



THURGOLAND

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL



LEARNING TOGETHER
IN FAITH & JOY



BARNSELY
Metropolitan Borough Council

Task / Activity:	Full Opening of Schools (Covid-19)	Ref:	Thurgoland CE
-------------------------	---	-------------	----------------------

Thurgoland CE Primary takes its responsibilities to students, staff, visitors and the local community, extremely seriously. The wellbeing, health and safety of our community has been central to our planning. This Risk Assessment explains the actions our school leaders should take to reduce the risk of transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19) in our school. The Risk Assessment includes public health advice, endorsed by Public Health England (PHE). Overview In accordance with the DFE Schools COVID-19 operational guidance, the Risk Assessment outlines the measures to be in place in our Schools from September 2021, unless an outbreak should occur – (see Thurgoland CE Primary Outbreak Management Plan) As COVID-19 becomes a virus that we learn to live with, there is now a need to reduce the disruption to children and young people’s education - particularly given that the direct clinical risks to children are deemed to be extremely low. Our priority is to deliver face-to-face, high quality education to all pupils. The evidence is clear that being out of education causes significant harm to educational attainment, life chances as well as physical and mental health. Our school is aware of the legal responsibilities of providers in taking steps to reopen. Thurgoland CE Primary has a duty of care towards staff, students and visitors, including under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Equality Act 2010. Our school will continue to comply with those obligations.

Directorate:	Schools	Date of Assessment:	Reviewed 28.2.22
Business Unit:		Manager Responsible for Basic Activity:	Mr Dale Jordan
Service / Function:	Primary & Secondary Schools	Lead Risk Assessor for Basic Activity:	Mr Dale Jordan
Location:	Thurgoland CE Primary School	Risk Assessment Team Members (e.g. employees, supervisors, managers, safety reps etc)	Headteacher, Governors, Staff, Union Rep

Amendments – Legal requirement to isolate removed.

Hazard	Risks	Control Measures	Actions Required	Person Responsible and Target Date
Schools Premise	Personal injury Fire Legionella Infection of coronavirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a workplace inspection to ensure adequate working environment, equipment, fire safety and emergency arrangements are in place. Fire Risk Assessment to be reviewed and the Fire log-book is up to date. Legionella checks are to be up to date. Electrical, gas and ventilation systems checks are up to date. Increased cleaning regime – cleaning down of tables in shared areas after use, deep clean in classroom / areas where there has been a confirmed case. 		Dale Jordan / Mark Jordan / Cleaners
Ventilation	Concentration of the virus in the air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good ventilation reduces the concentration of the virus in the air, which reduces the risk from airborne transmission. This happens when people breathe in small particles (aerosols) in the air after someone with the virus has occupied and enclosed area. When school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment is maintained These can be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 purge the air in the space). Opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air 	Mark to open windows in a morning daily. Staff to open if task hasn't been carried out. Extra layers to be worn in colder months	Dale Jordan / Mark Jordan / Staff

		<p>- natural ventilation – if necessary external opening doors may also be used (as long as they are not fire doors and where safe to do so)</p> <p>To balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opening high level windows in colder weather in preference to low level to reduce draughts • increasing the ventilation while spaces are unoccupied (for example, between classes, during break and lunch, when a room is unused) • providing flexibility to allow additional, suitable indoor clothing • rearranging furniture where possible to avoid direct draughts <p>CO2 monitors are located in all classrooms, so staff can quickly identify where ventilation needs to be improved.</p> <p>Heating should be used as necessary to ensure comfort levels are maintained particularly in occupied space.</p>		
<p>Infection Control</p> <p>Tracing, close contacts and isolation</p>	<p>Infection of coronavirus</p> <p>Dealing with direct transmission (e.g. close contact with those sneezing/coughing) and indirect transmission (e.g. touching contaminated surfaces)</p>	<p>Tracing contacts and isolation for contacts are now no longer required.</p> <p>When someone has symptoms they should stay away from school and they should take a test. When someone has a positive test they should self-isolate, even though this is no longer a legal requirement, until either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a negative test result and they feel well (loss of sense of smell/taste or a cough may remain) • They have isolated for 10 days following the day of the positive test and they feel well (loss of sense of smell/taste or a cough may remain) 	School to keep a record of cases	Dale Jordan / Mark Jordan / Office staff

<p>Hygiene</p>		<p>Schools will continue to have a role in working with health protection teams in the case of a local outbreak. If there is a substantial increase in the number of positive cases in a setting (see Stepping measures up and down section for more information) or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise a setting to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.</p> <p>Clean hands thoroughly more often than usual. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is an easy virus to kill when it is on skin. This can be done with soap and running water or hand sanitiser. Schools must 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School to have sufficient hand washing or hand sanitiser 'stations' available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly. • Supervision of hand sanitiser use given risks around 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. • Ensure good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach. • 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 	<p>Mark to ensure that hand wash is filled daily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters displayed / School to provide tissues and bins available in the school to support pupils and staff to follow this routine. <p>Possible project on handwashing and UV light used to promote effective hand hygiene.</p>	
----------------	--	--	--	--

		<p>considered in risk assessments in order to support these pupils and the staff working with them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School to put 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 <p><i>Note: 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.</i></p>		
<p>Child/staff member becomes unwell with coronavirus symptoms, or have someone in their household</p>	<p>Transmission of coronavirus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test, pupils, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on when to self-isolate and what to do: www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/self-isolation-and-treatment/when-to-self-isolate-and-what-to-do/ • They should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine). • If anyone in school develops COVID-19 symptoms, however mild, send them home and they should follow public health advice www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/ • For everyone with symptoms, they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Public Health England is clear that routinely taking the temperature of 	<p>Staff, Children, Parents</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a pupil is awaiting collection, they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate PPE should also be used if close contact is necessary. • Further information on this can be found in the use of PPE in education, childcare and children’s social care settings guidance www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care • Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left. 	pupils is not recommended as this is an unreliable method for identifying coronavirus (COVID-19).	
Bubbles	Supress the virus	<p>At Step 4 it is no longer recommend that it is necessary to keep children in consistent groups (‘bubbles’).</p> <p>As well as enabling flexibility in curriculum delivery, this means that assemblies can resume.</p> <p>You should make sure your outbreak management plans cover the possibility that in some local areas it may become necessary to reintroduce ‘bubbles’ for a temporary period, to reduce mixing between groups.</p>	Any decision to recommend the reintroduction of ‘bubbles’ would not be taken lightly and would need to take account of the detrimental impact they can have on the delivery of education.	Dale Jordan / Teachers
Asymptomatic testing in schools	Supress the virus	This is no longer required.		
PCR Tests	Supress the virus	If you develop symptoms and do not have access to a LFT or the LFT is negative and your symptoms persist, you should book in and take a PCR test. Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate.		
Mandatory Certification	Spread of infection (coronavirus)	<p>Schools are not required to use the NHS COVID Pass, unless they are holding a specific event (such as a reception, concert or party) that meets the attendance thresholds.</p> <p>Where applicable, schools should follow guidance on mandatory certification for events.</p>	Under 18s are exempt from showing their COVID Status but should be counted towards attendance thresholds.	

		School should not use the NHS COVID Pass 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.		
Face Coverings	Spread of infection (coronavirus)	Face coverings are not advised for pupils, staff or parents when collecting unless any parent needs to enter the building. We do, however, ask all visitors to wear a mask either in the reception area, classrooms or in communal areas. Should a member of staff choose to wear a face covering in common areas or corridors, then that is their personal choice to do so. Face shields or Perspex screens can be used to further protect staff during learning time where requested. We will monitor case rates and review this part of the policy throughout the year. Face coverings are not currently required on the playground, for example, but we would appreciate parents remaining socially distanced and keeping to their precise staggered drop off/collection time.		Staff
Remote Learning	Spread of infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all people with COVID-19 have symptoms. Where appropriate, you should support those who need to self-isolate because they have tested 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. • You should maintain your capacity to deliver high quality remote education for next academic year, including for pupils who are abroad, and facing challenges to return due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, for the period they are abroad. 		Staff

Equipment	Spread of infection (coronavirus) via use of shared equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 		Teachers / Teaching assistants
Pupils with education, health and care plans or on SEN support	Spread of infection (coronavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils with SEND (whether with education, health and care plans or on SEN support) will need specific help and preparation for the changes to routine that this will involve. • Teachers and special educational needs coordinators are to plan to meet these needs. 		Claire Peace
Clinically extremely vulnerable pupils	Increased susceptibility of infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinically Extremely Vulnerable children and young people should attend their education setting unless they are one of the very small number of children and young people under paediatric or other specialist care who have been advised by their GP or clinician not to attend. • Further information is available in the guidance on supporting pupils at school with medical conditions. You should ensure that key contractors are aware of the school's control measures and ways of working. • Clinically vulnerable staff can continue to attend school. While in school they should follow the sector-specific 		Dale Jordan

Clinically Vulnerable staff		<p>measures in this document to minimise the risks of transmission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes taking particular care to observe good hand and respiratory hygiene, minimising contact and maintaining social distancing in line with the provisions set out in section 6 of the ‘prevention’ section of this guidance. This provides that ideally, adults should maintain 2 metre distance from others, and where this is not possible avoid close face to face contact and minimise time spent within 1 metre of others. While the risk of transmission between young children and adults is likely to be low, adults should continue to take care to socially distance from other adults including older children and adolescents. 		
New and Expectant Mothers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women are in the ‘clinically vulnerable’ category and are generally advised to follow the above advice, which applies to all staff in schools. • All pregnant women should take particular care to practise frequent thorough hand washing, and cleaning of frequently touched areas in their home or workspace, and follow the measures to minimise the risks of transmission. • A new and expectant mothers risk assessment should be carried out to consider any risks (for example, from working conditions, or the use of physical, chemical or biological agents). Any risks identified must be included and managed as part of the risk assessment. As part of their risk assessment, employers should consider whether adapting duties and/or facilitating home working may be appropriate to mitigate risks. • Employers should be aware that pregnant women from 28 weeks’ gestation, or with underlying health conditions at any gestation, may be at greater risk of severe illness from coronavirus (COVID-19). This is 		

		<p>because, although pregnant women of any gestation are at no more risk of contracting the virus than any other non-pregnant person who is in similar health, for those women who are 28 weeks pregnant and beyond there is an increased risk of becoming severely ill, and of pre-term birth, should they contract coronavirus (COVID-19).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is also the case for pregnant women with underlying health conditions that place them at greater risk of severe illness from coronavirus (COVID-19). <p>Read more guidance and advice on coronavirus (COVID-19) and pregnancy from the Royal College of Gynaecologists.</p>		
Supply teachers, peripatetic teachers and or temporary staff	Movement around schools - spread of infection (coronavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. School to 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. A record is to be kept of all visitors. 	Arrange for visits, where possible, outside of school hours.	Dale Jordan / Office staff
Outdoor playground equipment	Spread of infection (coronavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor playground equipment to be more frequently cleaned. After use of equipment children are to clean hands thoroughly. 		Teachers / Teaching assistants
Extra-curricular provision e.g. breakfast/afterschool	Spread of infection (coronavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School to consider resuming any breakfast and after-school provision, from the start of the autumn term. 		

clubs, holiday clubs etc		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For further information on summer holiday clubs, see <u>Protective measures for out-of-school settings during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak</u> in order to plan extra-curricular provision. 		
Educational visits and journeys	Transmission of infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the likely gap in COVID-19 related cancellation insurance, if you are considering booking a new visit, whether domestic or international, you are advised to ensure that any new bookings have adequate financial protection in place. From the start of the new school term schools can go on international visits that have previously been deferred or postponed and organise new international visits for the future. Schools should be aware that the travel list (and broader international travel policy) is subject to change and green list countries may be moved into amber or red. The travel lists may change during a visit and schools must comply with international travel legislation and should have contingency plans in place to account for these changes. Schools should speak to either their visit provider, commercial insurance company, or the Risk Protection Arrangement (RPA) to assess the protection available. Independent advice on insurance cover and options can be sought from the British Insurance Brokers' Association (BIBA) or Association of British Insurers (ABI). Any school holding ATOL or ABTA refund credit notes may use these credit notes to rebook educational or international visits. School should undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits and 	COVID RA to form part of Evolve process documents.	Dale Jordan / Rhianna Banford / Staff

		ensure that any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements, is included as part of that risk assessment. General guidance about educational visits is available and is supported by specialist advice from the Outdoor Education Advisory Panel (OEAP).		
Travel and Quarantine	Transmission of infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children and staff travelling to England must adhere to government travel advice in travel to England from another country during coronavirus (COVID-19). Parents travelling abroad should bear in mind the impact on their child's education which may result from any requirement to quarantine or isolate upon return. 		
Contractors/Visitors	Transmission of infection (coronavirus)	<p>Contractors working on site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain Contractor's Covid-19 Risk Assessment Ensure any Contractor's work is organised where there is minimum/no contact to both staff/pupils e.g. out of school hours Ensure Contractor signs in/out of the premises Adequate control measures in place to ensure social distancing/barrier off system Allocated welfare facilities (where required) and increase of cleaning regime <p>Visitors Where possible arrange to meet visitors via on-line system (e.g. Teams, Zoom etc)</p>	Exceptions made for visitors who will improve quality of educations.	Dale Jordan
Stepping Measures Up and Down	Outbreak of Covid-19	School should have contingency plans (sometimes called outbreak management plans) outlining what school would do if children, pupils, students or staff test positive for	Central government may offer local areas of particular concern an	

		<p>COVID-19, or how it would operate if school were advised to take extra measures to help break chains of transmission.</p> <p>Given the detrimental impact that restrictions on education can have on children and young people, any measures in schools should only ever be considered as a last resort, kept to the minimum number of schools or groups possible, and for the shortest amount of time possible.</p> <p>For most settings it will make sense to think about taking extra action if the number of positive cases substantially increases. Information on what circumstances might lead you to consider taking additional action, and the steps you should work through, can be found in the <u>contingency framework</u>.</p> <p>The contingency framework describes the principles of managing local outbreaks of COVID-19 in education and childcare settings. Local authorities, directors of public health (DsPH) and PHE health protection teams (HPTs) can recommend measures described in the contingency framework in individual education and childcare settings – or a small cluster of settings – as part of their outbreak management responsibilities.</p>	<p>enhanced response package to help limit increases in transmission.</p>	
--	--	---	---	--

Manager's Assessment Acceptance Statement	
I accept the details of the assessment and will ensure that the risk control measures identified, any risk control actions identified and monitoring requirements are acted upon within the given time scales.	
Manager's Signature	
Date	7.3.22

Date of planned review (not to exceed 12 months)	May 2022
Date of planned full re-assessment (not to exceed 24 months)	September 2022