

# Risk assessment – Schools Risk assessment for Full Opening during Covid-19 - OHS CF 015 010/3a

Blackfen school risk assessment (to be read with the action plan). The school has adopted and adapted the risk assessment provided by London Borough of Bexley

Completed by Matthew Brown and Gary Morgan – July 2020 **Update 3 18082020 Update 4 – 11/09/2020**

To be discussed with the Leadership Team, Faculty Leaders and Union Representative Date Completed: Original version: July 2020 This version: 11 September 2020

This risk assessment (original) was discussed at the full governing body meeting on 22 July 2020 and the governing body approved this risk assessment. This update has been shared with the governing body and with staff.

**Overall risk rating: 6 (LOW)**

## Instructions:

1. This applies to all work activities that fall under this particular task.
2. If this risk assessment does not cover all of the hazards and existing control measures required relevant to your service, you should add them below at 'Other risks (please detail)' and notify the Corporate Health and Safety Team by sending the risk assessment attached to the email.
3. If further controls are necessary, these should be recorded in the 'Additional controls to reduce risk' column and a revised lower score given.
4. Please communicate this risk assessment to all your staff e.g. via email, team meetings etc evidencing how you do this.
5. Review the risk assessment annually, after an accident/incident or significant changes to the workplace or working processes.

## Terminology:

- **Activity-** The type of work being undertaken e.g. use of a piece of electrical equipment or machinery.
- **Hazard-** Something with the potential to cause harm. Harm can be physical, chemical, biological or psychological.
- **Control Measures-** Actions taken to prevent hazard being realised. Control measures can include such areas as training, supervision, safe systems of work, maintenance procedures, physical measures such as guarding and personal protective equipment.
- **Likelihood** – the chances of harm occurring on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being highly unlikely and 5 being highly likely
- **Risk Rating-** Multiply the likelihood figure by the severity figure to get the risk rating after the existing control measures have been considered.
- **Severity** – the level of harm/injury caused by the accident or incident, on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being No Injury and 5 being a fatality.

**Likelihood (L) x Severity (S)  
= Risk Rating (RR):**

	L = 1	L = 2	L = 3	L = 4	L = 5
S = 1	1	2	3	4	5
S = 2	2	4	6	8	10
S = 3	3	6	9	12	15
S = 4	4	8	12	16	20
S = 5	5	10	15	20	25

**Possible Likelihood**

5 Highly likely  
4 Likely  
3 Possible  
2 Unlikely  
1 Highly unlikely

**Possible Severity**

5 Fatality  
4 Major injury  
3 Hospital treatment  
2 First aid required  
1 No injury

Rating	Action
<b>15-25 Very High</b>	Work should not be undertaken without reducing risk
<b>10-12 High</b>	As above
<b>8-9 Moderate</b>	Work fine to continue. Additional controls should be considered
<b>4-6 Low</b>	Work fine to continue with existing controls
<b>1-3 Very Low</b>	As above

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				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
<p><b>General:</b> Risk assessment and consultation with staff and the provision of wellbeing support to staff and pupils</p>	<p>Staff and pupil concerns not taken into account. Concerned about return to work and school</p>	<p>Staff and pupils</p>	<p><b>This risk assessment should be read in conjunction with the Action Plan that will need to be completed. It is circulated to all schools for dissemination by the school's own internal school consultation and training methods and reassurance will be sought that an Action Plan of all control measures in this risk assessment is completed by each school.</b></p> <p><b>Actions Plans for Community Schools must be returned to <a href="#">The Education Team</a> to confirm the school has completed all necessary actions.</b></p> <p>The government is promoting the return of all school pupils from September. Likewise, nursery settings, breakfast and after school clubs will be encouraged to re-open in full. The following government advice was published on 28 August. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools</a> The risk to children themselves of becoming severely ill from coronavirus (COVID-19) is very low and there are negative health and safeguarding impacts from being out of school. The Office of National Statistics suggests that staff in educational settings tend not to be at any greater risk from the disease than many other occupations. There is no evidence that children transmit the disease any more than adults.</p> <p>Consider specific risk assessment for BAME staff</p>	1	4	4				

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Risk assessment and consultation with staff and the provision of wellbeing support to staff and pupils (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p>To minimise risk, all elements of the system of control measures in this risk assessment must be put in place and remain until the pandemic ceases. School Leaders must ensure systems are implemented, staff and pupil behaviour supervised and that control measures are followed and any breaches recorded. 'Near miss' incidents must be recorded on an accident/incident form and communicated on My View to Corporate Health and Safety' so that control measures are continually reviewed.</p> <p>As required under health and safety legislation, staff should be consulted on risk assessments and findings published to staff. It is best practice to share the risk assessment also with parents and the HSE requires that for schools who employ more than 50 people, that it is published on the external website.</p> <p>Where a suitable and sufficient risk assessment is in place, LBB Insurance will cover Covid-19 related incidents for Community Schools.</p> <p>A General Covid-19 risk assessment is in place for LBB staff and communicated within each school's own cascade system. Staff informed of plans (for example safety measures, timetable changes, staggered arrival and departure times and consulted for any concerns). The Council consults with the Unions weekly as well as in meetings with the Local Consultative Group (LCG) to ensure a corporate approach to risk controls, which includes community schools. Other schools should ensure that any</p>	1	4	4				

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Risk assessment and consultation with staff and the provision of wellbeing support to staff and pupils (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission through concerns not being taken into account	Staff and children	<p>appropriate steps have been undertaken consistent with procedures for their own school.</p> <p>Staff have access to a 24-hour Carefirst EAP counselling and advice service where schools have subscribed. School Heads encourage active communication between staff on concerns and ensure staff read all communications and this includes senior leaders and governing bodies. Senior leaders implement working practices promoting a good work-life balance. Staff surveys to be encouraged locally at each school on aspects of working during Covid-19. LBB Senior management 'Restore Group' in place for high level corporate decision making. School Governing Bodies must be involved in overseeing this risk assessment and its implementation.</p> <p>Staff to support pupil wellbeing and direct pupils and their parents to further information and support. The Department for Education, Public Health England and NHS England are <a href="#">hosting a free webinar for school and college staff on 9 July to set out how to support returning pupils and students</a>, and a recording will be available to access it online afterwards - see <a href="#">DfE - Supporting pupil and student mental wellbeing</a> for further details.</p> <p>Curriculum focus on wellbeing and time allowed in the timetable for pupils to share their concerns.</p>	1	4	4				

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Risk assessment and consultation with staff and the provision of wellbeing support to staff and pupils (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission through concerns not being taken into account	Staff and children	<p>SEND to contact secondary school Inclusion Manager to discuss pupils transitioning who are vulnerable and/or have additional need.</p> <p><b><u>Guidance for schools from September 2020:</u></b> The following 10 control measures must all be met, more details of which are explained below in Activities from page 7:</p> <p>1) minimise contact with individuals who are unwell by ensuring those who have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does, do not attend school</p> <p>2) Where recommended, use of face coverings in schools</p> <p>3) clean hands thoroughly more often than usual by washing with soap and water for a minimum of 20 seconds or use of alcohol hand gel when soap and water are not available.</p> <p>4) ensure good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach</p> <p>5) introduce enhanced cleaning, including cleaning frequently touched surfaces often, using standard household products such as detergents and bleach</p> <p>6) minimise contact between individuals and maintain social distancing wherever possible</p>							

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Risk assessment and consultation with staff and the provision of wellbeing support to staff and pupils (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission through concerns not being taken into account	Staff and children	<p>7) where necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)</p> <p>8) engage with the NHS Test and Trace process</p> <p>9) manage cases/outbreaks in a school setting and promptly report confirmed cases of coronavirus (COVID-19) amongst the school community</p> <p>10) contain any outbreak by following local health protection team advice</p>	1	4	4				

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<p><b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10:</b> Measures for Prevention of spread &amp; response to discovery of ill health in school or geographically</p>	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p><b>The return of pupils/staff who are shielding or self-isolating</b></p> <p>The majority of pupils and staff can return to school in September. A small number of persons will still be unable to attend because they are self-isolating and have had symptoms or a positive test result themselves; or because they are a close contact of someone who has coronavirus.</p> <p>Shielding advice for all adults and children who are extremely clinically vulnerable paused on 1 August, subject to a continued decline in the rates of community transmission (R rate) of COVID-19, however schools must consider this on a case by case basis. Read the <a href="#">current advice on shielding</a> (updated 10-8-20). Pregnant staff will require a personal risk assessment as women from 28 weeks gestation or with underlying health conditions such as pre-eclampsia, are at greater risk if they catch Covid-19. Strict social distancing of 2 meters from others and hygiene controls must be applied.</p> <p>Some pupils no longer required to shield but who generally remain under the care of a health professional may need to discuss their care before returning to school (usually at their next planned clinical appointment). Royal College of Paediatrics advice is available <a href="#">COVID-19 - 'shielding' guidance for children and young people</a>. Where a pupil is unable to attend school because they are complying with clinical and/or public health advice, continue to offer them access to remote education.</p>	2	4	8				

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<p><b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10:</b> Measures for Prevention of spread &amp; response to discovery of ill health in school or geographically (continued)</p>	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p>If rates of the disease rise in a local geographical area that results in lockdown but this does not result in a whole school closure, children from the area in lockdown may be allowed to temporarily absence until restrictions are lifted. Those pupils must be supported to continue to learn at home.</p> <p><u>Arrangements for those with symptoms</u> Public Health England does not deem it necessary to take the temperature of pupils as this is an unreliable method to identify Covid-19. Staff and children should not attend if they have <a href="#">Symptoms of Covid-19</a> or are self-isolating due to confirmed cases in their household. Parents must be told to strictly adhere to this. Symptoms include a high temperature, new continuous cough and loss of taste or sense of smell.</p> <p>If someone develops symptoms at school they must be isolated in a separate room and sent home immediately to begin self-isolation and get tested within 3 days of symptoms appearing, and no later than 5 days following onset of symptoms. The person with symptoms must follow the <a href="#">stay at home guidance</a>. Arrangements must be in place for how and where those with symptoms will be isolated from the rest of the school whilst awaiting the transport/lift home. The isolation room should have good ventilation, a closing door and minimal furnishings to allow for ease of cleaning. If the child needs to go to the toilet there should be a separate toilet if possible, which must be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products. The area where the symptomatic person was sitting must be cleaned with normal household bleach. PPE must be worn by staff caring for the child whilst they await collection if a distance of 2 meters cannot be maintained.</p>	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10:</b> Measures for Prevention of spread & response to discovery of ill health in school or geographically (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	Staff who closely help the person with symptoms must wear a face mask, gloves and apron if breaking social distancing of 2 meters but they do not need to self-isolate unless they develop symptoms themselves. They must wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after contact with the unwell person and follow <a href="#">decontamination cleaning</a> advice for the room.  <u>Test and Trace</u> Schools should actively engage with the government's <a href="#">Test and Trace system</a> and contact LBB's <a href="#">Public Health Response Cell</a> for assistance or if urgent, call 0300 303 0450. To support Test and Trace, the school should hold records of visitors or parents who actually enter buildings for pick ups/drop offs, for 21 days. This reflects the incubation period for COVID-19 and allows time for testing and tracing. After 21 days, this information should be securely disposed of or deleted. Schools must ensure that staff members, pupils and parents/carers understand that they will need to be ready and willing to <a href="#">book a test</a> if they are displaying symptoms and not attend school and let the school know the result of the test when known immediately. The school should not ask for proof of a negative test. Actions from test results are explained below. By the autumn term, all schools will be provided with a number of home testing kits for anyone who has developed symptoms.	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10:</b> Measures for Prevention of spread & response to discovery of ill health in school or geographically (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	Any action to prevent further infection will be guided by the health protection team who advise who needs to self-isolate from the school by number of confirmed cases in the school. The school must protect the confidentiality of those tested positive. In some cases, a larger number of other children may be asked to self-isolate as a precaution. Anyone showing symptoms should request to be tested under the NHS Test and Trace scheme ( <a href="#">test guidance</a> ). <b>A negative test</b> to the 1 <sup>st</sup> person to show symptoms (known as the 'index case') means that they can return to school if they feel well enough. Other members of the household can stop self-isolating unless they develop symptoms themselves. Class group members/bubbles will only be required to isolate for 14 days if the index case tests positive. The household members of the self-isolating class group or bubble do not need to self-isolate themselves unless the person sent home to self-isolate develops symptoms or tests positive. <b>A positive test</b> ensures rapid action to protect others. Those who are positive must inform the school and follow the ' <a href="#">stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection</a> ' and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms and then return to school only if they do not have symptoms other than a cough or loss of sense of smell/taste. This is because a cough or loss of smell can last for several weeks once the infection has passed.	2	4	8				

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<p><b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10:</b> Measures for Prevention of spread &amp; response to discovery of ill health in school or geographically (continued)</p>	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p>Where a pupil or staff member tests <b>positive</b>, the rest of the class or bubble group should self-isolate and stay at home for 14 days from when the first person in contact with them was symptomatic or tests positive. The other household members (including siblings) of the first person who tests <b>positive</b> must also self isolate for 14 days even if symptoms were not apparent in the first person in the household. If any household member or class/bubble group develops symptoms within any part of the 14 day period, they are advised to get a test and follow the isolation guidance for a further 10 days from the onset of their symptoms. Advice can be sought from the <a href="#">health protection team</a> who will work with the school to find out who has had close contact i.e. face to face with an infected individual for any length of time within 1 metre, including being coughed on or skin to skin contact and other proximity contacts for more than 15 minutes. Also, they will identify anyone in shared transport. Follow the <a href="#">COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance</a> There must be enhanced cleaning of frequently touched surfaces such as doors, hand rails, toilet handles, chairs etc. and shared rooms used by different groups. Where possible, different groups use different toilet blocks. Ensure the school has extra cleaning regimes and appropriate cleaning products. Minimum twice daily. Normal detergents and bleach will remove traces of Covid-19 virus but</p>	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance points 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10: (continued)</b>	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p>check manufacturers' instructions so that furniture is not ruined by the products. Ensure sufficient supplies kept in locked cleaners cupboards. Ensure sufficient handwashing facilities are available in toilet blocks. Where a sink is not nearby, provide hand sanitiser in classrooms and other learning environments.</p> <p>Those staff asked to clean must be provided with training to do so and appropriate PPE if not a skin-friendly product.</p>							
<b>Guidance Points 2, 3 and 4.</b> Hand and respiratory hygiene. Washing facilities and provision of hand hygiene products. Enhanced cleaning.	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff, children, visitors and contractors	<p>Ensure that all adults and children frequently wash their hands with soap and water for 20 seconds and dry with paper towels thoroughly. Switch off hand dryers which can spread microbes. Review the <a href="#">NHS guidance on hand hygiene</a> Clean hands on arrival at the setting, before and after eating, and after sneezing or coughing. Supervise use of hand sanitisers around the risk of ingestion. Ensure that help is available for children and young people who have trouble cleaning their hands independently. Consider use of posters on hand hygiene. Small children with complex needs may need support so skin-friendly wipes may be an alternative. Children must be encouraged not to touch their mouth, eyes and nose and use a tissue or elbow to cough or sneeze and use bins for tissue waste ('catch it, bin it, kill it'). Provide tissues in classrooms and lidded bins. The <a href="#">e-Bug coronavirus (COVID-19) website</a> is a free resources for schools to encourage good hygiene.</p>	2	4	8				

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<p><b>Guidance Points 2, 3 and 4.</b> Hand and respiratory hygiene. Washing facilities and provision of hand hygiene products. Enhanced cleaning (continued)</p>	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff, children, visitors and contractors	<p>Ensure that covered bins for tissues and disposal masks are emptied throughout the day to avoid being over-filled.</p> <p>Where possible, all spaces should be well ventilated using natural ventilation (opening windows) or ventilation units.</p> <p>Prop doors open, where safe to do so (bearing in mind fire safety and safeguarding), to limit use of door handles and aid ventilation.</p> <p>Normal personal hygiene and washing of clothes following a day in an educational or childcare setting is sufficient and it is possible for children to wear school uniforms.</p> <p>Pupils do not need to wear face coverings in class as this can have a negative effect on teaching, however schools with children in years 7 and above, where they are NOT under specific local restriction measures, will have the discretion to require face coverings for pupils, staff and visitors in areas outside the classroom where social distancing cannot be maintained, such as corridors and communal areas. This does not apply to primary school children however staff in primary schools may wish to wear them outside of classrooms and in staffrooms or when interacting with visitors. Pupils wearing face coverings must be told not to touch the front of their face covering when removing it and wash their hands upon arrival at school and before and after touching their face covering.</p>	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance Points 2, 3 and 4.</b> Hand and respiratory hygiene. Washing facilities and provision of hand hygiene products. Enhanced cleaning (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff, children, visitors and contractors	Where a face covering becomes damp, it should not be worn and the face covering should be replaced carefully and pupils reminded to put their re-usable face coverings in plastic bags to take home to wash every evening.  A separate face covering to the one used on public transport should be used inside school for certain school areas and kept in a separate bag to the other face covering.  Where anyone is having difficulty sourcing face coverings or their own has become soiled, schools should have a small supply to meet such demand but no-one should be excluded for not wearing a face covering. Some individuals are exempt from wearing face coverings and <a href="#">government guidance</a> details this.							

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<b>Guidance Points 2, 3 and 4.</b> Hand and respiratory hygiene. Washing facilities and provision of hand hygiene products. Enhance cleaning. (Continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission		Teachers and SEND support staff could plan a routine for pupils with SEND to help them understand requirements whilst they are in school, with the aid of pictures and story-telling.	2	4	8				
<b>Guidance Point 6.</b> Contact between individuals	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	Schools must reduce the number of contacts and mixing which occurs whilst at school whilst delivering a broad curriculum. This is done by reducing contact between children and staff via fixed groups or 'bubbles' and socially distancing in primary schools where possible.  The ability to socially distance depends on the age of the child, the layout of teaching areas and, for secondary schools, the feasibility of keeping groups apart in the curriculum. Therefore, social distancing is the main key control measure for secondary schools.	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance Point 6.</b> Contact between individuals (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	It is recognised that small children in primary schools cannot be expected to always adhere to social distancing, therefore the use of 'bubbles' reduces the risk of mixing. Bubble sizes may be able to increase if the decrease in prevalence of Covid-19 continues. Teachers may need to move across different groups, so teachers socially distancing from the pupils is advised. The layout of teaching staff desks at least 2 meters from the pupils is one control measure. Where teachers need to move closer to pupils to communicate, they should avoid face to face contact and try to minimize time spent within 1 metre of anyone. Avoid touching. Classroom desks should be forward-facing so that children do not face each other (sneezing and coughing tends to project mainly forwards). This may mean removing unnecessary furniture from the room or using a larger room/hall spaces to achieve this. Schools should limit interaction of groups in shared areas such as dining halls and avoid assemblies at present. This can be done by reviewing lunch timings for different groups and extending the lunch period where possible. Groups should move around the site at staggered times and where this is not possible, set up 'keep left' or barriers to keep groups that are passing, apart. Consider pinch points in the school that are narrow and whether one-way systems will help reduce risk. The use of staggered start and finish times to and from school is also advised.	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance Point 6.</b> Contact between individuals (continued)	Risk of transmission from shared equipment	Pupils and staff	<p>Limit the amount of shared resources such as books that are taken home and limit exchange of take-home items between children and staff. Class bears should not be used. Limit the bringing of items to school such as lunch boxes, hats, books, stationery and mobile phones.</p> <p>Prevent the sharing of stationery and other equipment by staff and children, where possible. Shared staff materials and surfaces, such as files, photocopier keypads and entry buttons, should be cleaned and disinfected more frequently.</p> <p>Practical lessons can go ahead if equipment is cleaned thoroughly between each group. Outdoor play equipment should be cleaned at least twice a day and children encouraged to wash their hands after break time and not put their hands to their mouths at play time.</p> <p>Curriculum activities such as music (singing), drama, playing wind instruments and physical activity where breathing expels more air must be planned if indoors. Large rooms with high ceilings will be preferable over smaller rooms. Ventilate the room. Physical activity should preferably take place outdoors. Instruments must be thoroughly cleaned between each group use and limit the size of the group to allow social distancing. Position those playing instruments or singing back to back or side to side and where possible, use microphones so the voice can be lowered to dispel less air.</p>	2	4	8				

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<b>Guidance Point 6.</b> Contact between individuals (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission from visitors and parents	Staff and pupils in contact with visitors and parents	Reception tell visitors and contractors to socially distance 2 meters apart and follow good hygiene upon entry to building and use of notices to remind visitors. A record should be kept of all visitors. Visitors and contractors are by appointment only, and only allowed into the building for essential services. Contractor visits planned so they do not overlap with other contractors working in the same area. Also consider if work can be done out of hours when staff not in. Revise signing in procedure so that Reception can sign the person in, to avoid the sharing of pens. Consider how visitor passes will be cleaned after each use if they are the variety that hangs around the neck.	2	4	8				
	Use of supply teachers or specialist travelling teachers	Staff and pupils in contact with visiting teachers	Supply teachers, visiting teachers and/or other temporary staff can move between schools. They should ensure they minimise contact and maintain as much distance as possible from other staff and children. Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for pupils with SEND should provide interventions as usual. Visiting teachers must comply with the site rules for Covid-19 controls and be shown the school risk assessment.	1	4	4				

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<b>Guidance Point 2 and 7:</b> Use of PPE	Incorrect use of PPE putting user at risk of catching Covid-19	Staff, children with special needs	The majority of staff in schools will not require PPE unless it is recommended for a particular task such as to assist children with intimate, special or medical care needs or where social distancing cannot be maintained. A risk assessment for assisting those pupils should be carried out to identify PPE such as gloves, protective mask, goggles and apron that will be required. The following PPE must be provided for first aiders who cannot socially distance from IPs: Goggles, face mask, apron and gloves. Please note these videos on putting on and taking off PPE and the <a href="#">poster guide</a> . Putting on – <a href="https://youtu.be/ozY50PPmsvE">https://youtu.be/ozY50PPmsvE</a> Taking off – <a href="https://youtu.be/ozY50PPmsvE">https://youtu.be/ozY50PPmsvE</a>  Face coverings may be beneficial for short periods indoors for use in communal areas of the school such as corridors, where risk of close social contact with people you do not usually get grouped with, occurs or where social distancing cannot be kept, and must be worn on public transport or in shops if over the age of 11.	2	4	8				
Emergency arrangements for First Aid provision and CPR, Fire procedures	Close proximity and incorrect use of PPE putting user at risk of catching Covid-19	Staff and children	Schools must update their First Aid Needs risk assessment (available on <a href="#">BSN</a> ). Two-metre social distancing not applicable. First Aiders issued with PPE (goggles, gloves, mask and apron). Do not carry out mouth to mouth resuscitation, only chest compressions. See guidance from Resuscitation Council UK <a href="https://www.resus.org.uk/media/statements/resuscitation-council-uk-statements-on-covid-19-coronavirus-cpr-and-resuscitation/covid-community/">https://www.resus.org.uk/media/statements/resuscitation-council-uk-statements-on-covid-19-coronavirus-cpr-and-resuscitation/covid-community/</a>	2	4	8				

## Risk assessment – Schools Risk assessment for Full Opening during Covid-19 - OHS CF 015 010/3a

Activity	Nature of hazard and potential injuries	Persons at risk	Existing control measures	Current risk rating			Additional controls to reduce risk	Revised risk rating		
				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Emergency arrangements for First Aid provision and CPR, Fire procedures (continued)	Close proximity and incorrect use of PPE putting user at risk of catching Covid-19	Staff and children	All emergency personnel must practice good sanitation measures afterwards including washing hands. <a href="#">There is guidance for first responders</a> . Minimum number of first aiders on site daily in line with the first aid risk assessment and continual review based on occupancy and tasks. Must socially distance in groups at any assembly points during fire evacuation.	2	4	8				
Use of public transport or use of school coaches/ Mini busses	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Children, accompanying staff and 3 <sup>rd</sup> party drivers of transport	<p>Encourage staff and the parents with their children to walk or cycle to school where possible and encourage staggered start times to take account of peak travel and limits on number of passengers allowed on public transport.</p> <p>Reduce any unnecessary travel on public transport where possible. Applying the <a href="#">Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers</a></p> <p>Ensure that transport arrangements cater for any changes to start and finish times. Ensure transport provided by the school or 3<sup>rd</sup> parties is Covid-safe and keep groups of passengers in their usual bubbles. Socially distance within vehicles where possible and ask children to wash hands before boarding and when disembarking. Ventilate the vehicle with fresh air. Children over the age of 11 are encouraged to wear face coverings on dedicated transport. Avoid unnecessary school trips.</p>	2	4	8				

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Activity	Nature of hazard and potential injuries	Persons at risk	Existing control measures	Current risk rating			Additional controls to reduce risk	Revised risk rating		
				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Use of public transport or use of school coaches/ Mini busses (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Children, accompanying staff and 3 <sup>rd</sup> party drivers of transport	When transporting children with complex needs who need support to access the vehicle or fasten seatbelts, PPE may be required. Assessment of the availability of school transport, including transport for pupils with special needs is required.	2	4	8				
Behaviour policy and attendance expectation. Anxiety about return to school.	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	<p>Behavior policies must be updated to include the importance of not breaking the rules on Covid-19 controls and communicated to parents. Examples are deliberately breaking respiratory hygiene by sneezing across the room, making deliberate contact with other pupils or not following one-way systems. Parents must be told the importance of the behaviour policy to discuss it with their children.</p> <p>All children are expected to return to school unless a medical professional has advised against this or if geographical lock downs or bubble group isolations occur, in which case please continue to support home working.</p>	1	4	4				

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Activity	Nature of hazard and potential injuries	Persons at risk	Existing control measures	Current risk rating			Additional controls to reduce risk	Revised risk rating		
				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Behaviour policy and attendance expectation. Anxiety about return to school (continued)	Risk of Covid-19 transmission	Staff and children	Schools must discuss concerns of any staff or pupils who are anxious about the return to school (for example if previously shielded or from the BAME group). The risk assessment should be discussed and reassurances given that risk is as low as reasonably practicable. Support can be sought from the Head Teacher and the Education Team at London Borough of Bexley if in any doubt. The Department for Education is providing additional support for both pupil and staff wellbeing in the current situation. Information about the <a href="#">extra mental health support for pupils and teachers</a> is available. The <a href="#">Education Support Partnership</a> provides a free helpline for school staff and targeted support for mental health and wellbeing.	1	4	4				
Communication to parents	Risk of concerns from parents not being received. Risk of parents not receiving vital health and safety information to control risk of Covid-19 transmission	Children and staff	Refer to Government publication on <a href="#">what parents and carers need to know</a>  Tell children, parents, carers or any visitors, such as suppliers, not to enter the education or childcare setting if they are displaying any symptoms of coronavirus ( <a href="#">following the COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection</a> )  Tell parents that if their child needs to be accompanied to the education or childcare setting, only one parent should accompany the child.	1	4	4				

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Activity	Nature of hazard and potential injuries	Persons at risk	Existing control measures	Current risk rating			Additional controls to reduce risk	Revised risk rating		
				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Communi- cation to parents (continued)	Risk of concerns from parents not being received. Risk of parents not receiving vital health and safety information to control risk of Covid-19 transmission	Children and staff	<p>Tell parents 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).</p> <p>Make clear to parents that they cannot gather at entrance gates or doors, or enter the site (unless they have a pre-arranged appointment, which should be conducted safely).</p> <p>Ensure parents and older children who may travel alone are aware of recommendations on transport to and from education or childcare settings (including avoiding peak times). <a href="#">Read the Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers</a></p> <p>Talk to staff about the plans (for example, safety measures, timetable changes and staggered arrival and departure times), including whether training is needed.</p> <p>Any parents who need to attend the school during the day to administer medication to their child, must be isolated from the other children and consider use of a separate room to administer. Any arrangements would need to be agreed beforehand.</p> <p>Encourage surveys to parents to collect in any concerns. Set up an email address which is monitored for parent concerns and consultation.</p>	1	4	4				

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Activity	Nature of hazard and potential injuries	Persons at risk	Existing control measures	Current risk rating			Additional controls to reduce risk	Revised risk rating		
				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Incident reporting procedures	Risk of Covid-19 transmission during incidents where social distancing is not met by accident or deliberately	Staff and children	<p>Any incidents at the school where it is found that staff have become infected through contact with work colleagues, children or members of the public during the course of undertaking their job, must be reported to HSE as a RIDDOR. The <a href="#">Corporate Health and Safety team</a> can assist with RIDDOR-reporting.</p> <p>For Community Schools, please report Covid-19 incidents on 'My View' so that Bexley Borough can investigate.</p> <p>Any member of staff who thinks they may have been exposed to Covid-19 and is not themselves displaying any symptoms, should undertake a test and trace test within 5 days as per for government guidance and await the results before returning to school.</p> <p>School informs parents of any contact-related incidents between children or between children and staff and parents asked to monitor their child for symptoms. School head asks staff to monitor their own health for symptoms.</p>	2	4	8				
Skin checks	Risk of dry or cracked skin from repeated handwashing/application of gels	Staff and children	Staff and children encouraged to check skin for dryness or cracking and report it. Staff encouraged to use moisturisers frequently after hand washing.	1	4	4				

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				L	S	RR		L	S	RR
Re-opening classrooms/teaching areas	<p>Risk of legionella in water systems, tanks and ventilation systems causing serious ill health or death</p> <p>Lifts not meeting LOLER requirements resulting in a serious injury or death</p> <p>Risk of poor site welfare provision affecting staff and children's wellbeing</p>	Staff, children, visitors and contractors	<p>Review arrangements for routine maintenance of any part of the premises which has not yet opened in particular for gas supply, water hygiene, kitchen equipment and fire-fighting equipment and warning systems.</p> <p>Ensure any contractors visiting the school are Covid-19 Secure and you may ask for a copy of their Covid-19 risk assessment.</p> <p>Establish supplies with cleaning and catering contractors and the enhanced cleaning regime may include additional hours. All ventilation systems to remain energised in normal operating mode. Where mechanical ventilation is present, recirculatory systems should be adjusted to full fresh air. If mechanical ventilation systems cannot be adjusted to full fresh air these should be switched off. Where possible, occupied room windows should be open. If you are unsure, advice should be sought from your Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Advisor</p> <p>In all schools, a member of staff should be identified with responsibility for managing premises. In cases of staff illness, cover arrangements should be put in place as soon as possible. More detailed information on maintenance arrangements can be found in <a href="#">good estate management for schools</a>, in the section on <a href="#">maintenance checks and testing</a>.</p>	1	4	4				

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## Notes:

Follow the general principles of prevention for health and safety:

Can the risk be avoided or removed?

If not, what precautions can be taken to reduce the risk, so far as is reasonably practicable? Evaluate that risk in a risk assessment.

Can the risk be combated at source? i.e. can safer equipment be purchased?

Has the work been adapted to the individual? (work design and its potential effect on health)

Has advantage been made of technical safety improvements?

Can the dangerous be replaced by a less dangerous method or equipment, without creating any fresh hazards?

Is there an overall coherent prevention policy on technology, organisation of work, conditions, relationships and other work environmental factors?

Has priority been given to collective protection measures to all staff over individual measures?>

Has adequate information, instruction and training been given? Is there supervision?