

Risk Assessment February 2022

This document is based on the latest government guidance issued in February 2022

- [Guidance for full opening: schools](#)
- [Guidance for full opening: special schools](#) (this includes guidance on pupils with EHC plans that should be useful for mainstream schools as well)
- [Actions for early years and childcare providers during the coronavirus outbreak](#)

What are the hazards?	Controls Required	Additional Controls/measure applicable to school context	Action by who?
Spread of Covid 19			
Hygiene	Ensure good hygiene for everyone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand hygiene • Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. Continue to ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly. This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser • Respiratory hygiene • The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important. • The e-Bug COVID-19 website contains free resources, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene. • Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) • Most staff will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work. 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. 	Hand sanitisers are readily available. All classrooms have a sink and children will be reminded to wash their hands throughout the day	SLT/Admin/Premises
Cleaning	Regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example, twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces.	At key points in the day, staff to wipe down surfaces using spray detergents provided in each classroom.	All staff
Ventilation	All used areas will be well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment will be maintained. Where possible, windows and doors will be open to allow air to circulate.		All staff
Asymptomatic Testing	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		SLT/Admin

	testing advice for the general population. Further information is available in the NHS get tested for COVID19 guidance		
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Suspected/confirmed cases			
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	<p><u>When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test</u></p> <p>Pupils, 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). See People with COVID 19 and their contacts for further guidance</p> <p>How to safely return to your normal routine before 10 days</p> <p>The flowchart is titled 'How to safely return to your normal routine before 10 days'. It shows a timeline from Day 0 to Day 7. At Day 0, the instruction is 'Stay at home'. From Day 1 to Day 4, the instruction is 'Stay at home'. On Day 5, the instruction is 'Take an LFD test'. If the result is 'LFD is negative, stay at home', the path continues to Day 6. If the result is 'LFD is positive, stay at home', the path continues to Day 6. On Day 6, the instruction is 'Take an LFD test'. If the result is 'LFD is negative, return to normal routine**', the path ends. If the result is 'LFD is positive, stay at home', the path continues to Day 7. On Day 7, the instruction is 'Take an LFD test'. If the result is 'LFD is negative, return to normal routine**', the path ends. A footnote states: '* Day your symptoms started or your test was taken if you do not have symptoms'. Another footnote states: '** You can return to your normal routine if you do not have a high temperature'.</p>		All staff
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Communicating your plans			
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	Staff and parents will be regularly updated on any changes or contingency plans if required	Updated risk assessment on website	HT/DHT
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Those formally considered to be Clinically Extremely Vulnerable			
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	Following expert clinical advice and the successful rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine programme, people previously		
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	considered to be particularly vulnerable, clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV), and high or higher-risk are not being advised to shield again. Children and young people who were previously identified as being in one of these groups are advised to continue to follow Guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID 19		
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