Activity/ Situation	COVID SECURE ARRANGEMENTS FROM 12 <sup>th</sup> APRIL 2022						
Location	Jerry Clay Academy						
Persons at Risk	Pupils ⊠	Emp	oloyees⊠	Contrac	tors 🛚		
HAZARD(S)	Contact Be     Outbreak N     Inadequate     Inadequate     Inadequate     Inadequate     Inadequate	etween Ir Ianagem Person Hand W	ndividuals a nent al Protectio /ashing/Per g/Sanitisin	and Spread on & PPE rsonal Hygi	of Coro	navirus	
CONTROL ME	ASURES		ADDITION INFORM		YES	NO	N/A
provided (addin	d and adapt this generic risk g and amending others whe	re necessary	y) and then evalu	uate the overall i	risk for the a	ctivity/situatio	n. '
by ensuring that t	e below risks and potentia here is no adverse impact	on any part	ticular group of	staff / pupils w			
	Individuals and Sp		Coronavirus	S		I	
	nger required to self- daily tests, and conta				$\boxtimes$		
continuing regular free testing for core	n primary schools wil asymptomatic testing onavirus has ended f ling schools, nurserie	g as for	https://www onditions/c covid-19/te tested-for- coronavirus	oronavirus- sting/get-	×		
guidance on Peopl	her adults should fol le with COVID-19 an ve symptoms of a CO ing COVID-19	d their	https://www.uidance/pesymptoms-orespiratory-including-contained in the symptoms of the symptom	ople-with- of-ainfection- ovid- o-do-if-you- coms-of-ainfection- ovid-19- ot-taken-a-	$\boxtimes$		
that a pupil with the COVID-19 should the potential risk to If a parent or carer your school where or suspected case the decision to refureasonable judgem protect other pupils infection with COV	not attend the school others. insists on a pupil attend they have a confirme of COVID-19, you cause the pupil if, in you nent, it is necessary to and staff from poss ID-19	I, given ending ed an take ur to sible			×		
_	ould return to school		https://www		$\boxtimes$		

People with COVID-19 and their contacts.	symptoms-of-a-		
For adults	respiratory-infection-		
	including-covid-		
	19#what-to-do-if-		
	you-have-		
	symptoms-of-a-		
	respiratory-infection-		
	including-covid-19-		
	and-have-not-taken-		
	a-covid-19-test		

	<u> </u>		
When children and young people with symptoms should stay at home and when they can return to education  Children and young people with mild symptoms such as a runny nose, sore throat, or slight cough, who are otherwise well, can continue to attend their education setting.  Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people, where they can. They can go back to school, college or childcare, and resume normal activities when they no longer have a high temperature and they are well enough to attend.	All children and young people with respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing and/or sneezing and to wash their hands after using or disposing of tissues.  It can be difficult to know when to seek help if your child is unwell. If you are worried about your child, especially if they are aged under 2 years old, then you should seek medical help.		
Children and young people aged 18 and under who have a positive test result.  If a child or young person has a positive COVID-19 test result they should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 3 days after the day they took the test., if they can.  If after 3 days, they feel well and do not have a high temperature, the risk of passing the infection on to others is much lower.	https://www.gov.uk/g uidance/people-with- symptoms-of-a- respiratory-infection- including-covid- 19#Children		
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 Guidance for people previously considered clinically		

	extremely vulnerable from COVID-19 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
Staff and children and young people over the age of 12 with a weakened immune system should follow COVID-19: 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 Coronavirus (COVID-19): guidance and support - GOV.UK (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 people previously considered CEV may have		×	
Employers will need to follow this specific guidance Coronavirus (COVID-19): advice for 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 Using your NHS COVID Pass for travel abroad and at venues and settings in England - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	×	
The NHS COVID Pass is not used as a condition of entry for education or related activities such as exams, teaching, extracurricular 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 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		$\boxtimes$	
Staff and pupils should follow wider advice on face coverings outside of school, including on transport to and from school		$\boxtimes$	
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	$\boxtimes$	
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	$\boxtimes$	
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	$\boxtimes$	
Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene	)		

Ensure that staff have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils	⊠		
	×		
	⊠		
	$\boxtimes$		
	×		
	$\boxtimes$		
Hand sanitiser should be available in classrooms, eating areas and public places (e.g. reception)	×		
Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative	×		
	×		
	have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils  Hand sanitiser should be available in classrooms, eating areas and public places (e.g. reception)  Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an	have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils	have sufficient time to wash their hands regularly, as frequently as pupils

The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach is very important and is promoted	Germs spread easily. Always carry tissues and use them to catch your cough or sneeze.  BIN IT  Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue as soon as possible.  KILL IT  Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch Clean your hands as soon as you can.	$\boxtimes$	
Disposable tissues are available in each room for both staff and pupil use		$\boxtimes$	
Bins (ideally lidded pedal bins) for tissues are available in each room		$\boxtimes$	
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 pupils understand that this is now part of how the school operates	The e-bug website contains free resources for 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	in non-healthcare settings outside the home - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	$\boxtimes$	
Electronic entry systems and keypads are regularly sanitised particularly first thing in the morning and where possible after each use		$\boxtimes$	
Bins for tissues and other rubbish are emptied throughout the day		$\boxtimes$	
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		×	
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 safeguarding measures	×	
Where possible, occupied room windows should be open		$\boxtimes$	
Switch air handling units with recirculation to 100% outdoor air where this is not possible, systems are operated as normal	Further advice on this can be found in Health and Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the coronavirus outbreak and CIBSE coronavirus (COVID-19) advice.	×	
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	Fire doors must not be propped open unless they have a self-closing hold open device fitted	×	
In cold weather where the school heating system is activated, windows are open to provide trickle ventilation rather than being fully open	natural ventilation – opening windows (in cooler weather windows should be opened just enough to provide constant background ventilation, and opened more fully during breaks to	oxtimes	

Distribution:							
Date:	12.4.22	Review D	ate:				
Assessor(s): Position(s):	C Elliott Headteacher	Signature	e(s):	(	CELL	ott	
If no, has this be	If no, has this been escalated to senior leadership team?			Yes [		No □	
Is activity still ad	cceptable with this level of risk	?			Yes [	◁	No 🗆
Is such a risk le	vel deemed to be as low as rea	asonably p	ractical?		Yes [	◁	No 🗆
	k level assigned to the task <b>AF</b> on plan measures taken as a r	<del>-</del>		n of	High	Med ⊠	Low
	redection, processes						
	Further control measures to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicable					Date	
·				Tol	be action	ned by	
•	you identified any further control measures needed to control isk and recorded them in the action plan			ol	Yes [	- I	No 🗵
Is the risk adeq	Is the risk adequately controlled with existing control measures				Yes I	◁	No 🗆
what is the level measures	el of risk for this activity/situatio	on with exis	ting contr	Ol	High ⊠	Med	Low
activity as part of	of the preparation of this risk as	ssessment			Yes		No 🗆
Have you const	ulted with the people/represent	atives und	artaking t	he			
	to use additional heaters they l, oil filled electric heaters	used sp	fan heate aringly de ased fire al risk	ue	⊠		
Consideration g	liven to only opening every stead of all windows when the ated				×		
•	iven to opening high level erence to low level to reduce				×		
		purge the space)	ne air in th	ne			

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

POTENTIAL O	UTCOME	LIKELIH	100D
Catastrophic	Fatal injury/permanent disability	Highly likely	More likely to occur
Major	RIDDOR reportable Specified Injury/ Disease/Dangerous Occurrence	Likely	
Moderate	RIDDOR reportable over 7 day injury	Possible	
Minor	Minor injury (requiring first aid)	Unlikely	
Insignificant	Minor injury	Remote	Less likely

