



COVID Recovery Risk Assessment for Federation Sites

Location / Site	
Spires Federation Schools – Digby Church of England Primary School, Dunston St. Peter's Primary School and Nocton Community Primary School	
Activity / Procedure	Insert name/type of activity or procedure being assessed
Entering Step 8 20.4.22	
Assessment date	July 2022
Review based on Schools Coronavirus (COVID-19) Operational Guidance Step Update 12 th April 2022 Schools COVID-19 operational guidance (publishing.service.gov.uk) People with symptoms of a respiratory infection including COVID-19 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	

School attendance is mandatory for all pupils. The usual rules on school attendance apply, including:

- parents' duty to secure their child's regular attendance at school (where the child is a registered pupil at school and they are of compulsory school age)

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.

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 reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other pupils and staff from possible infection with COVID-19.

DfE February 2022

Remote education Not all people with COVID-19 have symptoms. Where appropriate, you should support those who need to self-isolate because they have tested positive to work or learn from home if they are well enough to do so. 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. You should maintain your capacity to deliver high quality remote education for next 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.

DfE July 2021

Identify people at risk	YES or NO
Employees	YES
Children	YES
Visitors	YES
Contractors	YES



The expectation from the government guidance is that schools/employers will share risk assessments with their employees/trade unions. However, any sharing should not be on the basis of consulting with the unions as to whether a school can safely re-open and it is simply done in a collaborative approach.

Control measures

You should:

1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone.
2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes.
3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated.
4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
1. Visitors on site spreading or catching the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visitors are permitted on site, as long as they adhere to the risk mitigations in place. 2. A record should be kept of all visitors with sufficient detail to support contact tracing if required by NHS Test and Trace 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
2. Risk of transmission of COVID-19 between individuals			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	



- Pupils and staff who are self-isolating should not attend school and should follow Government/NHS advice
- Siblings of positive cases will be strongly encouraged to get a negative LFD result before returning to school.

Advice in England has changed

While you're no longer legally required to self-isolate if you have COVID-19, you should try to stay at home and away from others to avoid passing on the virus.

How long to stay at home and away from others

If you've tested positive for COVID-19

If you have COVID-19, you can pass on the virus to other people for up to 10 days from when your infection starts. Many people will no longer be infectious to others after 5 days.

You should:

- try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days
- avoiding meeting [people at higher risk from COVID-19](#) for 10 days, especially if their immune system means they're at higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19, even if they've had a COVID-19 vaccine

This starts from the day after you did the test.

If a child or young person aged 18 or under tests positive for COVID-19, they should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 3 days. This starts from the day after they did the test.

Children and young people tend to be infectious to others for less time than adults. If they're well and do not have a temperature after 3 days, there's a much lower risk that they'll pass on COVID-19 to others.

When children and young people with symptoms should stay at home and when they can return to education

Children and young people with mild symptoms such as a runny nose, sore throat, or slight cough, who are otherwise well, can continue to attend their education setting.



Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people, where they can. They can go back to school, college or childcare, and resume normal activities when they no longer have a high temperature and they are well enough to attend.

All children and young people with respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing and/or sneezing and to wash their hands after using or disposing of tissues.

When to stay at home

You should stay at home and avoid contact with other people if you:

- have any of the [main symptoms of COVID-19](#)
- have tested positive for COVID-19 – this means you have the virus

[When to stay at home if you have coronavirus \(COVID-19\) and what to do - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
3. Parents/carers not adhering to public health guidelines outside of school resulting in direct transmission of the virus when in school			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All parents to be provided with Public Health Guidance and sent relevant updates 2. Parents/carers to be made clear about the Federation expectations for risk management in school and how they directly impact on this when sending their children to school 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
4. Transmission of the virus in the classroom/outdoor area			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	



HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<p>Ventilation and air conditioning during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (hse.gov.uk)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set seating plan so children have their desk which is the same every day. 2. Water bottles brought in from home and then remain on own desk until the end of the day. 3. Encourage good hygiene – regular hand washing and promotion of the ‘Catch it, Bin it, Kill it.’ approach 4. Ensure good ventilation in each classroom all day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural ventilation – opening windows (in cooler weather windows should be opened just enough to provide constant background ventilation, and opened more fully during breaks to purge the air in the space). Open high-level windows in preference to low level to reduce draughts. Opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air. Fire doors <u>should not</u> be propped open. • natural ventilation – if necessary external opening doors may also be used (as long as they are not fire doors and where site safety is not compromised) • use of CO2 monitors 5. Outdoor sports should be prioritised where possible, and large indoor spaces used where it is not, maximising distancing between pupils and paying scrupulous attention to cleaning and hygiene. 6. Consider staggered playtimes and lunch times to minimise transmission if there are positive cases within the school setting 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE



Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
5. Poor hygiene resulting in direct and indirect transmission of the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular reminders by staff of washing hands with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds. 2. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is an easy virus to kill when it is on skin. This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser. You must ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when they arrive at the school • when they return from breaks • when they change rooms • before and after eating 3. Ensure each school has enough hand washing or hand sanitiser stations available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if you need to supervise hand sanitiser use given the risks around ingestion – skin friendly skin cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative 4. Hand sanitiser used after toilet use as well as washing hands 5. Extra signs in toilet re washing hands 6. Wedges for the toilet external toilet doors if not fire doors and appropriate. 7. Extra soap ordered to ensure we do not run out. 8. Where possible, staff must use separate toilets for their own personal use and clean after each use-including door handles, toilet seats, taps etc 9. Staff to reinforce 'Catch it, bin it, kill it' approach. 10. Staff to use sanitiser before using communal equipment, such as the photocopier. 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
6. Waiting to enter classroom in morning resulting in direct transmission of the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocated gate for parents to arrive and leave from- one way system where appropriate 2. Parents encouraged to wait in a socially distanced manner 3. Only one parent/carer to drop off/pick up 4. Parents/carers not to stay and talk to staff at the gate unless about an urgent matter – social distance to be maintained. 5. In cases of a school specific, localised outbreak, masks should be worn by staff when talking to parents where social distancing cannot be maintained. 			



Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard	Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards
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7. Shared spaces and office areas resulting in direct transmission of the virus

Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Control measures	List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls
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In cases of localised, school specific outbreak, all staff have the option to wear a face covering when on the school site-this is NOT mandatory. This will be reviewed in line with Lincs Health Care advice in a timely manner.

OFFICE:

- Limited use of classroom phones – to be wiped down after use or personal mobile phone to be used.
- Signs on all telephones and desktops that if they have shared use, then they must be disinfected at the end of the day.
- Hands should be sanitised prior to use of the photocopier
- No school staff to enter the office unless on an urgent matter

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard	Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards
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8. Contact of shared resources resulting in indirect transmission of the virus

Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Control measures	List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls
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- Classroom based resources, such as books and games should be cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces.
- Resources that are shared, such as sports, art and science equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously.
- Boxes of tissues to available around the room.
- Pupils limit the amount of equipment they bring into school each day, to essentials such as lunch boxes, hats, coats, books and stationery. 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 should apply to these resources.
- Children encouraged to wash hands / use hand gel before lessons and after each lesson



7. Tables, door handles and other surfaces cleaned with anti-bacterial every night			
8. All surfaces left clear at end of the day - where possible			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
9. Educational Visits/Sporting events			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
Health and safety on educational visits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport to sporting events and educational visits of any type can take place with an individual risk assessment in place • Risk assessments should ensure that they follow any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements. 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE



Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
10. Emotional well-being and mental health of the children			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<p>Promoting and supporting mental health and wellbeing in schools and colleges - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Individual risk assessments for children with special educational and behavioural needs if required Pupils may need additional support and access to services such as educational psychologists, social workers and counsellors to deal with anxiety, stress or low mood. Provision for pupils who have SEND may have been disrupted during the period of restrictions on attendance and there may be an impact on their learning and/or behaviour. Work with local services (such as health and the local authority) to ensure the services and support are in place for a smooth return to schools for pupils. Use of the outside grounds for children to enjoy being outside with their friends. Parents have the opportunity to see school staff at pick up and drop off times. ELSA/CASY counselling provision available for children who are distressed to improve physical and mental well being. 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
11. Emotional distress of the staff – including anxiety			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion in risk assessment process – input into hazard identification and control measures Staff meeting to discuss concerns and shared control measures Sharing of support helplines At least one SLT member of staff to be available every day for staff to share concerns with Risk assessments – where needed and as government advice changes Designated “staff areas” for different groups of staff – rota for same area if needed Staff Well-Being Framework to be signposted to staff to access support Use of CASY counsellor where required. 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE



Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
12. Staff failing to report feeling unwell and attend school, potentially spreading COVID-19			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are ill, stay at home. • (Asymptomatic) Twice weekly LFD testing offered to all staff – Wednesdays and Sundays. Not mandatory. • Access to LFD tests for staff on site if symptomatic if they may have barriers to accessing test elsewhere • Staff must model good hand and respiratory hygiene at all times. • Staff are aware of the importance of following national guidance, and to stay home and self-isolate following a positive LFD test. • Staff to follow the school and/or LCC guidance on reporting sickness due to suspected/confirmed COVID-19. See Appendix A - Reporting Employee with COVID-19 flow chart. • School to report confirmed cases of COVID-19 to the LCC Corporate Health and Safety team, via a PO3, to assess if a RIDDOR report is required (See HSA Reporting of COVID-19 for guidance) • Staff to follow updated Government guidelines on isolation 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
13. Risk of spreading virus due to close contact with children – 1:1 and restraint resulting in direct transmission of the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<p>The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in education, childcare and children's social care settings, including for aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poorly children should be cared for as per the usual policy with the child distanced from the other children. Whilst caring for poorly children staff should ensure they wear appropriate PPE. This includes an apron, gloves and a face mask. 2. Parents/carers should collect a child who is displaying symptoms as soon as possible and arrange for a LFD test to be carried out. 3. Seek expert guidance from special schools re support for children with behaviour difficulties – that might need restraint and display spitting, biting etc. Leading to individual risk assessments 4. PPE (including gloves and aprons & masks) purchased 5. Reduced timetable / exclusion / seclusion considered if necessary if children are acting in a way staff are put at risk 			



6. PPE to be worn when 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
7. PPE to be worn when 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

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE



Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
14. Risk of spreading virus due to poor hygiene resulting in indirect transmission of the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents asked to keep children at home if they are unwell and have a high temperature. 2. Hand gel dispenser inside of all classrooms and EYFS outdoor area 3. Hand gel order in large quantities 4. Extra soap dispensers and re-fills in each classroom 5. Catch it, Bin it, Kill it method adopted-lidded bins used in each group space 6. Children handwash or hand gel on entry to school, when moving between indoor and outdoor EYFS area, before break, after break, before lunch, after lunch, leaving school, using the toilet and any time they cough or sneeze 7. Ensure each school has enough hand washing or hand sanitiser stations available so that all pupils and staff can clean their hands regularly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if you need to supervise hand sanitiser use given the risks around ingestion – skin friendly skin cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative 8. Washing hands posters replaced in all washing areas 9. Reminders how to wash hands properly – modelling by adults, videos and posters 10. Procedure agreed for children to wash hands so thorough hand washing 			
Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard		Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards	
15. Risk of infection due to lack of cleaning resulting in indirect transmission of the virus			
Existing level of risk		Consider current level of risk	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Control measures		List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All surfaces, handles, toilets and shared equipment will be cleaned each day using antibacterial by adult responsible for each room. This is also applicable when staff are delivering intervention to multiple bubbles in one shared space-staff MUST clean all equipment, chairs, tables before another pupil/group arrives. 2. Settings should clean and disinfect equipment, toys and surfaces more regularly. This includes keyboards, mouse, tables/desks, chairs, door handles, light switches and bannisters, toilet facilities and changing rooms. 3. Use disposable cloths or paper roll and disposable mop heads, to clean all hard surfaces, floors, chairs, door handles and sanitary fittings, following one of the options below: 4. use either a combined detergent disinfectant solution at a dilution of 1,000 parts per million available chlorine or 5. A household detergent followed by disinfection (1000 ppm av.cl.). Follow manufacturer's instructions for dilution, application and contact times for all detergents and disinfectants 			



6. if an alternative disinfectant is used within the organisation, this should be checked and ensure that it is effective against enveloped viruses
7. All disinfectant should be kept in a locked cupboard so that they cannot be accessed by children.

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Identify hazard	Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards
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16. Risk of illness of extremely clinically vulnerable staff, children and family members through direct and indirect transmission of the virus

Existing level of risk	Consider current level of risk		
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HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
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Control measures	List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls
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Staff who are clinically extremely vulnerable:

Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) people are no longer advised to shield but may wish to take extra precautions to protect themselves and to minimise their risk of exposure to the virus.

Children:

[Guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-for-people-previously-considered-clinically-extremely-vulnerable-from-covid-19)

All CEV children and young people should attend their education setting unless they are one of the very small number of children and young people under paediatric or other specialist care who have been advised by their GP or clinician not to attend. Further information is available in the guidance on supporting pupils at school with medical conditions.

Most people who were identified as CEV are now well protected after receiving their primary and booster vaccination doses. For most people who were CEV, you are no longer at substantially greater risk than the general population, and you are advised to follow the same guidance as everyone else on staying safe and preventing the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19), as well as any further advice you may have received from your doctor. There is no longer separate guidance for people previously identified as CEV, although we recommend anyone with underlying health conditions takes care to avoid routine coughs, colds and other respiratory viruses.

There remains a smaller number of people who, in spite of vaccination, are at higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19. This is due to a weakened immune system (immunosuppressed) or specific other medical conditions and requires enhanced protections such as those offered by antibody and antiviral treatments, additional vaccinations and potentially other non-clinical interventions. See [guidance for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk](#).

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE



Identify hazard	Record the hazard that could cause harm or injury – add appropriate detail about the type and location of hazards		
16. Children/staff showing symptoms of COVID whilst on site			
Existing level of risk	Consider current level of risk		
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Control measures	List your control measures required to reduce risk – add appropriate detail about the type and location of controls		
<p>If coronavirus symptoms arise, staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and pupils must not come into the school if they have symptoms, and must be sent home to get a LFD test 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 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 for the specified length of time if they develop coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or test positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) <p>Anyone who displays symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) can and should get a test.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff member to be sent home immediately (travel home appropriately) and begin self-isolation, and follow the guidance regarding sickness reporting. 2. Child to be moved to an 'isolation room', until a Parent/carer can arrange pick-up. Supervision of the student should take place at a minimum of 2 metres away. Isolation room to be clearly signed, to prevent accidental access by others. 3. Room to be ventilated-windows/doors open. 4. Staff member in isolation room with student to wear PPE. 5. Once Staff or Student has left the premises, access to the isolation room will be restricted until cleaning has taken place. 6. Use separate toilet if required while isolating-disinfect after use 7. Child accompanied by one adult if showing symptoms of COVID 8. Parents called immediately to collect child. They must be sent home and advised to get a LFD test and follow the <u>guidance</u>. 9. In an emergency, call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk. Do not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital. 10. Child to go home and self-isolate as per Government guidance if a positive LFD result is recorded 11. Deep clean the isolation room. 12. Double bag and isolate any rubbish from the room where contamination has taken place <p style="text-align: center;">A parent of a child reports they have symptoms meeting the case definition for Covid-19.</p> <p><u>What should happen?</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The child of the parent should self-isolate at home in line with the staying at home guidance 2. Other children/staff that have had contact with the child do not need to take any further actions – they are not a direct contact of the suspected case. 3. The school does not need to take any further action - closure is not deemed necessary at this point. 			



4. If the result of a covid-19 test returns positive then the parent will be contacted to provide any details of contacts to allow for tracing - All members of the household will follow Government/NHS guidance
5. If the test returns negative – then normal routines can resume, including returning to work and school.
6. School will inform Public Health if there are numerous positive cases within a 10 day period and they suspect the criteria for an outbreak is reached. School will then follow Public Health direction as to how to proceed.

Test results:

Schools should ask parents and staff to inform them immediately of the results of a test:

- 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.
- if someone tests positive, they should follow the guidance and must continue to self-isolate from the onset of their symptoms and then return to school

[When to stay at home if you have coronavirus \(COVID-19\) and what to do - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

OUTBREAK MANAGEMENT

- PLEASE NOTE-IF PUPILS/STAFF MEMBERS TESTS POSITIVE, WE WILL FOLLOW PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE – this may mean a short-term return to greater restrictions, as seen in previous Risk Assessments.
- In some local areas it may become necessary to reintroduce 'bubbles' or to combine classes for a temporary period, if there is an incidence of high staff absence.
- Settings will continue to have a role in working with health protection teams in the case of a local outbreak. If there is an outbreak in a setting or if central government offers the area an enhanced response package, a director of public health might advise our setting to temporarily reintroduce some control measures.

Remaining level of risk		Consider level of risk following use of control measures	
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Name/role of assessor	Signature of assessor	Date
C Walls Executive Headteacher	<i>C.Walls</i>	15.4.22