



COVID-19 - Schools Risk Assessment Template

Living with Covid, 01 April 2022

Burbage Primary School

Definition of wording:

MUST - when the person in question is legally required to do something

SHOULD - when the advice set out should be followed unless there is a good reason not to

Rev 2 updates on self-isolation, confirmation PCRs & LFD test kits, 01 April 2022 in green.

Identify the hazard (anything that may cause harm)	Who may be harmed and how	Assess the severity	Control measure in place	Assess the likelihood	What is the risk rating	Are further actions required, if so what?
1. Site Buildings						
Inadequate site security	Staff, pupils & visitors Intrusion to school premises, vandalism, arson and burglary	3	Schools will ensure their covid security plans are updated and revised, if necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • update individual employee risk assessments (Medical Conditions, BAME and Pregnancy) • Additional security measures due to ventilation (external doors and windows should not occur in unoccupied areas of the site. • Review policies and procedure 	1	low	Please note: Whilst individual risk assessments are not required, employers are expected to discuss any concerns that people previously considered CEV, or with a previous risk assessment may have.

			Schools to update key holder information if necessary.			
Inadequate fire procedures	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Greater risk of injury and/or damage to property/premises	4	Normal fire procedures within the school will be maintained, and staff briefed. Fire exits will be unlocked, and fire routes will be kept clear during hours of occupation. Someone in the school will be nominated to call 999 in the event of a fire. Identify who will call 999.	1	low	
Lack of training or guidance	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Higher likelihood of transmission	4	Provide refresher training or guidance when needed: Donning and doffing of face coverings and PPE Safe use and storage of hand sanitiser Use of PPE in education settings	1	low	New staff to be trained and refresher training for all staff arranged
Insufficient Communication	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders risk of low morale, lack of collaboration, disobedience	4	Communicate all covid measures to staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders, clearly and effectively.	1	low	Regular updates to parents
No Outbreak Management Plan	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Increased risk of; spreading pandemic Staff shortages Remote learning	4	All schools should have contingency plans outlining how you would operate if you needed to take extra measures in exceptional circumstances. 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.	1	low	

			All schools will have an Outbreak Management Plan in place			
2. School Events						
Mandatory Certification	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	4	<p>Mandatory certification is no longer in place and so venues and events are not required by law to use the NHS COVID Pass as a condition of entry, but some may do so voluntarily.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-covid-pass</p> <p>You should not use the NHS COVID Pass as a condition of entry for education or related activities such as exams, teaching, extra-curricular activities or any other day-to-day activities that are part of education or training.</p>	1	low	
3. Control Measures						
Enhanced Cleaning	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	4	As a minimum, frequently touched surfaces should be wiped down twice a day, and one of these should be at the beginning or the end of the working day.	2	Moderate	Staff to be given disinfectant to wipe desks at lunchtime
Lack of frequent cleaning (twice daily)	higher likelihood of transmission	4	<p>Cleaning should be more frequent depending on the number of people using the space, whether they are entering and exiting the building and access to handwashing and hand-sanitising facilities.</p> <p>When cleaning surfaces, it is not necessary to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) or clothing over and above what would usually be used.</p>	1	Low	

Lack of frequent cleaning (twice daily)	No additional risk Higher likelihood of transmission	4	<p>Laundry - Items should be washed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. There is no additional washing requirement above what would normally be carried out.</p> <p>Kitchens and communal canteens - as a matter of good hygiene practice, anyone handling food should wash their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds before doing so. Crockery and eating utensils should not be shared. Clean frequently touched surfaces regularly.</p>	1	Low	
Lack of frequent cleaning (twice daily)	Higher likelihood of transmission	4	Bathrooms - Clean frequently touched surfaces regularly. Ensure suitable hand washing facilities are available including running water, liquid soap and paper towels or hand driers. Where cloth towels are used, these should be for individual use and laundered in accordance with washing instructions.	1	low	
	Lack of waste segregation/increased risk of transmission		Waste - does not need to be segregated unless an individual in the setting shows symptoms of or tests positive for COVID-19. Dispose of routine waste as normal, placing any used cloths or wipes in 'black bag' waste bins. You do not need to put them in an extra bag or store them for a time before throwing them away.			
Lack of cleaning and disinfection	increased risk of transmission		<p>Cleaning after an individual with symptoms of, or confirmed, covid19 has left the school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum PPE required; disposable gloves and an apron. Wash hands with soap and water for 20 seconds after all PPE has been removed. • Areas that are not visibly contaminated can be cleaned thoroughly as normal. 			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surfaces that the symptomatic person has come in contact with should be cleaned and disinfected, including all potentially contaminated and frequently touched areas such as bathrooms, door handles, telephones, grab rails in corridors and stairwells.• Use disposable cloths or paper roll and disposable mop heads, to clean all hard surfaces, floors, chairs, door handles and sanitary fittings – think one site, one wipe, in one direction. Use one of the options below:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a combined detergent disinfectant solution at a dilution of 1,000 parts per million available chlorine (ppm av.cl.) or• a household detergent followed by disinfection (1,000 ppm av.cl.). Follow manufacturer’s instructions for dilution, application and contact times for all detergents and disinfectants or• if an alternative disinfectant is used within the organisation ensure that it is effective against enveloped viruses• avoid mixing cleaning product together as this can create toxic fumes• any cloths, mop heads used must be disposed of; into a plastic bag and tied, into a second plastic bag and tied, stored away from children for at least 72 hours and then disposed of in the normal waste.			
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the individual tests negative, this can be disposed of immediately with the normal waste. <p>Covid-19 Cleaning in non-healthcare setting, outside the home</p>			
Hand Hygiene	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	4	Frequent and thorough hand hygiene should now be regular practice. You should continue to ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly. This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.	1	Low	Timetable in place to avoid congestion
Inadequate hand washing facilities	higher likelihood of transmission	4	<p>The school will ensure there are sufficient hand washing and hand sanitising stations available to pupils and staff so that they can clean their hands regularly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on arrival at school after using the toilet after breaks and sporting activities before food preparation before eating any food, including snacks before leaving school after sneezing/coughing. 	1	Low	
Lack of knowledge	resulting in higher likelihood of transmission	4	<p>Young pupils and pupils with complex needs will be supervised during the use of hand sanitiser</p> <p>Signage about how to wash hands properly, is on display and reinforced with pupils. Along with Catch it, Kill it, Bin it signs.</p>	1	Low	
Use of hand sanitisers	heightened risk of injury	4	Alcohol based hand sanitiser is highly flammable, and can be set alight from a spark, static, naked flame or heat including sunlight.	1	Low	

Lack of awareness	<p>Misuse of chemicals</p> <p>higher risk of injury from fire, ingestion, inhalation, skin reaction</p>	4	<p>Safety data sheets must be obtained for all chemicals on site. COSHH assessments must be carried out where necessary.</p> <p>All staff must read the product Safety sheet and sign to say they have done so. Staff will then be aware of how to store and use the product safely.</p>	1	low	
Respiratory Hygiene	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>higher likelihood of transmission through droplets</p>	3	<p>The school will promote the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach to pupils and staff.</p> <p>Remind staff and students, this continues to be very important.</p> <p>The school will ensure they have enough tissues and bins available around the school</p> <p>Young pupils and pupils with complex needs will be supervised and helped to get this right</p>	1	Low	
<p>Ventilation</p> <p>Inadequate ventilation</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>greater likelihood of transmission of covid19 and other illnesses resulting in a negative effect on learning</p>	4	<p>Once the school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.</p> <p>Once the school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.</p> <p>Identify any poorly ventilated spaces and take steps to improve fresh air flow, giving particular consideration when holdings events where visitors such as parents are on site.</p> <p>West Berkshire advises that temperatures should not drop below 16 degrees. They recommend that when the room temperature reaches 18 degrees, the window openings are reduced to the minimum or shut until the temperature rises. They can then be reopened.</p>	1	Low	

			<p>Ensure mechanical ventilation adheres to current guidance and that only fresh outside air is circulated.</p> <p>Please remember to monitor your <u>CO2 Monitor readings</u></p> <p>The GOV. CO2 Monitors are portable. Place in occupied areas with no mechanical ventilation, head height and away from windows, doors or air supply openings, 50cms away from people.</p> <p>Take multiple measurements in occupied areas to identify a suitable sampling location. Take measurements at key times throughout the day.</p> <p>Record readings.</p> <p>An average of 1500ppm CO2 concentration over the occupied period in a space, is an indicator of poor ventilation.</p> <p>Please feed your CO2 monitor reading into your risk assessment.</p> <p>Measures necessary for additional ventilation of the building will be risk assessed to ensure they do not compromise fire safety or site security arrangements.</p> <p>HSE, Ventilation during the covid-19 pandemic</p>			
<p>Face Coverings</p> <p>Contaminated face coverings</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>Not wearing face coverings may increase spread of covid</p>	3	<p>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.</p>	1	low	<p>Visitors asked to wear face coverings</p>

			<p>Contingency plans should be in place for the reintroduction of face coverings in schools.</p> <p>The use of face coverings may have a particular impact on those who rely on visual signals for communication. Those who communicate with or provide support to those who do, are exempt from any recommendation to wear face coverings in education and childcare settings.</p> <p>Face coverings should safely cover your nose and mouth.</p> <p>If you have COVID-19 and you need to leave your home while you are still infectious; Wear a face covering Avoid close contact Avoid crowded places Be especially careful with your hand and respiratory hygiene</p> <p>No pupil should be denied education on the grounds that they are, or are not, wearing a face covering.</p>			
<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</p> <p>Exposure to covid19</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>Not wearing PPE may increase spread of covid</p>	4	<p>Most staff in schools will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work.</p> <p>If a child, young person, or student already has routine intimate care needs that involve the use of PPE, the same PPE should continue to be used.</p>	1	Low	

	higher risk of transmission	4	<p>PPE is only needed in a very small number of cases:</p> <p>Depending on how close you need be to an individual with COVID-19 symptoms you may need the following PPE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fluid-resistant surgical face masks (also known as Type IIR) • disposable gloves • disposable plastic aprons • eye protection (for example, a face visor or goggles) 	1	Low	
	higher risk of transmission	4	<p>How much PPE you need to wear when caring for someone with symptoms of COVID-19 depends on how much contact you have.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A face mask should be worn if you are in face-to-face contact. 2. If physical contact is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn. 3. Wear eye protection if a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of fluids entering the eye, for example, from coughing, spitting or vomiting. <p>If a child tests positive for COVID-19 and needs to remain in a residential setting, the</p>	1	low	<p>Suspected cases of Covid 19 will be isolated – possibly Principal’s office – if not, in staff room</p>

			<p>same type and level of PPE as above should be used.</p> <p>When PPE is used, it is essential that it is used properly. This includes scrupulous hand hygiene and following guidance on how to put PPE on and take it off safely in order to reduce self-contamination.</p> <p>Face masks should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cover both the 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 should be cleaned after disposal 			
4. Transport						
Public and Dedicated Transport	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	0	<p>There is no longer a legal requirement to wear a face covering.</p> <p>However, the government suggests that you continue to wear a face covering in crowded and enclosed spaces where you may come into contact with other people you do not normally meet.</p>		No risk	
Potential exposure	higher likelihood of transmission					
5. Staff and Pupils concerns						

School Workforce	Staff, supply, volunteers and contractors	4	<p>Following expert clinical advice and the successful rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine programme, people previously considered to be particularly vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), and high or higher-risk are not being advised to shield again.</p> <p>If staff were previously identified as being in one of these groups, they are advised to continue to follow the guidance contained in Covid-19: how to stay safe and help prevent the spread</p> <p>Staff with a weakened immune system should follow DHSC and UKHSA advice for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk from Covid-19. Covid-19: guidance for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk</p> <p>In some circumstances, staff may have received personal advice from their specialist or clinician on additional precautions to take and they should continue to follow that advice.</p> <p>Whilst individual risk assessments are not required, employers are expected to discuss any concerns that people previously considered CEV may have.</p> <p>Covid-19: advice for pregnant employees</p> <p>There is no longer a legal requirement to wear a face covering.</p>	1	low	Principal to regularly hold appointments with previously CEV staff
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		<p>The government suggests that you continue to wear a face covering in crowded and enclosed spaces where you may come into contact with other people you do not normally meet.</p> <p>The government is no longer asking people to work from home if they can.</p> <p>People considered to be clinically extremely vulnerable, including women who are pregnant with significant congenital or acquired heart disease, are not advised to shield.</p> <p>Vaccination is the best way to protect against the known risks of COVID-19 in pregnancy for both women and babies. The vaccine is considered to be safe and effective at any stage of pregnancy.</p> <p>Less than 26 weeks pregnant: All employers must undertake a workplace risk assessment for their pregnant employees. These should be reviewed regularly.</p> <p>Where a significant health and safety risk is identified for pregnant workers, employers should adjust the working conditions or hours to remove the risk, where reasonably practicable to do so, or offer alternative work on the same terms and conditions.</p> <p>26 weeks pregnant and beyond All employers must undertake a workplace risk assessment for their pregnant employees. These should be reviewed regularly.</p>			
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			<p>Employers should make sure the controls identified by a risk assessment for example adequate ventilation, good hygiene and cleaning, are applied strictly.</p> <p>Where a significant health and safety risk is identified for pregnant workers, employers should adjust the working conditions or hours to remove the risk, where reasonably practicable to do so, or offer alternative work on the same terms and conditions. Given the clinical data that suggest that risk of complications from COVID-19 increase from around 26 weeks' gestation, further considerations should be made from this stage. However, general advice on reducing risk of COVID-19 infection applies at all gestations.</p> <p>Pregnant workers who continue to come into work should also consider taking lateral flow tests regularly.</p>			
<p>Vaccinations</p> <p>Lack of vaccination</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>Increased risk of severe covid</p>	4	<p>We recommend all school staff and eligible pupils take up the offer of a vaccine.</p> <p>Vaccines remain our best weapon against this virus. By getting vaccinated, children and young people can increase their protection against COVID-19.</p> <p>Being vaccinated minimises the need for children and young people to have time-off school and college and helps them to continue to carry out their hobbies, attend social events and live their lives to the full. It</p>	1	low	All staff vaccinated, make sure to review this if new staff are appointed

			<p>therefore supports their emotional wellbeing and happiness.</p> <p>While most children infected usually have mild symptoms from COVID-19 some may go on to develop more serious symptoms. Doctors are still learning about these long-term effects but we know that vaccination helps to protect against these risks</p>			
<p>Those formerly considered to be clinically extremely vulnerable</p> <p>Adults</p> <p>Pupils</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p>	4	<p>Following expert clinical advice and the successful rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine programme, people previously considered to be particularly vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), and high or higher-risk are not being advised to shield again.</p> <p>Children and young people who were previously identified as being in one of these groups, are advised to continue to follow the guidance contained in Coronavirus: how to stay safe and help prevent the spread. Children and young people over the age of 12 with a weakened immune system should follow DHSC and UKHSA advice for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk from Covid-19.</p> <p>In some circumstances, a child or young person may have received personal advice from their specialist or clinician on additional precautions to take and they should continue to follow that advice.</p>	1	low	
<p>Staff wellbeing and support</p> <p>Anxiety, stress, low mood</p>	<p>Staff</p> <p>Personal concerns</p>	3	<p>Staff to discuss their concerns with line managers or HR.</p>	1	low	<p>Staff to speak with Principal as and when required</p>

			Staff wellbeing information is available via the schools absence insurance.			
Pupil wellbeing and support Anxiety, stress, low mood	Pupils Personal concerns	3	Some pupils may be experiencing a variety of emotions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as anxiety, stress or low mood. Promoting and supporting mental health and wellbeing in schools	2	low	
Vulnerable Pupils	Pupils	4	Where pupils who are self-isolating are within our definition of vulnerable, it is very important that you put systems in place to keep in contact with them, particularly if they have a social worker. Some children may be vulnerable who are not officially in statutory systems and schools should seek to support any children who they believe may have challenging circumstances at home. When a vulnerable pupil is self-isolating, you should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notify their social worker (if they have one) and, for looked-after children, the local authority virtual school head • agree with the social worker the best way to maintain contact and offer support You should have procedures in place to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check if a vulnerable pupil is able to access remote education support • support them to access it (as far as possible) 	1	low	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regularly check if they are accessing remote education keep in contact with them to check their wellbeing and refer onto other services if additional support is needed. 			
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6. Attendance & Remote Education

Attendance	Pupils	3	<p>In most cases, parents and carers will agree that a pupil with the key symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the school, given the potential risk to others.</p> <p>If a parent or carer insists on a pupil attending your school where they have a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, you can take the decision to refuse the pupil if, in your 12 reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19.</p> <p>School attendance is mandatory for all pupils of compulsory school age, and it is a priority to ensure that as many children as possible regularly attend schools.</p> <p>Where a child is self-isolating (awaiting a test result) or in quarantine because of COVID19, they should be recorded as code X (not attending in circumstances related to coronavirus). Where they are unable to attend because they have a confirmed case of COVID-19 they should be recorded as code I (illness)</p> <p>Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at</p>	1	low	
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			<p>home and avoid contact with other people. They can go back to school, college or childcare when they no longer have a high temperature, and they are well enough to attend.</p> <p>For children and young people aged 18 and under, the advice will be 3 days of self-isolation</p>			
<p>Remote Education</p> <p>Reduced quality and quantity of education</p>	<p>Pupils</p> <p>Reduced activity & personal interaction</p>	3	<p>School attendance is mandatory for all pupils of compulsory school age, and it is a priority to ensure that as many children as possible regularly attend schools.</p> <p>Where appropriate, you should support those who are self-isolating because they have tested positive to work or learn from home if they are well enough to do so.</p> <p>For children and young people aged 18 and under, the advice will be 3 days of self-isolation</p> <p>Schools subject to the remote education temporary continuity direction are required to provide remote education to pupils covered by the direction where their attendance would be contrary to government guidance or legislation around COVID-19.</p> <p>You should maintain your capacity to deliver high-quality remote education across this academic year, including for pupils who are abroad, and facing challenges to return due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, for the period they are abroad.</p>	1	low	<p>Continue to send out attendance letters out as per policy pre-covid when trigger points are hit</p>

			<p>The remote education provided should be equivalent in length to the core teaching pupils would receive in school.</p> <p>You should work collaboratively with families and put in place reasonable adjustments so that pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can successfully access remote education</p> <p>Get help with remote education</p>			
7. School Meals						
School Meals	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	3	Schools should continue to provide free school meal support to any pupils who are eligible for benefits-related free school meals and who are learning at home during term time.	1	low	
Lack of provision	Staff illness					
8. Educational Visits						
Educational Visits	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	3	<p>Educational visits should be subject to risk assessments as normal and reflect any public health advice or in-country advice of the international destination</p> <p>For international educational visits, you should refer to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office travel advice and the guidance on international travel before booking and travelling to make sure that the school group meet any entry and in country requirements especially in relation to vaccinations.</p> <p>You are advised to ensure that all bookings have adequate financial protection in place. You should speak to either your visit provider, commercial insurance company, or the risk</p>	1	low	

			protection arrangement (RPA) to assess the protection available			
9. Wraparound Care and After School Clubs						
Wraparound Care and After School Clubs	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	4	Schools will complete risk assessments for each activity/club taking place. These must include the schools control measures.	1	low	
Lack of control measures	Control measures not followed or not communicated		Covid-19: actions for out-of-school settings			
10. Managing possible/confirmed Covid19 cases & Testing						
Managing cases of expected/confirmed cases of covid19	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders	4	From 01 April 2022, the guidance is: Adults with the symptoms of a respiratory infection, and who have a high temperature or feel unwell, should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people until they feel well enough to resume normal activities and they no longer have a high temperature Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people. They can go back to school, college or childcare when they no longer have a high temperature, and they are well enough to attend Adults with a positive COVID-19 test result should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days, which is when they are most infectious. For children and young people aged 18 and under, the advice will be 3 days	2	moderate	
Contracting covid	Higher risk of transmission		Regular asymptomatic testing is no longer recommended in any education or childcare			

setting, including in SEND, alternative provision and children's social care settings. Therefore, settings will no longer be able to order test kits.

UKHSA will issue further communications in due course about how to manage any excess stock of test kits from Friday 1 April. Please do not hand out any test kits to staff, pupils, or students unless advised by your local health protection team, local authority or director of public health. Expired stock is classified as municipal waste and may be disposed of with other waste.

From the 24 February, you are no longer legally required to self-isolate if you have any of the main symptoms or test positive for covid-19.

~~However, if you have any of the main symptoms of COVID-19 or a positive test result, the public health advice is to stay at home and avoid contact with other people.~~

~~The main symptoms of COVID-19 are a recent onset of any of the following:~~

- ~~• a new continuous cough~~
- ~~• a high temperature~~
- ~~• a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia)~~

~~If you have any of these symptoms you [should order a PCR test](#). You are advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other~~

		<p>people while you are waiting for the test result.</p> <p>You may choose to take an LFD test from 5 days after your symptoms started (or the day your test was taken if you did not have symptoms) followed by another LFD test the next day. If both these test results are negative, and you do not have a high temperature, the risk that you are still infectious is much lower and you can safely return to your normal routine.</p> <p>It is still possible to catch and spread COVID-19, even if you are fully vaccinated.</p> <p>The most effective way to avoid passing on COVID-19 infection is to stay at home and avoid contact with other people.</p> <p>If you have COVID-19 and you need to leave your home while you are still infectious; Wear a face covering Avoid close contact Avoid crowded places Be especially careful with your hand and respiratory hygiene</p> <p>COVID-19 can make anyone seriously unwell but for some people the risk is higher.</p> <p>People who are known to be at higher risk from COVID-19 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• older people• those who are pregnant			
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those who are unvaccinated • people of any age who have a severely weakened immune system • people of any age with certain long-term conditions <p>Children and young people with COVID-19 should not attend their education setting while they are infectious. They should take an LFD test from 5 days after their symptoms started (or the day their test was taken if they did not have symptoms) followed by another one the next day. If both these tests results are negative, they should return to their educational setting if they normally attend one, as long as they feel well enough to do so and do not have a temperature. They should follow the guidance for their educational setting.</p> <p>Covid19: people with covid19 and their contacts</p>			
Asymptomatic Testing Transmission undetected	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Lack of testing/ inaccuracy	3	<p>From 21 February, staff and pupils in mainstream secondary schools will not be expected to continue taking part in regular asymptomatic testing and should follow asymptomatic testing advice for the general population.</p> <p>Please do not hand out any test kits to staff, pupils, or students unless advised by your local health protection team, local authority or director of public health. Expired stock is classified as municipal waste and may be disposed of with other waste.</p> <p>Get tested for covid-19</p>	2	low	

			<p>Most people without COVID-19 symptoms do not need to get lateral flow tested.</p> <p>In the event of an outbreak, a school may also be advised by their local health team or director of public health to undertake testing for staff and students of secondary age and above for a period of time.</p>			
<p>Confirmatory PCR tests</p> <p>Lack of conformity</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>Increased risk of transission</p>	3	<p>While cases of COVID-19 continue to rise, this tried-and-tested approach means that LFDs can be used confidently to indicate COVID-19 infection without the need for PCR confirmation.</p> <p>Get a PCR test as soon as possible if you have any of these symptoms, even if mild:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a high temperature • a new, continuous cough • a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste <p>Stay at home until you get your test result – only leave your home to have a test.</p>	1	low	
<p>Guidance for households with a possible or confirmed covid19 infection</p>	<p>Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders</p> <p>Increased risk of transmission</p>	3	<p>From 01 April 2022, the guidance is: Adults with the symptoms of a respiratory infection, and who have a high temperature or feel unwell, should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people until they feel well enough to resume normal activities and they no longer have a high temperature</p>	1	low	

		<p>Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people. They can go back to school, college or childcare when they no longer have a high temperature, and they are well enough to attend</p> <p>Adults with a positive COVID-19 test result should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days, which is when they are most infectious. For children and young people aged 18 and under, the advice will be 3 days</p> <p>From 24 February, the Government will remove the legal requirement to self-isolate following a positive test. In addition, the Government will no longer ask fully vaccinated close contacts and those aged under 18 to test daily for 7 days and routine contact tracing will end.</p> <p>Adults and children who test positive will continue to be advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for at least 5 full days and then continue to follow the guidance until they have received 2 negative test results on consecutive days.</p> <p>Staff, children and young people who are contacts should attend their education settings as usual. This includes staff who have been in close contact within their household, unless they are able to work from home.</p>			
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			The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) will publish updated guidance on 24 February.			
Tracing close contacts and isolation for school settings Lack of conformity	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Increased transmission	2	Close contacts will now be identified via NHS Test and Trace, schools will no longer be expected to undertake contract tracing. If you live with, or have stayed overnight in the household of, someone who has COVID-19, you are advised to: Minimise contact with the infected person Work from home if you can Avoid contact with anyone at higher risk Wear a well-fitting face covering Limit close contact Pay close attention to the main symptoms of covid19, if you develop symptoms order a PCR test	1	Very low	
Negative PCR test result Lack of conformity	Staff, pupils, visitors, and stakeholders Increased transmission		Where a member of staff or student has a negative result from an PCR test, it means the test did not find coronavirus (COVID-19).			


Guidance provided by:

[DFE, Schools COVID-19 operation guidance, February 2022](#)

[H&S: responsibilities and duties for schools](#)

[Use of PPE in education](#)

[Working safely during covid-19](#)

School Name	Burbage Primary School		
Principals /Headteachers Name:	Zoe Garbutt	Signature: 	Date: 3.4.22
Review			

Likelihood	Severity		1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Moderate	4 High	5 Critical
	Imminent	5	Low	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical
	Frequent	4	Low	Moderate	High	High	Critical
	Occasional	3	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
	Infrequent	2	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	Rare	1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate

Definition		
Critical	Death, major injuries or ill health causing long term disability or absence from school/work	Stop Activity!
High Risk	Injuries or ill health causing short term disability or absence from school/work	Action must be taken to reduce risk before proceeding
Moderate Risk	Injuries or ill health causing no significant long term effects	Implement all additional precautions
Low Risk	Not likely to result in injury or ill health	Monitor and review on a regular basis
Very Low Risk		Monitor and review on a regular basis