



The Legacy Learning Trust

Risk Assessment

February 2022

Linthorpe Community Primary School

Overview

The risk assessment template draws on the guidance published by the [Health and Safety Executive](#), [Public Health England](#) and the [Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#), [UK Health and Security Agency](#) and the DfE in accordance with the [Schools COVID-19 operational guidance 24 February 2022](#)

Context

Coronavirus COVID-19 may be present in minute water droplets that are expelled from the body through sneezing, coughing, talking and breathing. The virus can be transferred to the hands and from there to surfaces. It can survive on surfaces for a period after transfer (depending on such things as the surface type, its moisture content and temperature). Most people infected with the virus experience disease with mild or moderate symptoms, however a significant minority become severely unwell requiring hospitalisation and for some people the disease is fatal. The risk of serious disease and death are unevenly distributed, the population groups at increased risk are: - older people, people with pre-existing health conditions, men, and people from BAME communities.

The global pandemic is not yet over and the Government's Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) is clear there is considerable uncertainty about the path that the pandemic will now take in the UK.^{[\[footnote 1\]](#)} This document therefore also sets out how the Government will ensure resilience, maintaining contingency capabilities to deal with a range of possible scenarios. [COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) As COVID-19 becomes a virus that we learn to live with, there is now an imperative to reduce the disruption to children education further. The government's priority is for us to deliver face-to-face, high quality education to all learners. DfE has worked closely with the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and Public Health England (PHE) to revise guidance.

Basic Principles

The control measures follow the basic principles outlined in the current advice provided by government around good hygiene for everyone, appropriate cleaning regimes, good ventilation in occupied spaces and following public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Risk Assessment

This document is intended to be a living document applicable for the duration as required, and as the circumstances in school and the public health advice changes.

It will therefore be subject to regular review and revision as change occurs and assessed needs direct in order to ensure its continued adequacy, in so far as it is reasonable practicable to do so. If events change on the day, dynamic assessment based upon professional judgement will direct the necessary additional control measures.

TLLT is aware that the local context may be different to the national and so with public health information, schools may decide to step up measures. There is an outbreak management plan outlining how school would operate if there were an outbreak in school or local area. 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. Central government may offer local areas of particular concern an enhanced response package to help limit increases in transmission. The contingency framework <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-local-restrictions-in-education-and-childcare-settings/contingency-framework-education-and-childcare-settings> 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.

Risk Assessment Team

A Risk Assessment Team has been established in order to identify risk, follow guidelines, ensure implementation of control measures and monitor actions and implementation. The Risk Team includes at a Trust Level: the Executive Leadership Team: CEO, CFO and DCEO and at a school level, the Headteacher and the school's Health and Safety Representative.

Consultation

Risk assessments are shared with staff, union representatives and reviewed at Trust Board. Consultation is with staff and with trade union representatives as part of putting measures in place.

Name of School	Linthorpe Community Primary School
Risk Assessment	February 2022

Activity to Manage What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Infectious disease control:					
<p>COVID-19 global pandemic Coronavirus COVID-19 may be present in minute water droplets that are expelled from the body through sneezing, coughing, talking and breathing. The virus can be transferred to the hands and from there to surfaces. It can survive on surfaces for a period after transfer (depending on such things as the surface type, its moisture content and temperature).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people mild or moderate symptoms • significant minority severely unwell • can be fatal • Unevenly distributed risk of serious disease and death • Increased risk groups are: older, people with pre-existing health 	<p>Policies and procedures for:</p> <p>System of Controls:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone. 2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes. 3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated. 4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comms to parents, learners and staff • Continued use of hand sanitisers, soap, designated washing facilities • Ensure stocks are sufficient • Maintain enhanced Cleaning regimes, lidded bins, tissues, • Monitoring standards • Comms to Visitors, Contractors • First aid protocol inc use of PPE and isolation spaces • Comms to staff/parents re ventilated spaces/appropriate clothing • Comms to staff, parents and learners re <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when to self-isolate and what to do ○ when an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test 	01.03.22	

Activity to Manage What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
	conditions, men, BAME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater rates of vaccination in population 				
Isolation					

Activity to Manage What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?		Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>The remaining domestic restrictions in England will be removed. The legal requirement to self-isolate ends. Until 1 April, we still advise people who test positive to stay at home. Adults and children who test positive are advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for at least five full days and then continue to follow the guidance until they have received two negative test results on consecutive days.</p> <p>It is possible to end self-isolation after 5 full days if you have 2 negative LFD tests taken on consecutive days. The first LFD test should not be taken before the fifth day after your symptoms started (or the day your test was taken if you did not have symptoms). The self-isolation period remains 10 full days for those without negative results from 2 LFD tests taken a day apart.</p> <p>Taking a PCR test if advised to do so is encouraged. School will continue to have a role in working with health protection teams in case of a local outbreak.</p> <p>If there is an outbreak in a setting or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comms to parents/staff re isolation procedures and expectations 	01.03.22	

Face Coverings

Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	The legal requirement to wear a face covering no longer applies. However, the government suggests that you continue to wear a face covering in crowded and enclosed spaces where you may come into contact with people you do not normally meet. Customers, visitors or staff may choose to wear face coverings in any setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comms to parents/staff re face coverings 	01.03.22	
	<p>In circumstances where face coverings are recommended</p> If there is an outbreak in school, a director of public health might advise that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by pupils, staff and visitors, unless exempt).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School outbreak management plan covers possibility of face coverings in use. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/face-coverings-when-to-wear-one-and-how-to-make-your-own/face-coverings-when-to-wear-one-and-how-to-make-your-own 	01.03.22	

Stepping measures up and down

Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) • Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	School outbreak management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outlining how school would operate if there were an outbreak in school or local area: measures in school only ever be considered as a last resort kept to the minimum number of schools or groups possible, for the shortest amount of time possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School outbreak management plan covers actions related to outbreak Several confirmed cases within 14 days, may be an outbreak. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call dedicated advice service who will escalate to local health protection team where necessary and advise if any additional action is required, such as implementing elements of outbreak management plan. DfE helpline on 0800 046 8687 and selecting option 1 for advice on action to take in response to a positive case. The contingency framework https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-local-restrictions-in-education-and-childcare-settings/contingency-framework-education-and-childcare-settings describes 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 contingency framework in individual education and childcare settings – or a small cluster of settings – as part of their outbreak management responsibilities 	01.03.22	

Control Measures				
Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone</p> <p>Hand hygiene Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. Continue to ensure that learners clean their hands regularly with soap and water or hand sanitiser.</p> <p>Respiratory hygiene The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important.</p> <p>Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) Most staff in schools will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comms to learners re good hand and respiratory hygiene • Signage • The e-Bug COVID-19 website contains free resources, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene • The guidance on the use of PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings provides more information on the use of PPE for COVID-19. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe 	01.03.22	
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use standard products such as detergents • Put in place and maintain an appropriate cleaning schedule, including regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example, twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces. PHE has published guidance on the cleaning of non-healthcare settings https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings 	01.03.22	

	<p>3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated</p> <p>When school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any poorly ventilated spaces identified and steps taken to improve fresh air flow in these areas, giving particular consideration when holding events where visitors such as parents are on site, for example school plays. C2 monitors used in these areas to monitor ventilation. <i>(Mechanical ventilation is a system that uses a fan to draw fresh air, or extract air from a room. These 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 adjusted to full fresh air or, if this is not possible, then 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, you should ensure that they are maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.)</i> Opening external windows to improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors creating a throughput of air. If necessary, external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so), balancing need for increased while maintaining a comfortable temperature. Health & Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the coronavirus outbreak https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equip 	01.03.22	
--	--	--	----------	--

		ment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation/index.htm		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• and CIBSE COVID-19 advice https://www.cibse.org/coronavirus-covid-19		

Pupils/students = P/S
 Employees = E
 Visitors = V
 Contactors = C

4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19

When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test

- Learners, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on 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, they should be sent home and they should follow public health advice.
- For everyone with symptoms, avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household.
- If a learner 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. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.

- Comms to staff, learners and parents
- Existing Covid procedures used and refined to managed procedures
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection>

<p>Pupils/students = P/S</p> <p>Employees = E</p> <p>Visitors = V</p> <p>Contactors = C</p>		<p>The self-isolation advice for people with coronavirus (COVID-19) has changed. It is now possible to end self-isolation after 5 full days if you have 2 negative LFD tests taken on consecutive days. The first LFD test should not be taken before the fifth day after your symptoms started (or the day your test was taken if you did not have symptoms). The self-isolation period remains 10 full days for those without negative results from 2 LFD tests taken a day apart.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst awaiting PCR result, individual should continue to self-isolate. • If PCR test is taken <u>within 2 days</u> of the positive lateral flow test, and is <u>negative</u>, it <u>overrides</u> the self-test LFD test and the learner can return to school, <u>as long as</u> the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms. 	01.03.22	
---	--	--	----------	--

Other Considerations

Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>CEV children</p> <p>People are no longer being called clinically extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>Some people who were previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable are still considered at high risk from COVID-19.</p> <p>Read the guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable on GOV.UK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All CEV children 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 	01.03.22	

Admitting children into school

Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>Admitting children into school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In most cases, parents and carers will agree that a learner with symptoms should not attend the school, given potential risk to others. If a parent or carer insists on a learner attending school, school can take decision to refuse the learner if, in reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19. The decision would need to be carefully considered in light of all the circumstances and current public health advice. 	01.03.22	
--	--	--	----------	--

School Workforce

Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V Contactors = C	<p>People are no longer being called clinically extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>Some people who were previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable are still considered at high risk from COVID-19.</p> <p>Read the guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable on GOV.UK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) people are no longer advised to shield but may wish to take extra precautions to protect themselves, and to follow the practical steps set out in the CEV guidance to minimise their risk of exposure to the virus. • Staff in schools who are CEV should currently attend their place of work if they cannot work from home. DHSC will publish updated guidance before Step 4. • School continue to in encourage vaccine take up and enabling staff who are eligible for a vaccination to attend booked vaccine appointments where possible even during term time 	01.03.22	

Educational Visits

Who might be harmed and how?	Current Control Measures (1) What are you already doing?	Current Control Measures (2) Actioned Additional Control Measures	Action by when?	Done
Pupils/students = P/S Employees = E Visitors = V	<p>Domestic and International Trips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new bookings have adequate financial protection in place. • Contact visit provider, commercial insurance company, or Risk Protection Arrangement (RPA) to assess protection available. • Independent advice on insurance cover and options can be sought from British Insurance Brokers' Association (BIBA) or Association of British Insurers (ABI). • If holding ATOL or ABTA refund credit notes use to rebook educational or international visits. • Undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits and ensure that any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements, is included as part of risk assessment. • General guidance about educational visits available and supported by specialist advice from Outdoor Education Advisory Panel (OEAP) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-and-safety-on-educational-visits https://oeapng.info/ 		01.03.22	

	Name	Date	Comments
1 st review by	A Crawshaw	14.07.21	
Quality assurance check by	S Lymer	31.08.21	
Shared with/Reviewed by	G Mitchell	1.09.21	
2 nd review by	S Lymer	30.09.21	
Quality assurance check by	G Mitchell		
Shared with	Stakeholders		
3 rd review by	S. Lymer	24.02.22	
Quality assurance check by	G Mitchell	28.02.22	
Shared with	Stakeholders	28.02.22	
Shared with			