SCHOOLS COVID -19 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM – Guidance Spring / Summer Term 2022 / 2023

LOCATION	Kingsmead and Newton's Walk Schools
ASSESSMENT DATE	Jan 23
REVIEW DATE	Summer 23
NAME OF ASSESSOR/S	Mike Pride

WORK ACTIVITY AND/OR ENVIRONMENT

Risk assessment

Risk assessments must be regularly reviewed. For more information on what is required of school leaders in relation to health and safety risk assessments and managing risk, see the link

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-and-safety-advice-for-schools/responsibilities-and-duties-for-schools

List significant hazards – anything that could cause harm	What harm could occur and who might be affected?	What measures are already in place to protect people?	What harm could still occur and how likely is this?	What more needs to be done? List extra measures needed, the person responsible for action and the timescales
Staff, pupils, contractors and visitors attending school who are symptomatic or confirmed as positive with COVID-19 – transmission of COVID -19	Staff, pupils, visitors and contractors COVID related illness	Vaccination We encourage all school staff and eligible pupils to take up the offer of a vaccine. Any member of staff or pupil who have symptoms of COVID-19 should contact the executive headteacher to decide on next steps using the contingency planning framework	Cases & transmission may still occur	Continue to review and monitor that the controls implemented are being followed and take any necessary action. Continue to review and revise our risk assessment if further controls are needed and if cases increase then move to our contingency plan as appropriate.
Transmission of COVID -19 within the school	Staff, pupils, visitors and contractors COVID related	Ensure good hygiene: Hand hygiene – Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice.	Cases & transmission may still occur	

environment	illness	You should continue to ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly.	
		This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.	
		Ensure ample hand washing stations/hand sanitiser are available in classrooms and key locations.	
		The school should ensure they have enough tissues and bins to manage additional waste.	
		Empty bins frequently to avoid overflowing.	
		Display hand wash signage to remind children and staff of good hand hygiene techniques.	
		Schools must ensure younger children and those with complex needs are supported to ensure appropriate hand hygiene is maintained.	
		Respiratory hygiene – Ensure good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach.	
		Cleaning: Maintain robust cleaning schedules. This should include regular cleaning of areas and equipment, with particular emphasis on frequently touched surfaces.	
		More frequent cleaning depending on the number of people using the space and equipment within it.	
		Remove clutter and difficult items to clean.	
		Appropriate cleaning materials should be used ensuring required dilution rates are used.	
		Ventilation: Keep occupied spaces well ventilated by:	
		Opening doors and windows. External opening doors may be opened if	

safe to do so and appropriate. <u>Internal fire doors must not be</u> wedged open to improve ventilation.

Identify poorly ventilated spaces – take steps to improve fresh air flow giving particular consideration when holding events where visitors such as parents are on site, for example, meetings or an assembly of people

Mechanical ventilation 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.

If possible, systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply. Where mechanical ventilation systems exist ensure they are maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature and teaching environment.

CO₂ monitors

CO2 monitors are in use in school to indicate air quality

Positive test result:

Staff and pupils with a positive test result should self-isolate for 5 days to keep the school safe. Day 1, being the day of the positive test

Self-isolation:

Pupils, staff and other visitors should not come to 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 passing on COVID-19 (e.g., required to quarantine)

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/self-isolation-and-treatment/when-to-self-isolate-and-what-to-do/

Managing suspected cases of COVID-19:

If anyone in school develops COVID-19 symptoms, however mild, suggest they go home, but not test on site.

You should support those who need to self-isolate because they have tested

Corning out	First sider	No DDE is required for floating contact. i.e. applying a plactor to a	Coope 8	positive to work or learn from home if they are well enough to do so. Schools subject to the remote education temporary continuity direction are required to provide remote education to pupils covered by the direction where their attendance would be contrary to government guidance or legislation around COVID-19.
Carrying out first aid – fleeting contact under 15 minutes.	First aider, person being treated by the first aider. Staff, pupils, visitors and contractors COVID related illness	No PPE is required for fleeting contact - i.e. applying a plaster to a graze other than good hand washing.	Cases & transmission may still occur	
Prolonged first aid contact lasting longer than 15 minutes.	First aider, person being treated by the first aider. This could lead to persons involved in the first aid process becoming infected with COVID-19 through close contact	Try to assist at a safe distance from the casualty Minimise the time you share a breathing zone. Although treating the casualty should be your first concern, tell them to do things for themselves if they are capable. Remember the 3P model – preserve life, prevent worsening, promote recovery. Preserve life: CPR Call 999 immediately – tell the call handler if the patient has any COVID-19 symptoms.		

		Ask for help. If a portable defibrillator is available, ask for it.		
		Before starting CPR, use a cloth or towel to cover the patient's mouth and nose. This should minimise the risk of transmission		
		If available, you should use: • a fluid-repellent surgical mask • disposable gloves • eye protection • apron or other suitable covering		
		Only deliver CPR by chest compressions and use a defibrillator (if available) – don't do rescue breaths.		
		For CPR in paediatric settings see guidance from the Resuscitation Council UK.		
		Prevent worsening, promote recovery: all other injuries or illnesses		
		If you suspect a serious illness or injury, call 999 immediately – tell the call handler if the patient has any COVID-19 symptoms.		
		If you're giving first aid to someone, you should use the recommended equipment listed above if it is available.		
		You should minimise the time you share a breathing zone and direct them to do things for you where possible.		
		After delivering any first aid: Make sure you discard disposable items safely and clean reusable ones thoroughly.		
		Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitiser as soon as possible.		
Managing contractors – meeting those you do not	Staff, pupils, visitors and contractors COVID related	Contractors will not be allowed on site while children are in school, unless in an urgent or emergency situation.	Cases & transmission may still occur	

normally meet	illness			
Managing visitors – meeting those you do not normally meet	Staff, pupils and visitors	Those who have symptoms or have tested positive must not attend school sites. Pre-planned appointments wherever possible.	Cases & transmission may still occur	
Cases of COVID-19 within school settings and school outbreaks.	Staff, pupils, visitors and wider community. Increased number of positive cases within school settings may require additional measures to be in place	Contingency Plans: The school has a robust contingency plan to manage positive cases and school outbreaks – this must remain robust and up to date. The plan should cover: Roles and responsibilities When and how to seek public health advice Details of the types of control measures that might be required to control outbreaks. For each additional control measure include: Actions you would take to put it in quickly and How you would communicate changes to children, pupils, parents, carers and staff	Cases & transmission may still occur	