COVID-19 Risk assessment – January 2022



Dene Magna School

The Government has asked schools to adhere to the following:

From January 2022, the emergence of a new variant of concern, Omicron, has resulted in additional national measures being implemented including the recommended use of well-fitting face coverings in corridors and communal areas in all schools (for adults and students of year 7 and above) and for pupils in year 7 and above in classrooms.

Teachers should continue to wear a face covering where it doesn't affect delivering the curriculum.

Children and young people aged 11 and over must still wear a face covering on public transport. In accordance with advice from PHE, they must also wear a face covering when travelling on dedicated transport to secondary school or college. This does not apply to children and young people who are exempt from wearing face coverings

Face coverings (or any form of medical mask where instructed to be used for specific clinical reasons) should not be worn by those who may not be able to handle them as directed (for example, young children, or those with special educational needs or disabilities) or those with exemptions.



COVID-19 Risk Assessment for Schools & Educational Settings

Hazards	Who is at risk?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary?	Action by	Action by	Done
Person showing symptoms or positive test result	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 Refer to GCC COVID Response Checklist and public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19. Regular communications that persons are not to 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 (e.g. they are required to quarantine). If anyone in your school develops COVID-19 symptoms they will be sent home. An unwell child awaiting collection will be isolated in a suitable room with or without adult supervision (depending on age and needs of the child). Staff caring for a child awaiting collection to keep a distance of 2 metres. PPE to be worn by staff caring for the child, including: a face mask worn if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. if contact is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn eye protection where there is a risk of fluids entering the eye, for example, from coughing, spitting or vomiting. Staff to wash their hands after caring for a child with symptoms. 	Increase the use of home testing by staff (primaries) Increase the use of home testing by pupils and staff (secondaries) If advised reintroduce an asymptomatic testing site (ATS) at school (secondaries). Consult with the local PHE team to discuss what support secondary schools need to do this.	All All PA First Aiders	6/9/2021	yes

		 management plan for reporting and managing an outbreak. School has sufficient supplies of PPE, face coverings, cleaning materials and hand washing/sanitising liquids. Update staff, pupils, stakeholders and visitors on changes in practice – covid safe measures. If a parent/carer insists on a pupil attending your school with symptoms, Headteacher may refuse the pupil if, in their reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19. 	Consider eintroducing ace coverings nd bubbles emporarily attendance estriction will nly be SJB ecommended y the overnment as a ast resort.	
Poor Personal Hygiene	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 Frequent and thorough hand cleaning is regular practice. Pupils and staff to clean their hands when they arrive at school, when they return from breaks, when they change rooms and before and after eating. Sufficient handwashing facilities are available. Where there is no sink, hand sanitiser provided in classrooms. Skin friendly skin cleaning wipes used as an alternative to hand washing or sanitiser. Staff help is available for pupils who have trouble cleaning their hands independently (e.g. small children and pupils with complex needs). Adults and pupils are encouraged not to touch their mouth, eyes and nose. Adults and pupils encouraged to use a tissue to cough or sneeze and use bins for tissue waste ('catch it, bin it, kill it'). 	Put in place All nonitoring and upervision to nake sure eople are blowing any ontrols you ave in place, ncluding nhanced leaning.	Daily
Spreading coronavirus from contact with surfaces, equipment and workstations	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors	 Reduced clutter and removing difficult to clean items to make cleaning easier. Cleaning using standard cleaning products such as detergents, paying attention to all surfaces but especially ones that are touched frequently, such as door handles, light switches, work surfaces, remote 	Put in place Cleaners nonitoring and upervision to nake sure eople are bllowing ontrols, for	Daily

	Members of the public	 Surfaces that are frequently touched and by many people in common areas to be cleaned twice a day. Avoid sharing work equipment by allocating it on a personal basis or put cleaning regimes in place to clean between each user. Identify where you can reduce people touching surfaces, for example by leaving doors open (except fire doors), or providing contactless payment. Keep surfaces clear to make it easier to clean and reduce the likelihood of contaminating objects. Provide more bins and empty them more often. Toilets and communal areas to be cleaned regularly. Sanitising spray and paper towels to be provided in classrooms for use by members of staff. Thorough cleaning of rooms at the end of the day. 	example by implementing cleaning regimes.	All		
Poorly ventilated spaces leading to risks of coronavirus spreading	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 Ventilation and AC systems working optimally. Carbon dioxide monitors used to quickly identify where ventilation needs to be improved.(When delivered) Heating used as necessary to ensure comfort levels are maintained when the building is occupied. Keep windows open wide enough to provide some natural background ventilation and open internal doors to increase air flow. Open windows fully when rooms are unoccupied for longer periods to purge the air (e.g. lunch times and before and after school). Action taken to prevent occupants being exposed to draughts. For example, partially open high-level windows as oppose to low-level windows, close external doors and arrange the furniture if appropriate and possible. Use fans for good air circulation where possible. Air conditioning systems that normally run with a recirculation mode set up to run on full outside air. Ventilation system remains on at all times, even when the building is unoccupied. The system set to operate 	Identify any poorly ventilated spaces - take steps to improve fresh air flow in these areas. Maintain air conditioning plant and equipment as per manufacturers instructions.	All Site staff	Daily	

Increased risk of infection and complications for workers who are clinically extremely vulnerable and workers in higher- risk groups	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 at lower ventilation rates during evenings and weekends. Occupants encouraged to wear additional, suitable indoor clothing. (If they have to wear coats, scarves and other outdoor clothing the room would be considered too cold and the above steps must be considered). Ensure staff meetings and insets are in rooms with suitable and sufficient ventilation. Identify who in the work force could be clinically extremely vulnerable and refer to government guidance and HSE and PHE guidance on protecting vulnerable workers during the pandemic on how to support workers in higher-risk groups and those who are clinically extremely vulnerable. Carry out a risk assessment of pregnant workers to identify the risk and measures to be taken. Some pregnant workers will be at greater risk of severe illness from coronavirus and they should stay at home as much as possible and work from home if they can. 	Guidance on who is clinically extremely vulnerable and what further support may be available from Public Health England. Keep under review completed individual risk assessments for pregnant	Relevant staff	Ongoing	
Airborne spread of COVID	Employees Pupils Young People Families Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 Face coverings are now advised for pupils, staff and visitors, whilst moving around school and in classrooms. Where staff are in enclosed and crowded spaces, face masks are recommended Face coverings recommended on school transport. 	workers.	Everyone	Daily	Jan 2022
Returning to work after summer closure	Employees Pupils Young People Families	 Buildings and health and safety compliance checks continue to be undertaken (e.g. fire alarm, emergency lighting, water hygiene, lifts, etc.). 		Site Staff	Checks as req'd	Sept 2021

Contractors Visitors Members of the public	 Checking mechanical ventilation systems are working effectively and are properly maintained. Decide the tasks that need to be carried out as a priority. This will allow you to plan the order in which workers will return to your workplace and in what number. Information and instruction for returning workers to ensure clarity on arrangements for cleaning and hygiene and ventilation. Communicate updates with supply staff and other temporary or peripatetic staff and volunteers to follow the school's arrangements for managing and minimising risk. All secondary school pupils should receive 2 on-site lateral flow device tests, 3 to 5 days apart, on their return in the autumn term. Staff to undertake twice weekly home tests whenever 	All personnel	Daily	Sept 2021
	lateral flow device tests, 3 to 5 days apart, on their return in the autumn term.			

Completed by:	J Ray		C	Date	12/01/2022
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Reviewed by		Dale			3/2022