Activity/ Situation	NATIONAL LOCKDOWN AND EARLY YEARS PROVISION (Pre-Reception in Schools and Maintained Nursery Schools) v.2021.1						
Location		Child	haven Nu	ursery Scho	loc		
Persons at Risk	Children 🛛	Emplo	yees⊠	Visitors	s 🛛	Contrac	tors 🛛
Note: this list is not exhaustive and <u>must be adapted for your own needs</u> * Contact Between Individuals Not Minimised and Social Distancing Measures Not Followed * Social Distancing Measures Not Followed During Travel to and from School * Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising * Shared Resources * Spread of Coronavirus to Staff, Children and Families, Visitors and Contractors * Site User Becoming Unwell * Site User Developing Symptoms * Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE * Visitors, Contractors & Spread of Coronavirus					and		
CONTROL ME	* Early Years	Α			YES	NO	N/A
provided (addin	d and adapt this generic risk a g and amending others when be below risks and potential	e necessary) a	nd then evalu	late the overall i	risk for the a	activity/situatio	n.
by ensuring that th	ere is no adverse impact of	n any particula	ar group of s	staff / children	with protec	ted character	istics
Early Years Guidan	ce: <u>https://www.gov.uk/gov</u> closures/coronavirus					ears-and-chii	<u>acare-</u>
Contact Between	Individuals Not Min	imised and	d Social I	Distancing	Measur	es Not Fo	llowed
continue to allow a or their usual timet early years registe childminders, main well as nursery cla pre-reception prov	tained nursery schoo sses in schools and c ision on school sites.	en and pa ull time w ides ea ils, as en other cl th th	nould con ncourage nildren to egularly an neir social ney stop a	children, those workers, providers tinue to these attend nd notify worker if ttending			
children in small, c	s are not required to onsistent groups with have normal group s	in n	his chang ot extend rovision fo		\boxtimes		

	over the age of 5. Where early years settings are also caring for children over the age of 5, they should ensure they are also following guidance on protective measures for out-of- school settings during the coronavirus (COVID- 19) outbreak which includes guidance on group sizes.		
Settings should consider how they can minimise mixing within settings e.g.where they use different rooms for different age groups, keeping those groups apart as much as possible.		\boxtimes	
Providers that have mixed age groups together will need to, as far as possible, keep all children irrespective of age in small consistent groups of no more than 15. Each group must be with at least one staff member, or with more staff members to meet relevant ratio requirements.	This is in settings where wraparound care between different age groups is provided e.g. breakfast club.		
The Early Years Setting keeps a record of children and staff in each group, and any close contact that takes places between children and staff in different groups	This should be a proportionate recording process. Schools do not need to ask children to record everyone they have spent time with each day or ask staff to keep definitive records in a way that is overly burdensome		
Whatever the size of the group, they are kept apart from other groups and older children are encouraged to keep their distance within their groups		X	
Early Years Settings with the capability to do it should take steps to limit interaction, and the sharing of rooms and social spaces between groups as much as possible		X	
It is recognised that younger children will not be able to maintain social distancing, and it is acceptable for them not to distance within their group		×	

Siblings may be in different groups		\boxtimes		
Where staff need to move between classes and year groups, they should keep their distance from children and other staff as much as they can, ideally 2 metres from other adults				
Where possible adults maintain a 2 metre distance from each other, and from children		\boxtimes		
Adults avoid close face to face contact and limit time spent within 1 metre of anyone	 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 either as a one-off contact or added up together over one day) with an infected individual <u>Guidance-for- contacts-of-people-</u> with-possible-or- <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person/guidance-for-</u> <u>confirmed-</u> <u>coronavirus-covid-</u> <u>19-infection-who-do-</u> <u>not-live-with-the-</u> <u>person</u> 			
Staff will work side on to children as opposed to face to face whenever possible		\boxtimes		
Educational and care support is provided as			<u> </u>	
normal to children who have complex needs or who need close contact care		\boxtimes		
Schools, local authorities, health professionals, regional schools commissioners and other	In some cases, the pupil's medical	\boxtimes		

services work together to ensure that children with medical conditions are fully supported, including through the use of individual healthcare plans, so that they may receive an education in line with their peers	needs will mean this is not possible, and educational support will require flexibility. <u>Our guidance on</u> <u>supporting children</u> <u>at school with</u> <u>medical conditions</u> remains in place		
Unnecessary furniture has been moved out of classrooms to make more space		\boxtimes	
Large gatherings such as assemblies or collective worship with more than one group do not take place	Max gathering size of <mark>15</mark>	X	
The timetable and selection of classroom or other learning environment has been used to reduce movement around the school or building			
Consideration given to 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	×	
Parents' drop-off and pick-up protocols planned to minimise adult to adult contact	CYPS Bulletin	\boxtimes	
All parents/carers entering the school premises (and in other congested areas around school premises) wear a face covering in addition to social distancing	This an extra safeguard to reduce the transmission of the virus. Please note that this does not apply to those who are medically exempt	×	
Ensure that you inform those travelling by car that they should wait in their car until the specific drop off time.	This will reduce the amount of people assembling in and around the school grounds and will help with social distancing		
Ensure that you inform parents to maintain social distancing from others when dropping off and collecting children from school		X	
Parents and children are told their allocated drop off and collection times and the process for doing so, including protocols for minimising adult to adult contact (for example, which entrance to use, only one adult per family should enter school grounds to drop off or collect)		\boxtimes	
It is made clear to parents that they cannot gather at entrance gates or doors, or enter the		X	

site (unless they have a pre-arranged appointment, which should be conducted safely)			
External entrances to classrooms are used where practical		\boxtimes	
Where necessary break times are staggered so that all children are not moving around the school at the same time		\boxtimes	
Where necessary lunch breaks are staggered		\boxtimes	
Numbers of staff using Staff Room are limited or the use of Staff Room is staggered to ensure that staff maintain 2 metres distance from each other	The taping off or removal of chairs may be needed to ensure staff cannot sit within 2 metres of each other. Staff must still have a break of a reasonable length during the day		
Staff meetings take place remotely where possible. Where this is not possible staff meetings take place in a large well ventilated room ensuring 2 metres social distancing at all times	Virtual staff meetings could take place where staff stay in their classrooms and join the meeting.		
Educational Visits must not take place at this time		X	
Settings should continue to offer wraparound provision, such as breakfast and after-school clubs, for those children eligible to attend school (i.e. children of critical workers and vulnerable children and young people)			
Setting works closely with any external wraparound providers which their children may use, to ensure as far as possible, children can be kept in a group with other children from the same bubble they are in during the school day			
Where it is not possible, or it is impractical to group children in the same bubbles as they are in during the school day, settings and external providers group children with others from outside their school day bubble (or from a different school, where children from multiple settings are attending provision) keep children in small, consistent groups with the same children each time			
Setting can consult the guidance produced for providers who run community activities, holiday clubs, after-school clubs, tuition and	Protective measures for holiday or after school clubs and	\boxtimes	

other out-of-school provision for children, to advise on the protective measures providers should put in place for the duration of the national lockdown to ensure they are operating as safely as possible	other out of school settings for children during the covid-19- outbreak				
Setting may also continue to open up or hire out their premises for use by external wraparound childcare providers, such as after- school or holiday clubs, that offer provision to children of critical workers and/ or vulnerable children					
Settings should ensure that all staff understand the system of controls and how they are applied in the setting. Time should be taken for staff to review the actions in the system of controls and ask questions.					
Settings should ensure that parents and carers are aware of the system of controls, how this impacts them and their responsibilities in supporting it.	Regular newsletters and updates				
Parents and carers should be encouraged to limit the number of settings their child attends, ideally ensuring their child only attends the same setting consistently. This should also be the same for staff.	There may be situations where a child needs to attend more than one setting, for example, children attending a childminder before their nursery opens so that their parent or carer may go to work				
Social Distancing Measures Not Followed Du	uring Travel to and from	m Schoo	I		
Parents and children are encouraged to walk or cycle to their education setting where possible					
Settings, parents and children following the government guidance on how to travel safely, when planning their travel on public transport	Safer travel guidance for passengers	\boxtimes			
Inadequate Cleaning/Sanitising					
A cleaning schedule that ensures cleaning is generally enhanced and includes more frequent cleaning of rooms / shared areas that are used by different groups is in place					
Surfaces that children are touching, such as toys, books, desks, chairs, doors, sinks, toilets, light switches, bannisters etc. are cleaned more often than normal					

Specific wipes for keypad	\boxtimes		
	X		
	X		
	\boxtimes		
This would also apply to resources used inside and outside by wraparound care providers	×		
Staff have own but impractical for children			
	\boxtimes		
<mark>1 group.</mark>		Ø	
	\boxtimes		
It is very difficult to adequately clean exercise books so the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before marking	Ø		
_			
	keypad This would also apply to resources used inside and outside by wraparound care providers Staff have own but impractical for children Staff have own but impractical for children It is very difficult to adequately clean exercise books so the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before	keypad Image: Constraint of the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before Image: Constraint of the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before keypad Image: Constraint of the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before Image: Constraint of the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before Image: Constraint of the school may need to isolate the books for 48 hours before	keypadIImage: Respondent control in the second control in the secon

Spread of Coronavirus to Staff, Children and Families, Visitors and Contractors

Contact with individuals who are unwell is minimised by ensuring that those who have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does, do not attend the setting	Ensuring that children, staff and other adults do not come into the school if they have <u>coronavirus (COVID-</u> <u>19) symptoms</u> , or have tested positive in the last 10 days, and ensuring anyone developing those symptoms during the school day is sent home, are essential actions to reduce the risk in schools and further drive down transmission of coronavirus (COVID- 19)		
The setting recognises that if they have two or more confirmed cases within 10 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 health protection team who will be able to advise if additional action is required		×	
Where schools and colleges are carrying out their own testing regime, they make it clear to staff and children that a negative test result does not remove the risk of transmission.	In some cases, someone who has tested negative may still have the undetected disease and be infectious. It is therefore essential that everyone continues to follow good hygiene and observe social distancing measures whether or not they have been tested		
Clinically extremely vulnerable children and young people should not attend the school or other educational settings, because the risk of exposure to the virus in the community is now very high	New advice for those identified through a letter from the NHS or a specialist doctor as in the group deemed clinically extremely vulnerable		

Following the reintroduction of shielding, clinically extremely vulnerable staff are advised that they should not attend the workplace	Clinically extremely vulnerable individuals are those identified through a letter from the NHS or a specialist doctor as in the group deemed clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV or shielding list). Staff who are identified as clinically extremely vulnerable should follow the published guidance		
Those living with someone who is clinically extremely vulnerable can still attend work where home-working is not possible	People who live with those who are clinically vulnerable or clinically extremely vulnerable can attend the workplace but should ensure they maintain good prevention practice in the workplace and home settings		
Clinically vulnerable staff can continue to attend the setting where it is not possible to work from home	While in school they should follow the specific measures to minimise the risks of transmission. This includes taking particular care to observe good hand and respiratory hygiene, minimising contact and maintaining social distancing. 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. Adults should continue to		

	take care to socially distance from other adults including older children and adolescents		
Pregnant women are in the 'clinically vulnerable' category	School must complete the New and Expectant Mothers risk assessment as well as the Covid Individual risk assessment. Both the New and Expectant Mothers and the Individual Risk Assessment must be reviewed prior to 28 weeks when risk factors increase. Individual Risk Assessments will need to be subject to regular review RCOG Q&A covid19 virus infection and pregnancy Covid-19 advice for pregnant employees		
Supply staff and other temporary workers can move between settings, where it is necessary to use supply staff and to welcome visitors to the school such as peripatetic teachers, those individuals will be expected to comply with the school's arrangements for managing and minimising risk and settings should ensure that all temporary staff have access to the information on the safety arrangements in place, and ensure that this is provided as soon as possible after the booking is confirmed	To minimise the numbers of temporary staff entering the school premises, and secure best value, schools may wish to use longer assignments with supply teachers and agree a minimum number of hours across the academic year		
Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for children with SEND provide interventions as usual		\boxtimes	
Volunteers may be used to support the work of the setting, as would usually be the case	Mixing of volunteers across groups should be kept to a minimum, and they should remain 2		

	metres from children and staff where possible		
Access to PPE should be available where there is contact with diagnosed or suspected person with covid-19	See Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE section of this risk assessment		
Site User Becoming Unwell			
If anyone in the setting becomes unwell with a new, continuous 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 the guidance which sets out that they must self- isolate for at least 10 days and should <u>arrange to have a test</u> to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19). Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self- isolate for 10 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms	stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID- 19) infection 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		
If a pupil 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 of the Children and 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. Isolation areas defined – Zoe's Garden / first floor kitchen		
If the pupil needs to go to the toilet while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate toilet if possible. The toilet should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else		×	
PPE should be worn by staff caring for the pupil while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young pupil or a pupil with complex needs)	See Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE section of this risk assessment		
In an emergency, call 999 if the pupil 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			
Any member of staff who has provided close				
contact care to someone with symptoms,				
even while wearing PPE, and all other				
members of staff or children who have been in				
close contact with that person with symptoms,				
even if wearing a face covering, do not need				
to go home to self-isolate unless:				
 the symptomatic person subsequently tests positive 		\boxtimes		
tests positive				
 they develop symptoms themselves (in which case, they should arrange to 				
which case, they should arrange to have a test)				
 they are requested to do so by NHS 				
Test and Trace or the PHE advice				
service (or PHE local health protection				
team if escalated)				
Everyone must wash their hands thoroughly				
for 20 seconds with soap and running water or		_	_	_
use hand sanitiser after any contact with		\boxtimes		
someone who is unwell				
The area around the person with symptoms				
must be cleaned with normal household	COVID-19: cleaning	\boxtimes		
disinfectant after they have left to reduce the	of non-healthcare	Ä		
risk of passing the infection on to other people	settings guidance			
Site User Developing Symptoms				
Settings must ensure that staff members and	The advice service			
parents/carers understand that they will need	(or PHE local health			
to be ready and willing to book a test if they	protection team if			
are displaying symptoms. The main symptoms	escalated) will			
are a high temperature, a new continuous	provide definitive			
cough and/or a loss or change to your sense	advice on who must			
of smell or taste. Staff and children must not	be sent home. A	\boxtimes		
come into the school if they have symptoms,	template letter will			
and must be sent home to self-isolate if they	be provided to			
develop them in school. All children can be	schools, on the			
tested if they have symptoms, including	advice of the health			
children under 5, but children aged 11 and	protection team, to			
under will need to be helped by their parents	send to parents and			
or carers if using a home testing kit	staff if needed			
Schools have received an initial supply of 10	School should call			
home PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test	the Test and Trace	N 7		
kits and information about how to order to	helpdesk on 119 if	\boxtimes		
replenish this supply when they are running	these have not			
Out School determines how to priorities the	arrived.			
School determines how to prioritise the	The test kits sent to	\boxtimes		
distribution of their PCR test kits in order to	schools are provided			

minimise the impact of the virus on the education of their children.	to be used in the exceptional		
	circumstance that an		
	individual becomes symptomatic and		
	schools believe they		
	may have barriers to		
	accessing testing		
	elsewhere.		
	These kits can be		
	given directly to staff		
	or parents and		
	carers collecting a child who has		
	developed		
	symptoms at school.		
	In particular, these		
	tests kits will also		
	help ensure that		
	symptomatic staff		
	can also get a test		
	and if they test		
	negative, can return to work as soon as		
	they no longer have		
	symptoms of		
	coronavirus (COVID-		
	19). Further		
	information is		
	provided in our		
	guidance		
	<u>Coronavirus</u> (COVID-19): test kits		
	for schools and FE		
	providers.		
Settings must ensure that staff members and			
parents/carers understand that they will need			
to be ready and willing to provide details of		\boxtimes	
anyone they have been in close contact with if			
they were to test positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) or if asked by NHS Test & Trace			
	Household members		
Sattings must ansure that staff members and	of those contacts		
Settings must ensure that staff members and parents/carers understand that they will need	who are sent home		
to be ready and willing to <u>self-isolate</u> if they	do not need to self-		
have been in close contact with someone who	isolate themselves	N 7	
develops coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms	unless the child,	\boxtimes	\Box
or someone who tests positive for coronavirus	young person or staff member who is		
(COVID-19)	self-isolating		
	subsequently		
	develops symptoms		

Where children who are self-isolating and are within the definition of vulnerable, it is important that settings put systems in place to keep in contact with them, offer pastoral	School should notify their social worker (if they have one). School leaders should then agree with the social worker the best way		
support, and check they are able to access education support	to maintain contact and offer support to the vulnerable child or young person		
Parents and staff are asked to inform the setting immediately of the results of a test	Settings must not share the names or details of people with coronavirus (COVID-19) unless essential to protect others		
If someone with symptoms tests negative for coronavirus (COVID-19), then they need should stay at home until they are recovered as usual from their illness but can safely return thereafter. The only exception to return following a negative test result is where an individual is separately identified as a close contact of a confirmed case, when they will need to self-isolate for 10 days from the date of that contact	Settings 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		
Someone who is self-isolating because they have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID- 19) starts to feel unwell and gets a test for coronavirus themselves, and the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 10-day isolation period	This is because they could still develop coronavirus (COVID- 19) within the remaining days		
If someone with symptoms tests positive, they should follow the <u>'stay at home: guidance for</u> <u>households with possible or confirmed</u> <u>coronavirus (COVID-19) infection</u> ' and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms and then return to the setting 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 continue to self-isolate until their temperature returns to normal. Other members of their household should all self-isolate for the full 10 days			

Settings send home those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive, advising them to self-isolate for 10 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were	Close contact means: - 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 		
Settings must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus and must contact the dedicated advice service introduced by Public Health England (PHE) and delivered by the NHS Business Services Authority	This can be reached by calling the DfE Helpline on 0800 046 8687 and selecting option 1 for advice on the action to take in response to a positive case. Schools will be put through to a team of advisers who will inform them of what action is needed based on the latest public health advice		
Early Years Settings must notify Ofsted of any confirmed cases in the setting (either child or staff member). You should also tell them if you have to close your setting as a result.	Report as soon as you are able to, and in any case within 14 days. Please read the <u>guidance on</u> <u>reporting incidents</u> to ensure all of the information required is included.		
Public Health England has good evidence that routinely taking the temperature of children by		\boxtimes	

the school is not recommended as this is an			
unreliable method for identifying coronavirus			
(COVID-19) so this does not take place			
Inadequate Hand Washing/Personal Hygiene			
Settings must ensure that children clean their hands regularly, including:			
when they arrive at the settingwhen they return from breaks		\boxtimes	
 when they change rooms 			
before and after eating			
after using the bathroom	—		
Staff/cleaners/contractors etc. will be	Ensure that staff have sufficient time		
reminded to clean their hands regularly,	to wash their hands		
including when they arrive at the setting, when	regularly, as	\boxtimes	
they return from breaks, when they change rooms and before and after eating	frequently as		
	children		
Hands are washed with liquid soap & water for a minimum of 20 seconds		X	
The setting has considered whether they have			
enough hand washing or hand sanitiser 'stations' available so that all children and staff		\boxtimes	
can clean their hands regularly			
Alcohol based hand cleansers/gels can only			
be used if soap and water are not available, but is not a substitute for hand washing. Such	Skin friendly		
gels MUST ONLY BE USED UNDER CLOSE	cleaning wipes can		_
SUPERVISION. In normal circumstances	be used as an	\boxtimes	
children should not be using alcohol based	alternative		
hand cleansers because of the risk of ingestion.			
	CATCH IT 🙉		
	Germs spread easily. Always carry tissues and use them to catch your cough or sneeze.		
The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach is very	Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue as soon as	\boxtimes	
important and is promoted	possible.		\boxtimes
	Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch. Clean your hands as soon as you can.		
	NHS		
Settings must ensure younger children are			
helped to correctly dispose of tissues and then wash hands, and all children understand that		\boxtimes	
this is now part of how the setting operates.			
Disposable tissues are available in each room			
for both staff and pupil use		X	
Bins (ideally lidded pedal bins) for tissues are		\boxtimes	
available in each room			_

Risk assessments for children with complex needs that may struggle to maintain as good respiratory hygiene as their peers, for example those who spit uncontrollably or use saliva as a sensory stimulant, have been updated in order to support these children and the staff working with them			
Inadequate Personal Protection & PPE			
The government is not recommending universal use of face coverings in early years settings because the system of controls provides additional mitigating measures. Some are less able to wear face coverings and this includes children under the age of 11 (PHE advises that for health and safety reasons, face coverings should not be used for children under 3). Misuse may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission, and there may also be negative effects on communication and thus children's development.			
It is not mandatory for staff and visitors to wear face coverings in early years and childcare settings. In situations where social distancing between adults in settings is not possible (for example, when moving around in corridors and communal areas), settings have the discretion to recommend the use of face coverings for adults on site, for both staff and visitors.	Face coverings to be worn in all public areas and by all visitors		
Adults (staff and visitors) in primary schools and in secondary schools DO wear face coverings in areas outside of the classroom	Some individuals are exempt from wearing <u>face</u> <u>coverings</u> . This applies to those who: - cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment or disability - speak to or provide assistance to someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial		

	expression to		
	communicate		
	The come		
	The same exemptions will		
	•		
	apply in education settings, and we		
	would expect		
	teachers and other		
	staff to be sensitive		
	to those needs.		
	Visors may protect		
	against droplet		
	spread in specific		
	circumstances but		
	are unlikely to be		
	effective in		
Face visors or shields are not routinely worn	preventing aerosol		
as an alternative to face coverings	transmission, and	\boxtimes	
	therefore in a school		
	environment are		
	unlikely to offer		
	appropriate		
	protection to the		
	wearer		
It is not necessary to wear face coverings in			
the classroom, where protective measures		\boxtimes	
already mean the risks are lower, and where		لاست	
they could inhibit learning			
In such circumstances as face coverings are			
allowed to be worn in school they must be		\boxtimes	
worn correctly Clear instructions are provided to staff on how			
to put on, remove, store and dispose of face			
coverings, to avoid inadvertently increasing		\boxtimes	
the risks of transmission			
Safe wearing of face coverings requires			
cleaning of hands before and after touching –			
including to remove or put them on – and the		\boxtimes	
safe storage of them in individual, sealable			
plastic bags between use			
Where a face covering becomes damp, it			
should not be worn and the face covering		\boxtimes	
should be replaced			
Where anybody is struggling to access a face			
covering, or where they are unable to use their			
face covering due to having forgotten it or it			
having become soiled or unsafe, the Early		\boxtimes	
Years Setting has taken steps to have a small			
contingency supply available to meet such			
needs			

	·		r	
The setting has a procedure for removing face coverings when those who use them arrive at school, and when to wear face coverings at school in certain circumstances	This procedure should be communicated clearly to staff			
PPE will need to be worn by a member of staff if a pupil becomes unwell with symptoms of coronavirus while in their setting and needs direct personal care until they can return home. A face mask should be worn by the supervising adult if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. If contact with the pupil is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn by the supervising adult. If there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing, spitting, or vomiting, then eye protection should also be worn	safe working in education, childcare and children's social care			
Visitors, Contractors & Spread of Coronaviru	JS			
Settings are encouraged to avoid visitors entering their premises, wherever possible.	Visits that allow a vulnerable child to meet a social worker, key worker or other necessary support should continue on site. Visits for SEND therapies should also continue on site.			
For new admissions, settings should consider providing virtual tours for prospective parents and carers.	Out of hours tours	\boxtimes		
Parents and carers are able to enter a setting to help their children adapt to their new environment.	Parents are currently not entering nursery, even with new starters Settings should ensure that parents and carers: • wear face coverings, if required, in line with arrangement s for staff and other visitors to the setting (see the section			

	 on face coverings) stay for a limited amount of time (ideally not more than an hour) avoid close contact with other children are aware of the <u>system of</u> <u>controls</u>, how this impacts them, and their responsibiliti es in supporting it when visiting a setting with their child 		
All visitors and contractors must make pre- arranged appointments or they will not be allowed on site	Additional information forms to fill in on entry	\boxtimes	
 Prior to a visit, settings should ensure that parents and carers are aware: of the system of controls how this impacts them and their responsibilities during their visit how to maintain social distancing from staff, other visitors, and children other than those in their care 	an in on onuy		
Settings ensure site guidance on physical distancing and hygiene is explained to visitors and contractors on or before arrival.		\boxtimes	
Where visits can happen outside of school hours, they are arranged as such		\boxtimes	
Where possible visits by essential professionals, such as social workers, speech therapists or counsellors for instance to support delivery of a child's EHCP, should take place remotely.	Some access in setting time due to age and stage of children		
Contractors to attend by agreement only after school have satisfied themselves that it is necessary for the visit to take place at that time and that all required controls are in place to allow the work to continue safely	Schools should have discussions with key contractors about the school's control measures and ways of working		
Contractors to provide updated risk assessment prior to visit which includes their	Times of visits may need to be adapted	\boxtimes	

own controls round infection spread prevention	to take in to account the ability to maintain appropriate social distancing measures and availability of resources to effectively clean following the visits		
As normal, settings engage with their local immunisation providers to provide immunisation programmes on site, ensuring these are delivered in keeping with the school's control measures	These programmes are essential for children's health and wellbeing		
Where settings are satisfied that it would be safe to do so, they may choose to open up or hire out their premises for use by external bodies or organisations, such as external coaches or after-school or holiday clubs or activities	In doing so, schools should ensure they are considering carefully how such arrangements can operate within their wider protective measures and should also have regard to any other relevant government guidance		
A record is kept of all visitors with sufficient detail to support rapid contact tracing if required by NHS Test and Trace.			
Inadequate Ventilation			
Occupied spaces must always be well ventilated and a comfortable teaching environment maintained	This can be achieved by a variety of measures including: mechanical ventilation systems – these should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate wherever possible, and checked to confirm that normal operation meets current guidance (if possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if not, then systems should be operated as normal as long as		

	they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply)		
Ventilate spaces with outdoor air	Natural ventilation – if necessary external opening doors may also be used provided this doesn't compromise safeguarding measures		
Where possible, occupied room windows should be open		\boxtimes	
Keep toilet ventilation in operation as much as possible while building is occupied		\boxtimes	
Switch air handling units with recirculation to 100% outdoor air where this is not possible, systems are operated as normal	Further advice on this can be found in Health and Safety Executive guidance on <u>air conditioning</u> <u>and ventilation</u> <u>during the</u> <u>coronavirus</u> <u>outbreak</u> and <u>CIBSE</u> <u>coronavirus (COVID- 19) advice</u> .		
Prop doors open, where safe to do so (bearing in mind fire safety and safeguarding), to limit use of door handles and assist with creating a throughput of air	Fire doors must not be propped open unless they have a self-closing hold open device fitted	\boxtimes	
In cold weather where the school heating system is activated, windows are open to provide trickle ventilation rather than being fully open	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)		
Consideration given to opening high level windows in preference to low level to reduce draughts			

Consideration given to only opening every other window instead of all windows when the heating is activated		\boxtimes	
The school offers flexibility to allow additional, suitable indoor clothing	For more information see <u>School uniform</u>	\boxtimes	
Furniture rearranged where possible to avoid direct drafts		\boxtimes	
Heating should be used as necessary to ensure comfort levels are maintained particularly in occupied spaces			
When heating is activated and windows are on trickle vent, consideration is given to employing desk fans to move any stagnant pockets of air	Desk fans are pointed away from people and pointed at walls etc.	×	
If settings need to use additional heaters they only use sealed, oil filled electric heaters	Electric fan heaters used sparingly due to increased fire and electrical risk	\boxtimes	
Early Years Activities			
Supervised toothbrushing programmes may be re-established within settings using the dry brushing method.	The wet brushing model is not recommended because it is considered more likely to risk droplet and contact transmission and offers no additional benefit to oral health over dry toothbrushing. For information on the cleaning and storage of toothbrushes and storage systems, see the <u>guidance for</u> <u>supervised</u> toothbrushing programmes in early years and school settings.		
Settings should risk assess activities that involve malleable materials for messy play such as sand, mud and water, as part of their regular curriculum planning.	A risk assessment should consider whether: materials can be handled by a small, consistent group of children of no more than 15 at a time,		

	and that no			
	one else			
	outside this			
	group can			
	come into contact with			
	it			
	• the malleable			
	material for			
	messy play			
	(for example			
	sand/water/m			
	ud) can be			
	used and cleaned -			
	including			
	being			
	replaced - in			
	accordance			
	with the			
	manufacturer 's			
	instructions,			
	where			
	applicable.			
	For example,			
	see the			
	managing risk is play			
	<u>risk in play</u> provision			
	implementati			
	on guide			
	1		•	
Children wash their hands thoroughly before				
Children wash their hands thoroughly before and after messy play	Further general			
and after messy play	Further general			
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools	Further general cleaning advice can be found in the			
and after messy play	cleaning advice can	X		
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u>			
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u>			
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a different group.	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u> guidance.			
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u> guidance.			□ □ No □
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a different group. Have you consulted with the people/representation	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u> guidance. ives undertaking the essment			
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a different group. Have you consulted with the people/representat activity as part of the preparation of this risk ass What is the level of risk for this activity/situation	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u> guidance. ives undertaking the <u>essment</u> with existing control	⊠ Yes High	Med	No 🗆
and after messy play Frequently touched surfaces, equipment, tools and resources for messy play are thoroughly cleaned and dried before they are used by a different group. Have you consulted with the people/representat activity as part of the preparation of this risk ass What is the level of risk for this activity/situation measures	cleaning advice can be found in the <u>cleaning of non-</u> <u>healthcare settings</u> guidance. ives undertaking the <u>essment</u> with existing control ntrol measures	⊠ Yes High	Med	No

Further contr	ar as is	Name			Date			
State overall risk level assigned to the task AFTER implementation of control and action plan measures taken as a result of this risk						ed ⊠	Low	
Is such a risk level deemed to be as low as reasonably practical?					Yes 🛛		No 🗆	
Is activity still acceptable with this level of risk?				Yes 🛛 🛛 No		No 🗆		
If no, has this been escalated to senior leadership team?				Yes 🗆		No 🖂		
Assessor(s): Position(s):	K Firth Headteacher	Signature(s):	K firtl	(firth				
Date:	2 nd February 2021	Review Date:		May 2021				
Distribution:								
Risk rating	Action							

Risk rating	Action
HIGH	Urgently review/add controls & monitor, notify H&S Team (if Likely or Highly Likely – stop work, seek competent advice)
MEDIUM	Review/add controls (as far as reasonably practicable) & monitor
LOW	Monitor control measures

OTENTIAL OUTCOME		LIKELIHOOD		Catastrophic					
Catastrophic	Fatal injury/permanent disability	Highly likely	More likely to occur						
Major	RIDDOR reportable Specified Injury/	Likely		Major					
Moderate	Disease/Dangerous Occurrence RIDDOR reportable over 7 day injury	Possible		Moderate					
Minor	Minor injury (requiring first aid)	Unlikely		Minor					
Insignificant	Minor injury	Remote	Less likely to occur	Insignificant					
					Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Highly Likel

LIKELIHOOD