Activity/ Situation	COVID SECURE ARRANGEMENTS FROM 21 st FEBRUARY 2022					
Location		Willow Tr	ee Primary			
Persons at Risk	Pupils 🛛	s 🗆 Employees 🗆 Visitors 🗆 Contractors				
HAZARD(S)	 Contact Betv Outbreak Ma Inadequate F Inadequate F Inadequate F 	 Outbreak Management Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising 				
CONTROL ME	ASURES	ADDITI INFOR	ONAL MATION	YES	NO	N/A
	l and adapt this generic risk as g and amending others where					
In considering all of the by ensuring that t	e below risks and potential c here is no adverse impact o	control measures, pleas n any particular group	e be mindful of you of staff / pupils with	ir duties u protecte	under the <mark>Eq</mark> d characteri	uality Act stics
Contact Between	Individuals and Spre	ead of Coronaviru	JS			
	nger required to self-is daily tests, and contac					
expected to continuasymptomatic testi	n primary schools will ue taking part in regula ng and should follow ng advice for the gene	not be ar Staff may to test wh allow but kits are n	us (COVID- s.uk) continue ile stocks free test	X		
schools will not be part in regular asyr	mainstream secondar expected to continue mptomatic testing and ptomatic testing advic tion	y taking <u>Get teste</u> <u>coronavir</u>	d for us (COVID-			
Staff and pupils in Alternative Provisio	specialist SEND settin on, and SEND units in Is are advised to conti	nue <u>Settings:</u> <u>COVID-1</u> <u>operation</u>	on <u>SEND</u> alist additional			
guidance on Peopl	her adults should follo e with COVID-19 and ve COVID-19 sympton	their their cont	ID-19 and acts -			

In most cases, parents and carers will agree that a pupil with the key symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the school, given the potential risk to others. If a parent or carer insists on a pupil attending your school where they have a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, you can take the decision to refuse the pupil if, in your reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19			
Pupils and staff should return to school as soon as they can, in line with guidance for People with COVID-19 and their contacts	COVID-19: people with COVID-19 and their contacts - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
Pupils in boarding schools should usually self- isolate in their boarding school. Only in exceptional circumstances, where there is an overriding health or safeguarding issue, should a pupil self-isolate away from school			
People previously considered to be particularly vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), and high or higher-risk are not being advised to shield again	Staff, children and young people who were previously identified as being in one of these groups are advised to continue to follow <u>Guidance for people</u> <u>previously</u> <u>considered clinically</u> <u>extremely vulnerable</u> <u>from COVID-19 -</u> <u>GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)	X	
Staff and children and young people over the age of 12 with a weakened immune system should follow <u>COVID-19</u> : guidance for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)			
Staff, children and young people previously considered CEV should attend school and should follow the same <u>Coronavirus (COVID- 19): guidance and support - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk) guidance as the rest of the population	In some circumstances, a member of staff, child or young person may have received personal advice from their specialist or clinician on additional precautions to take and they should continue to follow that advice		
Whilst individual risk assessments are not required, employers are expected to discuss			

any concerns that is an a new days by			
any concerns that people previously considered CEV may have			
Employers will need to follow this specific guidance <u>Coronavirus (COVID-19): advice for</u>			
pregnant employees - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)			
Mandatory certification is no longer in place and so venues and events are not required by law to use the NHS COVID Pass as a condition of entry, but some may do so voluntarily	Further information on this is available in the guidance on <u>Using your NHS</u> <u>COVID Pass for</u> <u>travel abroad and at</u> <u>venues and settings</u> <u>in England -</u> <u>GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)		
The NHS COVID Pass is not used as a condition of entry for education or related activities such as exams, teaching, extra- curricular activities or any other day-to-day activities that are part of education or training			
Outbreak Management			
Settings 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 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			
In the event of an outbreak, a school may be advised by their local health team or director of public health to undertake testing for staff and students of secondary age and above for a period of time			
Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE			
Face coverings are no longer advised for pupils, staff and visitors in classrooms or communal areas	Staff may wear masks should they wish to do so particularly in larger groups.		
Staff and pupils should follow wider advice on face coverings outside of school, including on transport to and from school			
A director of public health might advise you that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by pupils, staff and visitors, unless exempt)	You should make sure your contingency plans cover this possibility		
Transparent face coverings, which may assist communication with someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate, can also be worn in these circumstances	Transparent face coverings may be effective in reducing the spread of COVID- 19. However, the evidence to support		

	this is currently very		
	limited		
Face coverings (whether transparent or cloth) should fit securely around the face to cover the nose and mouth and be made with a breathable material capable of filtering airborne particles			
Face visors or shields can be worn by those exempt from wearing a face covering but they are not an equivalent alternative in terms of source control of virus transmission	Visors may protect against droplet spread in specific circumstances but are unlikely to be effective in preventing aerosol transmission, and therefore in a school environment are unlikely to offer appropriate protection to the wearer. Visors should only be used by those exempt from wearing a face covering after carrying out a risk assessment for the specific situation and should always be cleaned appropriately		
Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene Staff/pupils/cleaners/contractors etc. will be			
 reminded to clean their hands regularly, including; when they arrive at the school when they return from breaks when they change rooms before and after eating 	Ensure that staff have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils		
Consideration given to how often pupils and staff will need to wash their hands and incorporated time for this is in timetables or lesson plans			
Staff working with pupils who spit uncontrollably may want more opportunities to wash their hands than other staff			
Pupils who use saliva as a sensory stimulant or who struggle with 'catch it, bin it, kill it' may also need more opportunities to wash their hands and this has been considered		X	
Help given to pupils with complex needs to clean their hands properly		\boxtimes	
Risk assessments for pupils with complex needs that may struggle to maintain as good respiratory hygiene as their peers, for example those who spit uncontrollably or use saliva as			

a sensory stimulant, have been updated in			
order to support these pupils and the staff			
working with them			
Hands are washed with liquid soap & water for a minimum of 20 seconds			
The school has considered whether they have enough hand washing or hand sanitiser 'stations' available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly	Hand sanitiser should be available in classrooms, eating areas and public places (e.g. reception)		
The preferred method of washing hands is through the use of soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Where this may be impractical or difficult to achieve (e.g. due to time constraints in between lessons) then this can be supplemented with the use of alcohol based hand cleansers/gels. However, the use of such gels is not a substitute for hand washing. Such gels MUST ONLY BE USED UNDER CLOSE SUPERVISION. In normal circumstances pupils should not be using alcohol based hand cleansers unsupervised because of the risk of ingestion and/or misuse	Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative		
School has embedded hand washing routines into school culture, supported by behaviour expectations to help ensure younger pupils and those with complex needs understand the need to follow them		X	
The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach is very important and is promoted	CAATCCH IT Image: Compare the select Always target to to catch your Bruss and use then to catch your Image: Compare the select Always target to to catch your BBNN IS Image: Compare the select Always target to		
Disposable tissues are available in each room for both staff and pupil use			
Bins (ideally lidded pedal bins) for tissues are			
available in each room School has embedded the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach to ensure younger pupils and those with complex needs get this right, and that all	The <u>e-bug</u> website contains free resources for		

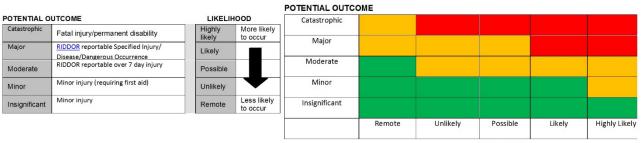
pupils understand that this is now part of how the school operates	schools, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene		
Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising			
A cleaning schedule that includes regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example, twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces is in place	<u>COVID-19: cleaning</u> <u>in non-healthcare</u> <u>settings outside the</u> <u>home - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)		
Electronic entry systems and keypads are regularly sanitised particularly first thing in the morning and where possible after each use			
Bins for tissues and other rubbish are emptied throughout the day			
Stocks of cleaning chemicals, liquid soap, paper towels, tissues, toilet roll, bin bags etc. regularly checked and additional supplies requested as necessary			
Inadequate Ventilation			
Co2 monitors used and monitored to detect areas of poor ventilation		\boxtimes	
Occupied spaces must always be well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment maintained	This can be achieved by a variety of measures including: mechanical ventilation systems – these should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate wherever possible, and checked to confirm that normal operation meets current guidance (if possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if not, then systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply)		
Ventilate spaces with outdoor air	Natural ventilation – if necessary external opening doors may also be used provided this doesn't compromise		

	safegua	-			
Where possible, occupied room windows should be open	measur	65			
Switch air handling units with recirculation to 100% outdoor air where this is not possible, systems are operated as normal	this car Health Executi on <u>air c</u> <u>and ver</u> <u>during t</u> <u>coronav</u> <u>outbrea</u>	<u>he</u> <u>virus</u> l <u>k</u> and <u>CIBSE</u> virus (COVID-			
Prop doors open, where safe to do so (bearing in mind fire safety and safeguarding), to limit use of door handles and assist with creating a throughput of air	be prop unless self-clo	ors must not oped open they have a sing hold evice fitted	\boxtimes		
In cold weather where the school heating system is activated, windows are open to provide trickle ventilation rather than being fully open	 openii (in cool window opened to provii backgrow ventilat opened during backgrow 	ventilation ng windows er weather s should be just enough de constant ound ion, and more fully preaks to he air in the			
Consideration given to opening high level windows in preference to low level to reduce draughts					
Consideration given to only opening every other window instead of all windows when the heating is activated			X		
If school needs to use additional heaters they only use sealed, oil filled electric heaters	used sp	fan heaters baringly due ased fire and al risk			
Have you consulted with the people/representat	ives und	ertaking the			
activity as part of the preparation of this risk assessment		Yes			
What is the level of risk for this activity/situation with existing control measures		High ⊠	Med	Low	
Is the risk adequately controlled with existing control measures			Yes		No 🗆
Have you identified any further control measures needed to control the risk and recorded them in the action plan		to control	Yes		No 🛛
ACTION PLAN (insert additional rows if required) To be actioned by					
Further control measures to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicableName				D	ate

	k level assigned to the task A on plan measures taken as a		on of	ligh □	Me ⊠		Low
Is such a risk level deemed to be as low as reasonably practical?					3	No 🗆	
Is activity still acceptable with this level of risk?				Yes 🖂		No 🗆	
If no, has this been escalated to senior leadership team?				Yes [I	lo 🗆
Assessor(s): Position(s):	Helen Davey Headteacher	Signature(s):					
Date:	3/3/22	Review Date:	As required				

Distribution:

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



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