full range of curriculum subjects, schools may need to change the emphasis on bubbles within their system of controls and increase the size of these groups.</p> <p>In secondary schools, and key stage 4 and key stage 5, the groups are likely to need to be the size of a year group to enable schools to deliver the full range of curriculum subjects and students to receive specialist teaching. If this can be achieved with small groups, they are recommended. At primary school, and in the younger years at secondary (key stage 3), schools may be able to implement smaller groups the size of a full class. If that can be achieved, it is recommended, as this will help to reduce the number of people who could be asked to isolate should someone in a group become ill with coronavirus (COVID-19).</p> <p>Schools should assess their circumstances and if class-sized groups are not compatible with offering a full range of subjects or managing the practical logistics within and around school, they can look to implement year group sized 'bubbles'. Whatever the size of the group, they should be kept apart from other groups where possible and older children should be encouraged to keep their distance within groups. Schools with the capability to do it should take steps to limit interaction, sharing of rooms and social spaces between groups as much as possible. When using larger groups the other measures from the system of controls become even more important, to minimise transmission risks and to minimise the numbers of pupils and staff who may need to self-isolate. We recognise that younger children will not be able to maintain social distancing, and it is acceptable for them not to distance within their group.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>✓</p>		

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	<p>it will not be possible when working with many pupils who have complex needs or who need close contact care. These pupils' educational and care support should be provided as normal.</p> <p>For children old enough, they should also be supported to maintain distance and not touch staff and their peers where possible. This will not be possible for the youngest children and some children with complex needs and it is not feasible in some schools where space does not allow. Schools doing this where they can, and even doing this some of the time, will help.</p> <p>When staff or children cannot maintain distancing, particularly with younger children in primary schools, the risk can also be reduced by keeping pupils in the smaller, class-sized groups described above. Schools should make small adaptations to the classroom to support distancing where possible. That should include seating pupils side by side and facing forwards, rather than face to face or side on, and might include moving unnecessary furniture out of classrooms to make more space.</p> <p>Measures elsewhere Groups should be kept apart, meaning that schools should avoid large gatherings such as assemblies or collective worship with more than one group. When timetabling, groups should be kept apart and movement around the school site kept to a minimum. While passing briefly in the corridor or playground is low risk, schools should avoid creating busy corridors, entrances and exits. Schools should also consider staggered break times and lunch times (and time for cleaning surfaces in the dining hall between groups).</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		

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	<p>Schools should also plan how shared staff spaces are set up and used to help staff to distance from each other. Use of staff rooms should be minimised, although staff must still have a break of a reasonable length during the day.</p> <p>Measures for arriving at and leaving school Travel to school patterns differ greatly between schools. If those patterns allow, schools should consider staggered starts or adjusting start and finish times to keep groups apart as they arrive and leave school. Staggered start and finish times should not reduce the amount of overall teaching time. A staggered start may, for example, include condensing / staggering free periods or break time but retaining the same amount of teaching time, or keeping the length of the day the same but starting and finishing later to avoid rush hour. Schools should consider how to communicate this to parents and remind them about the process that has been agreed for drop off and collection, including that gathering at the school gates and otherwise coming onto the site without an appointment is not allowed. Schools should also have a process for removing face coverings when pupils and staff who use them arrive at school and communicate it clearly to them. Pupils must be instructed not to touch the front of their face covering during use or when removing them.</p> <p>They must wash their hands immediately on arrival (as is the case for all pupils), dispose of temporary face coverings in a covered bin or place reusable face coverings in a plastic bag they can take home with them, and then wash their hands again before heading to their classroom. Guidance on safe working in education, childcare and children's social care provides more advice.</p> <p>Other considerations Some pupils with SEND (whether with education, health and care plans or on SEN support) will need specific help and preparation for</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Staff room to only be used for collection of food and refreshments. One person only to use the photocopier, which must be thoroughly disinfected following use.</p> <p>Clear system in place, as communicated with families and the community</p>	

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	<p>the changes to routine that this will involve, so teachers and special educational needs coordinators should plan to meet these needs, for example using social stories.</p> <p>Supply teachers, peripatetic teachers and/or other temporary staff can move between schools. They should ensure they minimise contact and maintain as much distance as possible from other staff. Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for pupils with SEND should provide interventions as usual. Schools should consider how to manage other visitors to the site, such as contractors, and ensure site guidance on physical distancing and hygiene is explained to visitors on or before arrival. Where visits can happen outside of school hours, they should. A record should be kept of all visitors.</p> <p>Visitors to the school should be restricted to only absolute necessary visits.</p> <p>In primary schools and education settings teaching year 6 and below, there is no change to the existing position. It is not mandatory for staff and visitors to wear face coverings. In situations where social distancing between adults in settings is not possible (for example when moving around in corridors and communal areas), settings have the discretion to recommend the use of face coverings for adults on site, for both staff and visitors.</p> <p>Primary school children do not need to wear face coverings.</p> <p>School can request parents to wear face covering when entering site during drop off and pick up times, but this is not mandatory.</p> <p>Where a child routinely attends more than one setting on a part time basis, for example because they are dual registered at a mainstream school and an alternative provision setting or special school, schools</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		

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3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

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	<p>should work through the system of controls collaboratively, enabling them to address any risks identified and allowing them to jointly deliver a broad and balanced curriculum for the child.</p> <p>Equipment and resources are integral to education in schools. During the summer term, their use was minimised, many were moved out of classrooms, and there was significant extra cleaning. That position has now changed for the autumn term, because prevalence of coronavirus (COVID-19) has decreased and because they are so important for the delivery of education. For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is recommended that staff and pupils have their own items that are not shared. Classroom based resources, such as books and games, can be used and shared within the bubble; these should be cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces. Resources that are shared between classes or bubbles, such as sports, art and science equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously and always between bubbles, or rotated to allow them to be left unused and out of reach for a period of 48 hours (72 hours for plastics) between use by different bubbles.</p> <p>Outdoor playground equipment should be more frequently cleaned. This would also apply to resources used inside and outside by wraparound care providers. It is still recommended that pupils limit the amount of equipment they bring into school each day, to essentials such as lunch boxes, hats, coats, books, stationery and mobile phones. Bags are allowed. Pupils and teachers can take books and other shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing should be avoided, especially where this does not contribute to pupil education and development. Similar rules on hand cleaning, cleaning of the resources and rotation should apply to these resources</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	✓ if in place □ if not	IF '□' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
	<p>Schools have the flexibility to decide how physical education, sport and physical activity will be provided whilst following the measures in their system of controls.</p> <p>Music, dance and drama can be undertaken in school so long as safety precautions are undertaken.</p>			
<p>Risk of coronavirus infection spreading due to large class sizes and reduced space</p>	<p>Keep cohorts together where possible and ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children and young people are in the same groups at all times each day, and different groups are not mixed during the day, or on subsequent days • the same teacher(s) and other staff are assigned to each group and, as far as possible, these stay the same during the day and on subsequent days • wherever possible children and young people use the same classroom or area of a setting throughout the day, with a thorough cleaning of the rooms at the end of the day. 	<p>✓</p>	<p>Each year group will be split into 'bubble groups', no mixed cohort apart from EYFS</p> <p>Staff will be assigned to a 'bubble group', including lunch cover and will remain with this group to avoid cross contamination as much as possible. This includes cover for PPA, NQT time and management</p> <p>Rooms will be spot cleaned throughout the day, with all resources cleaned at least once per day.</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Risk of coronavirus infection spreading due to large class sizes and reduced space</p>	<p>Reduce mixing within education or childcare setting by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessing rooms directly from outside where possible • considering one-way circulation, or place a divider down the middle of the corridor to keep groups apart as they move through the setting where spaces are accessed by corridors • staggering breaks to ensure that any corridors or circulation routes used have a limited number of pupils using them • staggering lunch breaks - children and young people should clean their hands beforehand and enter in the groups they are already in, groups should be kept apart as much as possible and tables should be cleaned between each group. If such measures are not possible, children should be brought their lunch in their classrooms 	<p>✓</p>	<p>All 'bubble groups' have direct access to their own outdoor area via an external door, as well as their own corridor.</p> <p>Provision has been made to routinely lock one external entrance gate to ensure safeguarding requirements.</p> <p>Lunchtime rota has been created to ensure no contact with other groups.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>L</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that toilets do not become crowded by limiting the number of children or young people who use the toilet facilities at one time noting that some children and young people will need additional support to follow these measures (for example, routes round school marked in braille or with other meaningful symbols) 		Toilet visits will be one in, one out supervised by a member of staff. Appropriate floor signage will distance the pupils.	
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading due to large class sizes and reduced space	<p>Use outside space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for exercise and breaks for outdoor education, where possible, as this can limit transmission and more easily allow for distance between children and staff although outdoor equipment should not be used unless the setting is able to ensure that it is appropriately cleaned between groups of children and young people using it, and that multiple groups do not use it simultaneously. Read COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings <p>For shared rooms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use halls, dining areas and internal and external sports facilities for lunch and exercise at half capacity. If class groups take staggered breaks between lessons, these areas can be shared as long as different groups do not mix (and especially do not play sports or games together) and adequate cleaning between groups between groups is in place, following the COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance stagger the use of staff rooms and offices to limit occupancy. 	✓	<p>All outdoor areas are segregated and each 'bubble group' assigned an area</p> <p>Children will be given personal outdoor equipment to use which will be kept in their own trays. These will be cleaned on a daily basis.</p>	L
	<p>Reduce the use of shared resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by limiting the amount of shared resources that are taken home and limit exchange of take-home resources between children, young people and staff 	✓	<p>Staff room not be used as a communal area</p> <p>Hall to be used for one maximum PE lesson per day.</p> <p>Lunch is on a staggered basis..</p>	L
			Parents have been advised that pupils are not to bring any resources from home.	L

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by seeking to prevent the sharing of stationery and other equipment where possible. Shared materials and surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected more frequently resources which are not easily washable or wipe-able have been removed although practical lessons can go ahead if equipment can be cleaned thoroughly and the classroom or other learning environment is occupied by the same children or young people in one day, or properly cleaned between cohorts 		<p>Pupils will have their own stationery pack which will be kept in their own tray.</p> <p>All unnecessary resources will be stored away.</p>	
<p>Failure to use test and trace leading coronavirus infection spreading to children and staff</p>	<p>Schools must ensure they understand the NHS Test and Trace process and how to contact their local Public Health England health protection team. Schools must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> book a test if they are displaying symptoms. 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, including children under 5, but children aged 11 and under will need to be helped by their parents/carers if using a home testing kit provide details of anyone they have been in close contact with if they were to test positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) or if asked by NHS Test and Trace self-isolate if they have been in close contact with someone who develops coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or someone who tests positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) <p>Anyone who displays symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) can and should get a test. Tests can be booked online through the NHS testing and tracing for coronavirus website, or ordered by telephone</p>	<p>✓</p>		

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	<p>via NHS 119 for those without access to the internet. Essential workers, which includes anyone involved in education or childcare, have priority access to testing.</p> <p>The government will ensure that it is as easy as possible to get a test through a wide range of routes that are locally accessible, fast and convenient. We will release more details on new testing avenues as and when they become available and will work with schools so they understand what the quickest and easiest way is to get a test. By the autumn term, all schools will be provided with a small number of home testing kits that they can give directly to parents/carers collecting a child who has developed symptoms at school, or staff who have developed symptoms at school, where they think providing one will significantly increase the likelihood of them getting tested. Advice will be provided alongside these kits.</p> <p>Schools should ask parents and staff to inform them immediately of the results of a test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if someone tests negative, if they feel well and no longer have symptoms similar to coronavirus (COVID-19), they can stop self-isolating. They could still have another virus, such as a cold or flu – in which case it is still best to avoid contact with other people until they are better. Other members of their household can stop self-isolating. • if someone tests positive, must continue to self-isolate for at 10 days from when your symptoms started, or when your test was taken and then return to school only if they do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste. This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone. The 10-day period starts from the day when they first became ill or when your test was 			

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	taken. If they still have a high temperature, they should keep self-isolating until their temperature returns to normal. Other members of their household should continue self-isolating for the full 14 days..			
Failure to manage confirmed cases of coronavirus (COVID-19) amongst the school community	<p>Schools must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19). Schools should contact the local health protection team. This team will also contact schools directly if they become aware that someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) attended the school – as identified by NHS Test and Trace.</p> <p>The health protection team will carry out a rapid risk assessment to confirm who has been in close contact with the person during the period that they were infectious, and ensure they are asked to self-isolate.</p> <p>The health protection team will work with schools in this situation to guide them through the actions they need to take. Based on the advice from the health protection team, schools must send home those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive, advising them to self-isolate for 14 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were infectious. Close contact means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● direct close contacts - face to face contact with an infected individual for any length of time, within 1 metre, including being coughed on, a face to face conversation, or unprotected physical contact (skin-to-skin) ● proximity contacts - extended close contact (within 1 to 2 metres for more than 15 minutes) with an infected individual ● travelling in a small vehicle, like a car, with an infected person <p>The health protection team will provide definitive</p>	✓		

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	<p>advice on who must be sent home. To support them in doing so, we recommend schools keep a record of pupils and staff in each group, and any close contact that takes places between children and staff in different groups (see section 5 of system of control for more on grouping pupils). This should be a proportionate recording process.</p> <p>Schools do not need to ask pupils to record everyone they have spent time with each day or ask staff to keep definitive records in a way that is overly burdensome.</p> <p>A template letter will be provided to schools, on the advice of the health protection team, to send to parents and staff if needed. Schools must not share the names or details of people with coronavirus (COVID-19) unless essential to protect others.</p> <p>Household members of those contacts who are sent home do not need to self-isolate themselves unless the child, young person or staff member who is self-isolating subsequently develops symptoms. If someone in a class or group that has been asked to self-isolate develops symptoms themselves within their 14-day isolation period they should follow 'stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection'. They should get a test, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 14-day isolation period. This is because they could still develop the coronavirus (COVID-19) within the remaining days. • if the test result is positive, they should inform their setting immediately, and must isolate for at least 7 days from the onset of their symptoms (which could mean the self-isolation ends before or after the original 14-day isolation period). 			

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	<p>Their household should self-isolate for at least 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms, following ‘stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection’</p> <p>Schools should not request evidence of negative test results or other medical evidence before admitting children or welcoming them back after a period of self-isolation.</p> <p>Further guidance is available on testing and tracing for coronavirus (COVID-19).</p>			
Failure to contain any outbreak by following local health protection team advice	<p>If schools have two or more confirmed cases within 14 days, or an overall rise in sickness absence where coronavirus (COVID-19) is suspected, they may have an outbreak, and must continue to work with their local health protection team who will be able to advise if additional action is required.</p> <p>In some cases, health protection teams may recommend that a larger number of other pupils self-isolate at home as a precautionary measure – perhaps the whole site or year group. If schools are implementing controls from this list, addressing the risks they have identified and therefore reducing transmission risks, whole school closure based on cases within the school will not generally be necessary, and should not be considered except on the advice of health protection teams.</p> <p>In consultation with the local Director of Public Health, where an outbreak in a school is confirmed, a mobile testing unit may be dispatched to test others who may have been in contact with the person who has tested positive. Testing will first focus on the person’s class, followed by their year group, then the whole school if necessary, in line with routine public health outbreak control practice.</p>	✓		

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Risk of coronavirus infection spreading due to large class sizes and reduced space	Consideration has been given to what activity is more difficult/ not possible to be undertaken with social distancing in place? Each activity should be risk assessed and should not be run unless the risks can be mitigated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PE ● Practical science lessons ● DT/ FT 	✓	All PE sessions will ensure individual use of resources.	L
Poor Psychological / Staff / Pupil Wellbeing – due to personal, workload, returning to school issues, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approach to support wellbeing, mental health and resilience in place, including bereavement support ● How staff are supported to follow this within their own situations and that of pupils and colleagues is clear. covid-19-guidance-for-the-public-on-mental-health-and-wellbeing	✓	Mental Health lead on site to support MHST and Emotional resilience team will continue 1:1 phone sessions PSHE/well being included in curriculum	L
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading due to use of transport	Adjust transport arrangements where necessary including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● encourage parents and children and young people to walk or cycle to their education setting where possible ● make sure schools, parents and young people follow the Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers when planning their travel ● ensure that transport arrangements cater for any changes to start and finish times ● communicating revised travel plans clearly to contractors, local authorities and parents where appropriate (for instance, to agree pick-up and drop-off times) <p>Dedicated school transport, including statutory provision Pupils on dedicated school services do not mix with the general public on those journeys and tend to be consistent. This means that</p>	✓	Guidance will promote walking to school Cycles / Scooters will be allowed on school grounds Guidance will be shared with families	L

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	<p>the advice for passengers on public transport to adopt a social distance of two metres from people outside their household or support bubble, or a 'one metre plus' approach where this is not possible, will not apply from the autumn term on dedicated transport. The approach to dedicated transport should align as far as possible with the principles underpinning the system of controls set out in this document and with the approach being adopted for your school. It is important to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how pupils are grouped together on transport, where possible this should reflect the bubbles that are adopted within school • use of hand sanitiser upon boarding and/or disembarking • additional cleaning of vehicles • organised queuing and boarding where possible • distancing within vehicles wherever possible • the use of face coverings for children over the age of 11, where appropriate, for example, if they are likely to come into very close contact with people outside of their group or who they do not normally meet <p>The government is currently evaluating this position and will set out next steps shortly.</p> <p>Wider public transport STC are currently working with transport providers and schools to plan safe, consistent transport for all staff and pupils.</p> <p>Families using public transport should refer to the safer travel guidance for passengers.</p> <p>During national lockdown journeys should only be made for education or childcare, for work purposes, to exercise outdoors or visit an outdoor public place, for visiting venues that are open, for a medical reason, such as taking someone to hospital</p>			

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	It is recommended that any educational visits should not take place during a national lockdown.			
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to children and staff at schools	<p>To help ensure that the risk of virus spread for both staff and children is as low as possible you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no visitors will be allowed entry into the building unless directed by the Head teacher or Senior Leader and agreed appointment. • tell children, parents, carers or any visitors, such as suppliers, not to visit the education or childcare setting if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) • consider how children arrive at the education or childcare setting and reduce any unnecessary travel on coaches, buses or public transport • ensure class sizes reflect the numbers of teaching staff available and are kept as small as possible • stagger lunch times, break times and the movement of pupils around the school to reduce large groups of children gathering • discourage parents from gathering at school gates • try to follow the social-distancing guidelines <p>Social distancing within education and childcare settings with very young children will be harder to maintain. Staff should implement the above measures as far as they are able, whilst ensuring children are kept safe and well cared for within their settings.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Office staff will only be accessible via appointment. Signage will indicate how to contact. Only agreed visitors will be admitted, with strict hand sanitising adhered to. Verbal and visual instructions for 2m social distancing on display inside and outside school.</p> <p>Displays will identify symptoms of COVID and tell parents not to bring children onto premises. Communication to parents will also reiterate this.</p> <p>Clear plan in place for children arriving and leaving school, which will be communicated regularly with staff and families. This will be reviewed on a weekly basis.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>L</p>
Lack of first aid provision due to staff shortages	Risk assess the current provision – the staff and pupils medical conditions need to be taken into consideration, e.g. diabetes, allergies and the use of epi-pens, how far you are away from an A&E, etc. Where applicable you will need to ensure least one person who has a full paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate to be on the premises.	✓	Healthcare plans are in place for all recognised pupils. These have been reviewed and altered to cover COVID 19 All 'Bubble Groups' have access to a paediatric first aider.	L

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	You may be able to link up with other schools near to you to share first aid provision. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework--2/early-years-foundation-stage-coronavirus-disapplications		CPD protocol issued by STC has been shared with all first aiders. This will be reiterated during initial staff meeting.	
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to children and staff due to lack of PPE	The majority of staff in education settings will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work , even if they are not always able to maintain a distance of 2 metres from others. PPE is only needed in a very small number of cases including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children, young people and students whose care routinely already involves the use of PPE due to their intimate care needs should continue to receive their care in the same way • if a child, young person or other learner becomes unwell with symptoms of coronavirus while in their setting and needs direct personal care until they can return home. A fluid-resistant surgical face mask should be worn by the supervising adult if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. If contact with the child or young person is necessary, then disposable gloves, a disposable apron and a fluid-resistant surgical face mask should be worn by the supervising adult. • If a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing, spitting, or vomiting and staff cannot maintain a 2m distance and there is a risk of them being splashed with spit/saliva then there may be a case for PPE given we are now in sustained community transmission. A surgical mask should be worn and a risk assessment made over eye protection (it's possible that this would be needed if pupil spitting). If any direct contact/care provided then disposable aprons and gloves should also be used... a face visor may be the better option. 	✓	'Staff protocol' document to identify requirements of PPE, where to access it and how to dispose of used PPE equipment.	L

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ACTIVITY: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Spread and Government Advice (Page 29 of 30)

DATE OF ASSESSMENT
3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	✓ if in place <input type="checkbox"/> if not	IF ' <input type="checkbox"/> ' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, childcare and children’s social care settings and providers should use their local supply chains to obtain PPE. Where this is not possible, and there is unmet urgent need for PPE in order to operate safely, they may approach their nearest local resilience forum or contact Philip Dixon PPE.Supplies@southtyneside.gov.uk for any PPE – explain your reasoning from your RA. <p>Read the guidance on safe working in education, childcare and children’s social care for more information about preventing and controlling infection, including when, how PPE should be used, what type of PPE to use, and how to source it.</p>			
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to children and staff due to poor communication	<p>Consider the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tell children, young people, parents, carers or any visitors, such as suppliers, not to enter the education or childcare setting if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus (following the COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection) tell parents that if their child needs to be accompanied to the education or childcare setting, only one parent should attend tell parents and young people their allocated drop off and collection times and the process for doing so, including protocols for minimising adult to adult contact (for example, which entrance to use) make clear to parents that they cannot gather at entrance gates or doors, or enter the site (unless they have a pre-arranged appointment, which should be conducted safely) also think about engaging parents and children in education resources such as e-bug and PHE schools resources explain - changes to timetable, social distancing arrangements, staggered start times, expectations when in school and at home to pupils and staff 	✓	<p>Displays will identify symptoms of COVID and tell parents not to bring children onto premises. Communication to parents will also reiterate this.</p> <p>Guidance identifies that only one adult should accompany child and that no meeting between parents can take place.</p> <p>Clear plan in place for children arriving and leaving school, which will be communicated regularly with staff and families. This will be reviewed on a weekly basis.</p> <p>Resources to be shared with families</p> <p>Staff meeting to go over plans for school before pupils restart.</p> <p>Office staff will only be accessible via appointment. Signage will indicate how to contact. Only agreed visitors will be admitted, with strict hand sanitising adhered to.</p>	L

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ACTIVITY: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Spread and Government Advice (Page 30 of 30)

DATE OF ASSESSMENT
3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if in place <input type="checkbox"/> if not	IF ' <input type="checkbox"/> ' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure parents and young people are aware of recommendations on transport to and from education or childcare setting (including avoiding peak times). Read the Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers talk to staff about the plans (for example, safety measures, timetable changes and staggered arrival and departure times), including discussing whether training would be helpful communicate early with contractors and suppliers that will need to prepare to support your plans for opening for example, cleaning, catering, food supplies, hygiene suppliers discuss with cleaning contractors or staff the additional cleaning requirements and agree additional hours to allow for this 		Verbal and visual instructions for 2m social distancing on display inside and outside school. Meeting with cleaning staff to discuss new requirements and adjustment of rota if necessary. Admin to contact suppliers and advise that deliveries to be left outside main school office and collected by school caretaker.	
Risk of coronavirus infection spreading to shielded and clinically vulnerable adults	<p>Where schools apply the full measures in the Government guidance and the Building and School RAs, the risks to all staff will be mitigated significantly, including those who are extremely clinically vulnerable and clinically vulnerable. We expect this will allow most staff to return to the workplace, although we advise those in the most at risk categories to take particular care while community transmission rates continue to fall.</p> <p>Advice for those who are clinically-vulnerable, including pregnant women, is available.</p> <p>Those individuals who are clinically extremely vulnerable are advised to work from home and not to go into work. Individuals in this group will have been identified through a letter from the NHS or from their GP, and may have been advised to shield in the past. Staff should talk to their employers about how they will be supported, including to</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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ACTIVITY: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Spread and Government Advice (Page 31 of 30)

DATE OF ASSESSMENT
3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if in place <input type="checkbox"/> if not	IF ' <input type="checkbox"/> ' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
	<p>work from home where possible, during the period of national restrictions.</p> <p>All other staff should continue to attend work, including those living in a household with someone who is clinically extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>Individuals who were considered to be clinically extremely vulnerable and received a letter advising them to shield are now advised that they can return to work from 1 August as long as they maintain social distancing. Advice for those who are extremely clinically vulnerable can be found in the guidance on shielding and protecting people who are clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19.</p> <p>School leaders should be flexible in how those members of staff are deployed to enable them to work remotely where possible or in roles in school where it is possible to maintain social distancing. Further details will be sent to all schools and available on the Intranet.</p> <p>Staff and children who are clinically vulnerable or have underlying health conditions but are not clinically extremely vulnerable, may continue to attend school in line with current guidance.</p> <p>People who live with those who are clinically extremely vulnerable or clinically vulnerable can attend the workplace.</p>			

Reference Documents:

Further information can be found at:

[Actions for education & childcare settings to prepare for wider opening from 1 June 2020](#)

[e-Bug](#)

[COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance](#)

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3.9.2020 (updated 7.12.2020)

HAZARDS (including inadequate / lack of arrangements)	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	✓ if in place <input type="checkbox"/> if not	IF ' <input type="checkbox"/> ' STATE THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH TIMESCALES OR INDICATE ANY ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK RATING High, Medium, Low
symptoms of coronavirus staying at home guidance guidance-to-educational-settings-about-covid-19 COVID-19: guidance on shielding and protecting people defined on medical grounds as extremely vulnerable staying-at-home-and-away-from-others Early Years Foundation Stage covid-19-guidance-for-the-public-on-mental-health-and-wellbeing Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers social-distancing guidelines https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework--2/early-years-foundation-stage-coronavirus-disapplications PPE COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection) PHE schools resources				
ASSESSED BY (Print name) Paul Craig			SIGNED <i>P Craig</i>	DATE 3.9.2020 Updated 7.12.2020
LINE MANAGER Paul Craig			SIGNED <i>P Craig</i>	REVIEW DATE 2.9.2021

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