



COVID-19: Risk Assessment – School Re-opening

To be read in conjunction with the return to school plan, social distancing guidelines (dfe), Education COVID risk assessment (proactive)

Govt guidelines state;

We recognise that each setting and community is different, and that leaders will need to make their own judgements on the most important issues for them.

Hazards	DFE Guidance	Additional Controls/ Actions taken in The Riverside Federation	By whom?
<p>Pupils and staff who are clinically extremely vulnerable</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) shielding advice for all adults and children will pause on 1 August, subject to a continued decline in the rates of community transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). This means that even the small number of pupils who will remain on the shielded patient list can also return to school, as can those who have family members who are shielding. 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 expect schools to be able to immediately offer them access to remote education. Schools should monitor engagement with this activity (as set out in the section below).</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>	<p>All parents of children who have a medical condition which meant that they had to shield prior to 1st August will have a Zoom video call before children return to school to update medical plan</p> <p>All medical plans will be updated</p> <p>Staff will be asked if they are living with someone who is clinically vulnerable/clinically extremely vulnerable and will also be asked to confidentially disclose if they have a medical condition which may put them at risk. Adjustments will be made where practically possible</p>	<p>JB/SM</p> <p>RM/SL</p> <p>JB</p>

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	<p>Rates of community transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19) are now reduced to levels below those seen when shielding was introduced. Shielding measures will therefore be paused from the 1 August 2020, with the exception of areas where local lockdown means that shielding will continue. Therefore, we advise that those who are clinically extremely vulnerable can return to school in September 2020 provided their school has implemented the system of controls outlined in this document, in line with the school’s own workplace risk assessment. 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 areas in their home and/or workspace.</p>		
<p>Pupils and staff who lives with someone who is clinically vulnerable</p> <p>Pupils and staff who lives with someone who is clinically extremely vulnerable</p>	<p>People who live with those who are clinically extremely vulnerable or clinically vulnerable can attend the workplace.</p> <p>Clinically vulnerable staff can return to school in September. 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 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/adolescents.</p>	<p>As above</p>	
<p>Staff who are pregnant</p>	<p>Pregnant women are in the ‘clinically vulnerable’ category, and are generally advised to follow the above advice, which applies to all staff in schools. 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. This document includes advice for women from 28 weeks gestation or</p>	<p>If applicable, regular meetings will be held with relevant staff members</p>	<p>SM/RT</p>

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	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>Children who are unable to attend school (potential impact on educational outcomes)</p>	<p>Where a pupil is unable to attend school because they are complying with clinical and/or public health advice, we expect schools to be able to immediately offer them access to remote education. Schools should monitor engagement with this activity (as set out in the section below).</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>	<p>Both schools to use Microsoft Teams to connect with children remotely. If a child is likely to be off for a prolonged period of time, the class teacher will provide work in the form of text books or activities uploaded to Teams. As there is limited staff capacity in the Autumn term, parents will be signposted to BBC bitesize and the Oak Academy. Children who have been absent will be targeted for additional catch up support on their return to school</p>	<p>Class Teachers</p>
<p>Pupils and staff showing symptoms</p>	<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).</p> <p>If they have tested positive whilst not experiencing symptoms but develop symptoms during the isolation period, they should restart the 10 day isolation period from the day they develop symptoms. This only applies to those who begin their isolation on or after 30 July.</p> <p>Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self-isolate for 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms.</p> <p>If a child 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 and needs of the child, with 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 must be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.</p>	<p>Isolation rooms:</p> <p>Luddington & Garthorpe – Head’s Office and use of disabled toilet</p> <p>Eastoft – Library and use of neighbouring toilet</p> <p>Staff member to accompany child: EYFS/KS1 R Hoystead KS2 T Murphy</p> <p>EYFS/KS1 E Booth (L Albans if E Booth not at work) KS2 – G Bardauskas</p> <p>All staff to let SL/RM know if additional hand sanitizer/cleaning materials/PPE are needed in plenty of time</p>	<p>SL and RM to be responsible for contacting the relevant health authorities</p>

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	<p>PPE must 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). More information on PPE use can be found in the safe working in education, childcare and children’s social care settings, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) guidance. 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.</p> <p>Any members of staff who have helped someone with symptoms and any pupils who have been in close contact with them do not need to go home to self-isolate unless they develop symptoms themselves (in which case, they should arrange a test) or if the symptomatic person subsequently tests positive (see below) or they have been requested to do so by NHS Test and Trace.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Public Health England is clear that routinely taking the temperature of pupils is not recommended as this is an unreliable method for identifying coronavirus (COVID-19).</p>		
<p>Staff workload and well being are affected by providing online and in school work and supervision</p>	<p>Schools have a legal obligation to protect their employees, and others, from harm and should continue to assess health and safety risks and consider how to meet equalities duties in the usual way. Following the steps in this guidance will mitigate the risks of coronavirus (COVID-19) to pupils and staff and help schools to meet their legal duties to protect employees and others from harm.</p> <p>Governing boards and school leaders should have regard to staff (including the headteacher) work-life balance and wellbeing. Schools should ensure they have explained to all staff the measures they are proposing putting in place and involve all staff in that process.</p> <p>All employers have a duty of care to their employees, and this extends to their mental health. Schools already have mechanisms to support staff wellbeing and these will be particularly important, as some staff may be</p>	<p>Protect PPA time, even in case of staff absence.</p> <p>Subscription to professional associations and the purchase of schemes of work aims to reduce teacher work load</p> <p>Staff meetings carefully planned to ensure that they are focused and ‘necessary’</p> <p>Where staff hours have had to change, relevant staff members have been communicated with and we have ensured that they are not working additional hours</p>	<p>JB</p>

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	<p>particularly anxious about returning to school. The Department for Education is providing additional support for both pupil and staff wellbeing in the current situation. Information about the extra mental health support for pupils and teachers is available.</p> <p>The Education Support Partnership provides a free helpline for school staff and targeted support for mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Schools may need to alter the way in which they deploy their staff, and use existing staff more flexibly, to welcome back all pupils at the start of the autumn term. Managers should discuss and agree any changes to staff roles with individuals.</p> <p>It is important that planning builds in the need to avoid increases in unnecessary and unmanageable workload burdens. This could include a review of existing practices in this respect and schools may wish to draw on DfE's workload reduction toolkit.</p> <p>DfE has also published a range of resources, including case studies to support remote education and help address staff workload, this includes case studies on managing wellbeing.</p> <p>If, having pursued all the immediate options available, you still have concerns about your staffing capacity talk to your local authority or trust.</p> <p>Schools should ensure that appropriate support is made available for pupils with SEND, for example by deploying teaching assistants and enabling specialist staff from both within and outside the school to work with pupils in different classes or year groups.</p> <p>Where support staff capacity is available, schools may consider using this to support catch-up provision or targeted interventions. Teaching assistants may also be deployed to lead groups or cover lessons, under the direction and supervision of a qualified, or nominated, teacher (under the Education (Specified Work) (England) Regulations 2012 for maintained schools and non-maintained special schools and in accordance with the freedoms provided under the funding agreement for academies). Any redeployments should not be at the expense of supporting pupils with SEND. Headteachers should be satisfied that the person has the appropriate skills, expertise and experience to carry out the work, and discuss and agree any proposed changes in role or responsibility with the member of staff. This includes ensuring that safe ratios are met, and/or specific training undertaken, for any interventions or care for pupils with complex needs where specific training or specific ratios are required.</p>	<p>Marking policy has been adapted in light of COVID guidelines and to protect workload</p> <p>If a staff member has to support remote learning, time will be allocated to them to do this within the working week rather than in their own time</p> <p>Regular liaison with David Smith (senior SIP)</p> <p>Children will be given time to settle in and staff will concentrate on assessing well being in the first few days. Assessments will be informal initially but will be designed to assess gaps and identify the need for support.</p>	<p>Class teachers</p>

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	<p>Designated safeguarding leads (and deputies) should be provided with more time, especially in the first few weeks of term, to help them provide support to staff and children regarding any new safeguarding and welfare concerns and the handling of referrals to children’s social care and other agencies where these are appropriate, and agencies and services should prepare to work together to actively look for signs of harm.</p> <p>Communication with school nurses is important for safeguarding and supporting wellbeing, as they have continued virtual support to pupils who have not been in school.</p>	<p>This will be a priority for SLT in the first few weeks. Staff to raise concerns via CPOMs</p>	<p>JB, SM, RT</p>
<p>School meals provision – larger groups of children in the hall</p>	<p>We expect that kitchens will be fully open from the start of the autumn term and normal legal requirements will apply about provision of food to all pupils who want it, including for those eligible for benefits-related free school meals or universal infant free school meals.</p> <p>School kitchens can continue to operate, but must comply with the guidance for food businesses on coronavirus (COVID-19).</p>	<p>LGPS – split into two staff teams for lunch (see rota). EYFS/KS1 children to play in EYFS space, KS2 on playground</p> <p>Eastoft - EYFS & KS1 to eat in the hall, KS2 in classrooms (see rota)</p>	<p>Please report to SM at LGPS and RT at Eastoft</p>
<p>Spread of virus through direct and indirect transmission</p>	<p>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. Points to consider and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the school has enough 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 • building these routines into school culture, supported by behaviour expectations and helping ensure younger children and those with complex needs understand the need to follow them <p>The ‘catch it, bin it, kill it’ approach continues to be very important, so schools must ensure that they have enough tissues and bins available in</p>	<p>Ensure children wash hands on entry to the classroom and at regular times during the day.</p> <p>Class teachers liaise with parents if children sensitive to soap</p> <p>Please let office staff know in plenty of time if you need more tissues</p>	<p>Class teachers</p>

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	<p>the school to support pupils and staff to follow this routine. 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. The e-Bug coronavirus (COVID-19) website contains free resources for schools, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene.</p> <p>Public Health England does not (based on current evidence) recommend the use of face coverings in schools. This evidence will be kept under review. They are not required in schools as pupils and staff are mixing in consistent groups, and because misuse may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission. There may also be negative effects on communication and thus education. Face coverings are required at all times on public transport (except children under the age of 11), when attending a hospital as a visitor or outpatient, or when in a shop or a supermarket.</p> <p>Points to consider and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting in place a cleaning schedule that ensures cleaning is generally enhanced and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more frequent cleaning of rooms and shared areas that are used by different groups • frequently touched surfaces being cleaned more often than normal • toilets will need to be cleaned regularly and pupils must be encouraged to clean their hands thoroughly after using the toilet - different groups being allocated their own toilet blocks could be considered but is not a requirement if the site does not allow for it <p>Minimising contacts and mixing between people reduces transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19). This is important in all contexts, and schools must consider how to implement this. Schools must do everything possible to minimise contacts and mixing while delivering a broad and balanced curriculum.</p> <p>The overarching principle to apply is reducing the number of contacts between children and staff. This can be achieved through keeping groups separate (in 'bubbles') and through maintaining distance between individuals. These are not alternative options and both measures will help, but the balance between them will change depending on:</p>	<p>The latest WHO guidance recommends that staff wear face coverings. Staff to be given the option of face coverings or visors should they wish to wear them and school to reimburse costs. Parents to be informed that staff may wear face coverings if they choose to. If a parent wishes for a child to wear a face covering, they need to communicate with school. Staff to ensure that good hygiene is maintained by the child</p> <p>Staff to clean surfaces at regular intervals – ensure that they have enough cleaning equipment.</p> <p>Cleaners to concentrate on 'high-risk' areas such as classrooms, cloakrooms, toilets as part of their cleaning schedule</p> <p>Implement a temporary toilet cleaning rota while such measures need to be in place</p> <p>All teachers to upload their weekly timetable to Microsoft Office onedrive so that staff are aware of what equipment will be needed i.e. computers, art resources etc. This must be done by the Friday of each week</p> <p>Assemblies/worship will be in bubbles i.e. EYFS &KS1 and KS2 until the guidance changes. A rota will be put in place to ensure that teachers have regular breaks and they will not be expected to sit in worship if it is not their turn.</p>	<p>All staff</p> <p>SM/RT</p> <p>Class teachers</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> children’s ability to distance the lay out of the school the feasibility of keeping distinct groups separate while offering a broad curriculum (especially at secondary) <p>It is likely that for younger children the emphasis will be on separating groups, and for older children it will be on distancing. For children old enough, they should also be supported to maintain distance and not touch staff where possible.</p>	<p>PE will be outside wherever possible. When the hall is used, it will only be by one bubble of children per day</p> <p>All staff to ensure children are adequately prepared during their first week back at school, making routines well embedded</p>	<p>All staff</p>
<p>The use of PPE to prevent the spread of infection</p>	<p>The majority of staff in education settings will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work. PPE is only needed in a very small number of cases, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> where an individual child or young person becomes ill with coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms while at schools, and only then if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained where a child or young person already has routine intimate care needs that involves the use of PPE, in which case the same PPE should continue to be used <p>Read the guidance on safe working in education, childcare and children’s social care for more information about preventing and controlling infection, including when, how PPE should be used, what type of PPE to use, and how to source it.</p>		
<p>Class sizes risk spreading the infection</p>	<p>In this guidance for the autumn term, maintaining consistent groups remains important, but given the decrease in the prevalence of coronavirus (COVID-19) and the resumption of the full range of curriculum subjects, schools may need to change the emphasis on bubbles within their system of controls and increase the size of these groups.</p> <p>Schools should assess their circumstances and if class-sized groups are not compatible with offering a full range of subjects or managing the practical logistics within and around school, they can look to implement year group sized ‘bubbles’. Whatever the size of the group, they should be kept apart from other groups where possible and older children should be encouraged to keep their distance within groups. Schools with the capability to do it should take steps to limit interaction, sharing of rooms</p>	<p>See above</p> <p>Where possible, staff will remain within their bubbles.</p>	

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	<p>and social spaces between groups as much as possible. When using larger groups the other measures from the system of controls become even more important, to minimise transmission risks and to minimise the numbers of pupils and staff who may need to self-isolate. We recognise that younger children will not be able to maintain social distancing, and it is acceptable for them not to distance within their group.</p> <p>Both the approaches of separating groups and maintaining distance are not 'all-or-nothing' options, and will still bring benefits even if implemented partially. Some schools may keep children in their class groups for the majority of the classroom time, but also allow mixing into wider groups for specialist teaching, wraparound care and transport, or for boarding pupils in one group residentially and another during the school day. Siblings may also be in different groups. Endeavouring to keep these groups at least partially separate and minimising contacts between children will still offer public health benefits as it reduces the network of possible direct transmission.</p> <p>All teachers and other staff can operate across different classes and year groups in order to facilitate the delivery of the school timetable. This will be particularly important for secondary schools. Where staff need to move between classes and year groups, they should try and keep their distance from pupils and other staff as much as they can, ideally 2 metres from other adults. Again, we recognise this is not likely to be possible with younger children and teachers in primary schools can still work across groups if that is needed to enable a full educational offer.</p>		
<p>Cohorts of children mix increasing the risk of spreading the virus</p>	<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. 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. 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. In particular, they should avoid close face to face contact and minimise time spent within 1 metre of anyone. 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> <p>For children old enough, they should also be supported to maintain distance and not touch staff and their peers where possible. This will not be possible for the youngest children and some children with complex</p>		

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	<p>needs and it is not feasible in some schools where space does not allow. Schools doing this where they can, and even doing this some of the time, will help.</p> <p>When staff or children cannot maintain distancing, particularly with younger children in primary schools, the risk can also be reduced by keeping pupils in the smaller, class-sized groups described above.</p> <p>Schools should make small adaptations to the classroom to support distancing where possible. That should include seating pupils side by side and facing forwards, rather than face to face or side on, and might include moving unnecessary furniture out of classrooms to make more space.</p> <p>Groups should be kept apart, meaning that schools should avoid large gatherings such as assemblies or collective worship with more than one group.</p> <p>When timetabling, groups should be kept apart and movement around the school site kept to a minimum. While passing briefly in the corridor or playground is low risk, schools should avoid creating busy corridors, entrances and exits. Schools should also consider staggered break times and lunch times (and time for cleaning surfaces in the dining hall between groups).</p> <p>Schools should also plan how shared staff spaces are set up and used to help staff to distance from each other. Use of staff rooms should be minimised, although staff must still have a break of a reasonable length during the day.</p>	<p>Desks to be set in rows where possible. If soft furnishings are used, they will need to be regularly washed.</p> <p>Avoid large gatherings in staff rooms – continue to adhere to extra hygiene i.e. wash own mug and cutlery/crockery</p>	
<p>The use of shared space and resources increases the risk of spreading the virus</p>	<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. 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. Resources that are shared between classes or bubbles, such as sports,</p>	<p>Children in KS1 and KS2 to have own stationery. EYFS to ensure shared stationery is cleaned regularly</p> <p>Children will be able to take home reading books but when returned to school books must be put in a box and left for 48 hours.</p>	<p>All staff</p> <p>Class teachers</p>

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	<p>art and science equipment 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.</p> <p>Outdoor playground equipment should be more frequently cleaned. This would also apply to resources used inside and outside by wraparound care providers. It is still recommended that 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.</p>	<p>Lunch boxes to be stored in a cool area in classroom until guidance changes</p> <p>PE kits to be kept in school from Monday to Friday and sent home on a Friday</p>	
<p>There is a confirmed case of coronavirus in the setting</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. 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 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 • 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. Essential workers, which includes anyone involved in education or childcare, have priority access to testing.</p> <p>Schools should ask parents and staff to inform them immediately of the results of a test:</p>	<p>This will be managed by the office staff wherever possible. If office staff not present, please make sure that SLT are informed immediately</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. if someone tests positive, they should follow the ‘stay at home: 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>A staff member, pupil or visitor has symptoms</p>	<p>Schools must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19). 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. 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. 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 		

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	<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 5 of system of control for more on grouping pupils). This should be a proportionate recording process. Schools do not need to ask pupils to record everyone they have spent time with each day or ask staff to keep definitive records in a way that is overly burdensome.</p> <p>A template letter will be provided to schools, on the advice of the health protection team, to send to parents and staff if needed. Schools must not share the names or details of people with coronavirus (COVID-19) unless essential to protect others.</p> <p>Household members of those contacts who are sent home do not need to self-isolate themselves unless the child, young person or staff member who is self-isolating subsequently develops symptoms. If someone in a class or group that has been asked to self-isolate develops symptoms themselves within their 14-day isolation period they should follow 'stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection'. They should get a test, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 14-day isolation period. This is because they could still develop the coronavirus (COVID-19) within the remaining days. • if the test result is positive, they should inform their setting immediately, and should isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms (which could mean the self-isolation ends before or after the original 14-day isolation period). Their household should self-isolate for at least 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms, following 'stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection' <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>Potential outbreak (i.e two or more confirmed cases)</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</p>	<p>Jilla Burgess-Allen Public Health Consultant</p>	

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	<p>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. 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. 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>North Lincolnshire Council, Hewson House, Brigg, DN20 8XB</p> <p>file:///Users/janineburnham/Downloads/Test and Trace Process for Educational Settings vs1.8.pdf</p>	
<p>Risk of the virus being transmitted on the school bus</p>	<p>Pupils 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 from the autumn term 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 for your school. It is important to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how pupils 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 children (except those under the age of 11), where appropriate, for example, if they are likely to come into 	<p>SM to liaise with Rob (bus driver) to ensure that these measures are adhered to</p>	<p>SM</p>

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	<p>very close contact with people outside of their group or who they do not normally meet</p>		
<p>Risk of adults spreading the virus on entry/exit to the school</p>	<p>We know that travel to school patterns differ greatly between schools. If those patterns allow, schools should consider staggered starts or adjusting start and finish times to keep groups apart as they arrive and leave school. Staggered start and finish times should not reduce the amount of overall teaching time. A staggered start may, for example, include condensing/staggering free periods or break time but retaining the same amount of teaching time, or keeping the length of the day the same but starting and finishing later to avoid rush hour. Schools should consider how to communicate this to parents and remind them about the process that has been agreed for drop off and collection, including that gathering at the school gates and otherwise coming onto the site without an appointment is not allowed. The Department for Education will be supporting schools across the summer on how best to communicate with parents and pupils (and staff) on what to expect on their return and the procedures and expectations in relation to the control measures schools have put in place.</p> <p>Schools should also have a process for removing face coverings when pupils and staff who use them arrive at school and communicate it clearly to them. Pupils must be instructed not to touch the front of their face covering during use or when removing it. They must wash their hands immediately on arrival (as is the case for all pupils), dispose of temporary face coverings in a covered 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. Guidance on safe working in education, childcare and children’s social care provides more advice.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Schools should consider how to manage other visitors to the site, such as contractors, and ensure that the risks associated with managing contractors, visitors, catering staff and deliveries, as well as cleaning staff on site who may be working throughout the school and across different groups, are addressed. This will require close cooperation between both</p>	<p>Please see guidance on school websites to show entry and exit times. If parents need to alter the times, they must consult SLT</p> <p>Childminders will have an allocated time and will drop off/collect all of their children at the same time</p> <p>Review the visitor signing in book to make sure that we have all necessary contact details</p>	<p>SL/RM</p>

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	<p>schools and the other relevant employers. Schools should have discussions with key contractors about the school's control measures and ways of working as part of planning for the autumn term. Schools should ensure site guidance on physical distancing and hygiene is explained to visitors on or before arrival. Where visits can happen outside of school hours, they should. A record should be kept of all visitors.</p>		