

University Academy Keighley Risk Assessment: COVID 19 (Coronavirus) – Returning to School – (September 2020)

Hazards	Risk Before Control Measures	Persons at Risk	Control Measures	Comments / Action Points	Residual Risk Rating
<p>Transmission through Transport</p>	<p>Infection from Virus</p>	<p>Staff, Students, Visitor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage parents and students to walk or cycle to school where possible • Schools, parents and students should follow the governments guidance on how to travel safely, when planning their travel, particularly if public transport is required • Ensuring that transport arrangements cater for any changes to start and finish times 	<p>Students on dedicated school services do not mix with the general public on those journeys and tend to be consistent. This means that 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 on dedicated transport.</p> <p>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. It is important to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Students 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 Students (except those under 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>These Factors are out of the Control of UAK, due to the contracted use of School Transport, however have been shared with the provider.</p>	<p>Low</p>

<p>Spread of Covid 19</p>	<p>Infection from Virus</p>	<p>Staff, Students, Visitor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tell Students, Parents/Carers or any visitors, such as suppliers, not to attend School if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus (following the COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection) ● Staff Induction and Training provided to update on current guidance, social distancing and increased hygiene measures. ● In the unlikely event that Supply Teachers are required to be utilised, appropriate training and measures will be implemented prior to any deployment on site. ● Highly Visible signage has been placed in and around school regarding social distancing and increased hygiene measures ● Sneeze Screens have been placed at each reception window and till areas in the Catering Department. ● Tell parents that if their child needs to be accompanied to School, only one family member should attend. ● Tell parents and students their allocated drop off and collection times and the process for doing so, including protocols for minimising adult to adult contact. ● Parents and Students are informed that they cannot gather at the entrance gates or front entrance doors – Prominent signage is in place. ● Minimise contact with individuals who are unwell by ensuring that those who have coronavirus symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does, do not attend school ● Anybody feeling unwell is to have their temperature taken, using the contactless infrared thermometer, whilst maintaining appropriate social distancing measures. ● Cleaning hands more often than usual - wash hands thoroughly for 20 seconds with running water and soap and dry them thoroughly or use alcohol hand rub or sanitiser, ensuring that all parts of the hands are covered. Review the guidance on hand cleaning ● Clean hands on arrival at School, before and after eating, and after sneezing or coughing. Mobile Sanitiser Stations are located at the entrance points, the dining area and throughout the building. ● Ensure good respiratory hygiene - use a tissue or elbow to cough or sneeze and use bins for tissue waste ('catch it, bin it, kill it') 	<p>There are important actions that children and young people, their parents and those who work with them can take during the coronavirus outbreak, to help prevent the spread of the virus.</p> <p>In all education, childcare and social care settings, preventing the spread of coronavirus involves dealing with direct transmission (for instance, when in close contact with those sneezing and coughing) and indirect transmission (via touching contaminated surfaces).</p> <p>A range of approaches and actions should be employed to do this. These can be seen as a hierarchy of controls that, when implemented, creates an inherently safer system, where the risk of transmission of infection is substantially reduced</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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Transmission of Covid 19 in School	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise Socially distanced bubbles ● All Staff to be trained and briefed on Covid Measures and reminded of Social Distancing and increased hygiene measures. (This will be repeated and updated at Weekly Staff Briefings) ● Organise classrooms and other learning environments such as workshops and science labs for those groups, maintaining space between seats and desks where possible. ● The physical resources (books) within the school Library can be used if they are immediately segregated after use and are held in quarantine or are sufficiently cleaned after use. ● Fresh Water fountains with drinking spouts have been de-activated from use and students have been requested to bring individual drinking bottles and to fill these from the dining hall cooler as required. ● Refresh the timetable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use the timetable and selection of classroom or other learning environments to reduce movement around the school or building ○ Stagger break and lunch times so that students are not moving around the school at the same time 	<p>Maintaining a distance between people whilst inside and reducing the amount of time they are in face to face to contact lowers the risk of transmission.</p> <p>It is strong public health advice that staff in secondary schools maintain distance from their pupils, staying at the front of the class and away from their colleagues where possible.</p> <p>Ideally, adults should maintain 2 metre distance from each other and from children. We know that this is not always possible, particularly when working with younger children, but if adults can do this when circumstances allow, that will help.</p> <p>In particular, they should avoid close face to face contact and minimise time spent within 1 metre of anyone.</p> <p>Similarly, 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>	Medium

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supplement remote education with some face to face support for students ○ Plan parents' drop-off and pick-up protocols that minimise adult to adult contact ○ Keep small groups of students together throughout the day and avoid larger groups of children mixing ○ Remove unnecessary items from classrooms, where there is space to store it elsewhere ○ Remove soft furnishings and items that are hard to clean (such as those with intricate parts) ○ Student Cloakrooms are to be closed. 		
SEND Students – Close Contact with TLA's	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Additional Training for SEND Support Staff ● Additional Risk Assessments will be completed as required, following guidance from the SENCO / DSL. ● Maintaining and reminding of social distancing measures and increased hygiene (hand washing etc), together with routine cleaning of resources. ● Additional PPE (Masks, Visors etc) are available for use, should the need be required. ● Ongoing dynamic Risk Assessments will be conducted as required ● TLA's and Teaching staff will monitor any change in behaviour/appearance, which may be consistent with any Covid 19 symptoms. 	Some 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, so teachers and special educational needs coordinators should plan to meet these needs, for example using social stories. More information on pupils with education, health and care plans can be found in Annex B .	Medium
Transmission of Covid 19 by Mixing of Groups	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-way circulation is in Operation and students and staff are advised to keep to the left on corridors when transiting. ● Staggering of breaks to ensure that any corridors or circulation routes used have a limited number of students using them at any time ● Staggering lunch breaks – Students should clean their hands beforehand ● Ensure that toilets do not become crowded by limiting the number of students who use the toilet facilities at one time. A Maximum of 5 x Students per Toilet Area. ● Use of School lifts are to be restricted to the use of 2 x persons only, in order to comply with social distancing measures. 		Low

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use outside space: <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 ● For shared rooms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use halls, dining areas and internal and external sports facilities for lunch and exercise. 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 		
Transmission through Behavioural Issues	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overstaff areas to provide effective supervision and early intervention of any behavioural issues. ● Physical intervention should be used as a last resort and as much social distancing as physically possible 	Staff and Students are briefed on the increased risks of close contact	Low
Transmission of Covid 19 through Shared Resources	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each Classroom will be provided with a bottle of hand sanitiser, anti-bacterial wipes, a box of tissues and disposable gloves. ● Limit the amount of shared resources that are taken home and limit exchange of take-home resources between students and staff. The school library will be managed and resources used, segregated and cleaned in accordance with Government guidelines ● Seek to prevent the sharing of stationery and other equipment where possible. Shared materials and surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected more frequently – IT Rooms and equipment will need cleaning and sanitising post lessons if used. ● Although practical lessons can go ahead if equipment can be cleaned thoroughly and the classroom or other learning environment is occupied by the same students in one day, or properly cleaned between cohorts. 	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Resources that are shared between classes or bubbles, such as sports, art and science equipment</p>	Low

				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.	
Spread of Covid 19 through Close Contact – (Wearing of PPE)	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<p>The government is not recommending universal use of face coverings in all schools, except in areas in local Lockdown.</p> <p>UAK Staff will wear Face Coverings/Visors at all times in the Academy.</p> <p>In these areas, where restrictions have been implemented, education and childcare provision will usually remain fully open to all, with the additional requirement that face coverings should be worn by staff and pupils in year 7 and above when moving around the premises in areas outside classrooms where social distancing cannot be maintained (tier 1) – (detailed below)</p> <p>Schools that teach children in years 7 and above and which are not under specific local restriction measures will have the discretion to require face coverings for pupils, staff and visitors in areas outside the classroom where social distancing cannot easily be maintained, such as corridors and communal areas and it has been deemed appropriate in those circumstances.</p> <p>Primary school children will not need to wear a face covering</p> <p>Schools that teach years 7 and above may decide to recommend the wearing of face coverings for pupils, staff or visitors in communal areas outside the classroom where the layout of the schools makes it difficult to maintain social distancing when staff and pupils are moving around the premises, for example, corridors.</p> <p>In primary schools where social distancing is not possible in areas outside of classrooms between members of staff or visitors, for example in staffrooms, Heads of Schools will have the discretion to decide whether to ask staff or visitors to wear, or agree to them wearing face coverings in these circumstances.</p>	<p>Exemptions:</p> <p>Some individuals are exempt from wearing face coverings. This applies to those who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment or disability speak to or provide assistance to someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate <p>The same exemptions will apply in schools, and teachers and staff are to be sensitive to those needs</p> <p>Further guidance on face coverings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe working in education, childcare and children's social care provides Face coverings in education settings <p>PPE is available for Staff that may require to utilise it and can also be worn at any time should they wish to do so.</p> <p>If a local area sees a spike in infection rates that is resulting in localised community spread, appropriate authorities will decide which measures to implement to help contain the spread.</p> <p>The Department for Education will be involved in decisions at a local and national level affecting a geographical area, and will support appropriate authorities and individual settings to follow the health advice.</p>	Low

		<p>Based on current evidence and the measures that schools are already putting in place, such as the system of controls and consistent bubbles, face coverings will not be necessary in the classroom even where social distancing is not possible. Face coverings would have a negative impact on teaching and their use in the classroom should be avoided</p> <p>When worn, Face coverings / masks must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover both nose and mouth• Not be allowed to dangle around the neck• Not be touched once put on, except when carefully removed before disposal• Be changed when they become moist or damaged• Be worn once and then discarded - hands must be cleaned after disposal <p>Wearing of face coverings or face masks in schools is covered under the updated Contain Framework which sets out the four tiers of restrictions for educational settings, which are to be used as a last resort in areas subject to local restrictions.</p> <p>Tier 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The default position for areas in national government intervention is that schools will remain open. An area moving into national intervention with restrictions short of education closure is described as 'Tier 1'. The only difference in schools is that where pupils in year 7 and above are educated, face coverings should be worn by adults and pupils when moving around the premises, outside of classrooms, such as in corridors and communal areas where social distancing cannot easily be maintained.○ All Schools should remain open and continue to allow all their children and young people to attend, on site, with no other restrictions in place <p>Tier 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Primary schools will continue to allow all children/pupils to attend on site. Secondary schools will move to a rota model, combining on-site provision with remote education.		
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			<p>coronavirus while in school and needs direct personal care until they can return home, a 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 gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn by the supervising adult. If there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing, spitting, or vomiting, then eye protection should also be worn</p> <p>Safe wearing and removal of face coverings</p> <p>Schools should have a process for removing face coverings when those who use face coverings arrive at school, and when face coverings are worn at school in certain circumstances.</p> <p>This process should be communicated clearly to pupils and staff.</p> <p>Safe wearing of face coverings requires cleaning of hands before and after touching – including to remove or put them on – and the safe storage of them in individual, sealable plastic bags between use. Where a face covering becomes damp, it should not be worn and the face covering should be replaced carefully.</p> <p>Pupils must be instructed not to touch the front of their face covering during use or when removing it and they must dispose of temporary face coverings in a 'black bag' waste bins (not recycling 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.</p>		
Shielded and clinically vulnerable children and young people	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<p>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. It should be noted 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) 		Low

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shielding advice for all adults and children will pause on 1 August, with the exception of areas where local lockdown means that shielding will continue and will be subject to a continued decline in the rates of community transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). 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 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>Where a pupil is unable to attend school because they are complying with clinical and/or public health advice, we will offer them access to remote education.</p> <p>Where children are not able to attend school as parents are following clinical and/or public health advice, absence will not be penalised</p>		
Shielded and clinically vulnerable adults	Infection from Virus	Staff, Visitors	<p>Shielding measures will be paused from the 1 August 2020, with the exception of areas where local lockdown means that shielding will continue. You can find out more about who is classed as clinically extremely vulnerable on the NHS Digital website.</p> <p>There is specific guidance on what will happen if there is a local lockdown in your area.</p> <p>Therefore, we advise that those who are clinically extremely vulnerable can return to school in September 2020 provided they follow the system of controls outlined in this document.</p> <p>In all respects, the clinically extremely vulnerable should now follow the same guidance as the clinically vulnerable population, taking particular care to practise frequent, thorough hand washing, and cleaning of frequently touched</p>	<p>Government Guidance will be followed where appropriate and may be adjusted accordingly over time, in line with any updated guidance.</p> <p>Staff who are pregnant Pregnant women are in the 'clinically vulnerable' category and are generally advised to follow this advice, which applies to all staff in schools.</p> <p>Employers should conduct a risk assessment for pregnant women in line with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (MHSW).</p> <p>The Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (RCOG) has published occupational health advice for employers and pregnant women.</p>	Low

			<p>areas in their home and/or workspace.</p> <p>Clinically vulnerable staff can return to school in September, if they can't work from home (they should carry on working from home wherever possible). They should follow the same guidance as clinically vulnerable staff While in school they should follow the sector-specific measures in this document to minimise the risks of transmission.</p> <p>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 5 of the 'Prevention' section of Government 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.</p> <p>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/adolescents.</p>	<p>This document includes advice for women from 28 weeks gestation or with underlying health conditions who may be at greater risk. We advise employers and pregnant women to follow this advice and to continue to monitor for future updates to it</p> <p>Some people with particular characteristics may be at comparatively increased risk from coronavirus (COVID-19), as set out in the COVID-19: review of disparities in risks and outcomes report, which looked at different factors including age and sex, where people live, deprivation, ethnicity, people's occupation and care home residence.</p> <p>These staff can return to school in September as long as the system of controls set out in this guidance are in place. The reasons for the disparities are complex and there is ongoing research to understand and translate these findings for individuals in the future. Individual Risk Assessments can be completed for these groups.</p>	
Living with a shielded or clinically vulnerable person	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	People who live with those who are clinically extremely vulnerable or clinically vulnerable can attend the workplace		Low
Staff, Student or Visitor becomes unwell whilst at School	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students, Visitor	<p>If anyone in the school becomes unwell with a new and persistent 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 should self-isolate for at least 10 days and should arrange to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19) A temperature check should be undertaken using the Infrared Thermometer, whilst maintaining social distancing.</p> <p>If a student 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 of the student and with</p>	<p>Engagement with NHS Test and Trace process:</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.</p> <p>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 or their child 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 	Medium

			<p>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 should be cleaned and disinfected before being used by anyone else.</p> <p>PPE should 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). Additional training will be provided for First Aid Staff. In an emergency, call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk. Do not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital.</p> <p>If a member of staff has helped someone who was unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, they do not need to go home unless they develop symptoms themselves (and in which case, a test is available) or the child subsequently tests positive (see 'Confirmed case of coronavirus in school?' below). They should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell. Cleaning the affected area with normal household disinfectant after someone with symptoms has left will reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people. See the COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance.</p>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide details of anyone they or their child 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 tests positive for coronavirus (COVID-19), or if anyone in their household develops symptoms of 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 via NHS 119 for those without access to the internet.</p> <p>Essential workers, which includes anyone involved in education or childcare, have priority access to testing</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If someone tests positive, they should follow the guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms 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. 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</p>	
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<p>Confirmed case of coronavirus in School</p>	<p>Infection from Virus</p>	<p>Staff, Students, Visitor</p>	<p>Schools must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended School has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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 6 of system of control for more on grouping pupils).</p>	<p>As Above in relation to Track and Trace:</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> <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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>Medium</p>
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			<p>the current public health advice.</p> <p>Further guidance is available on testing and tracing for coronavirus (COVID-19).</p>		
Physical Activity in School	Infection from Virus	Staff, Students	<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>Students should be kept in consistent groups, sports equipment is to be thoroughly cleaned between each use by different individual groups and contact sports avoided.</p> <p>Outdoor sports should be prioritised where possible, and large indoor spaces used where it is not, maximising distancing between Students and paying scrupulous attention to cleaning and hygiene.</p> <p>This is particularly important in a sports setting because of the way in which people breathe during exercise. External facilities can also be used in line with government guidance for the use of, and travel to and from those facilities.</p> <p>Schools should refer to the following advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on the phased return of sport and recreation and guidance from Sport England for grassroots sport • Advice from organisations such as the Association for Physical Education and the Youth Sport Trust <p>Schools are able to work with external coaches, clubs and organisations for curricular and extra-curricular activities where they are satisfied that it is safe to do so. Schools should consider carefully how such arrangements can operate within their wider protective measures</p>		

<p>How to clean schools where there were children, students or staff with suspected cases of COVID-19</p>	<p>Infection from Virus</p>	<p>Staff, Students, Visitor</p>	<p>Coronavirus symptoms are similar to a flu-like illness and include cough, fever, or shortness of breath. Once symptomatic, all surfaces that the suspected case has come into contact with must be cleaned using disposable cloths and household detergents, according to current recommended workplace legislation and practice.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All surfaces and objects which are visibly contaminated with body fluids ● All potentially contaminated high-contact areas such as toilets, door handles, telephones <p>Public areas where a symptomatic individual has passed through and spent minimal time in (such as corridors) but which are not visibly contaminated with body fluids do not need to be specially cleaned and disinfected. If a person becomes ill in a shared space, these should be cleaned as detailed above.</p>	<p>Site Cleaning Teams have their own arrangements and protocols during any outbreaks and will follow PHE Guidance.</p> <p>Disinfectant, anti-bacterial wipes and spray is to be used immediately on the threat of infectious disease or virus.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Virus being spread through Waste transfer</p>	<p>Infection from Virus</p>	<p>Staff, Students, Visitor</p>	<p>All waste that has been in contact with the individual, including used tissues, and masks if used, should be put in a plastic rubbish bag and tied when full. The plastic bag should then be placed in a second bin bag and tied. It should be put in a safe place and marked for storage until the result is available. If the individual tests negative, this can be put in the normal waste. Should the individual test positive, you will be instructed what to do with the waste</p>	<p>Waste Disposal will be completed by the Site Teams and escalated if appropriate</p>	<p>Low</p>