THOMAS DEACON EDUCATION TRUST GENERIC RISK ASSESSMENT



TITLE:	COVID-19 : Safe Management during	Core and Non-Co	re Hours of Academy Operation
VERSION:	3.1		
FACULTY/DEPARTMENT/AREA:	TDET Wide		
COMPLETED BY:	Harvinder Singh Rajput	POSITION HELD:	TDET Health and Safety Manager
DATE:	17 th May 2020		
AUTHORISATION BY:	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson	POSITION HELD:	TDET Director of Resources/Education
HEALTH AND SAFETY RA REFERENCE NUMBER:	TDET_GRA_????		
PLANNED REVIEW DATE:	17th May 2023 Kindly note that document review will be continuous and 1. Where there have been significant changes in Education. 2. When there are significant changes in Legislatic 3. After an unfortunate incident/accident that had 4. Periodically, minimum bi-annually.	the evolving advice from HA on to address any new haza	M Government, Public Health England, and Department for rds and/or risks.

		VERSION CONTROL – COMPLETE EACH TIME RISK ASSESSMENT IS REVIEWED		
			COMPLETED	AUTHORISING
DATE	VERSION	REASON FOR AMENDMENTS	BY	MANAGER
04/06/2020	2	Section 1-Industriates investion requirity Program. Section 1.21 - Principle speak we are still part of a finame. IAM Communities invisited and individual disconsement for all proportion files of the principle speak was not still part of a finame of the principle speak was not still part of a finame of the principle speak of the principle sp	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
05/06/2020	2.1	Section 3.2 - Producing people who are of higher did of them: COVID-19 March Workstrams; - Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product was the Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment 3.0 - Individualities Assessment added. Section 3.3 - Product Marchine 1. Individualities Assessment 3.0 - In	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
07/06/2020	2.2	Isodas 2- Publica people who are altitle facilities and with preference of the contraction post in the public contraction po	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
16/06/2020	2.3	Sedim 2.3 - People who want for an information of the Contraction of t	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
12/07/2020	3	Common Teach Section 19 and the control of the cont	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
19/08/2020	3.1	Section 1 - Introduction: Public Health England (PHE) replaced with the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP). Section 3.3 - Reporting confirmed positive COVID-19 situations, engaging with the NHS Test and Trace process, working collaboratively with the Local Health Protection Team at NIHP, and people who need to self-isolate: Public Health England (PHE) replaced with the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP). Self-isolation for symptomatic individual changed from 7-days to 10-days. Further clarification given on the type/grade of PPE to be used in COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags. Section 3.17 - Accident, First Aid, security and other incidents: Further guidance given on caring for children who regularly spit, bite, punch, kick, or require physical contact etc. Section 3.18 - High risk pupils, i.e. those that are socially vulnerable, have an EHCP (SEND) and/or IMCP (Medical): Amendments identical to section 3.17. Section 3.19 - Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS): New section added. Section 3.27 - Estates and facilities, including lettings: Further guidance given on managing estates and facilities, and guidance on lettings also added. Section 3.31 - Extra-curricular provisions: New section added. Section 3.32 - Results day and examinations: New section added. Section 3.33 - Behulty our and expectation: New section added.	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith, and Scott Hudson

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
1.	COVID-19 Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to fatal. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), and the new COVID-19 that materialised in 2019 are all viruses that fall into the coronavirus group. The new coronavirus disease 2019 has been abbreviated by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as COVID-19, 'CO' stands for 'corona', 'VI' for 'virus', and 'D' for disease The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified that COVID-19 in not an airborne virus. Respiratory tract infections can be transmitted through respiratory droplets, droplet nuclei (i.e. nano particle 10-9), or aerosol (i.e. spray) depending on their size. When the droplet particles are above a certain size they are referred to as 'respiratory droplets', and when they are below a certain size,	Transmission and contracting disease. Continuous coughing or frequent episodes of coughing. Higher than normal body temperature. Severe fatigue. Mild to moderate respiratory illness for most people infected that have a good immune system. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions may develop serious, chronic and lifethreatening respiratory illness.	 Members of Staff Pupils Volunteers Parents Visitors. 	1. People that should be advised to come into work or work from home Staff that can work from home will be advised to work from home until further notice. The SLT will conduct a 'Staff Requirement Assessment' that will identify who is required to come into work and who can work from home. The assessment will consider the following: • Minimum number of employees needed on site to operate safely and effectively. • Employees in roles that are critical for business and operational continuity, safe estates and facility management, regulatory requirements, and those that cannot be performed remotely. • Employees that work remotely (i.e. from home) but are unable to do so due to home circumstances or the unavailability of safe enabling equipment. The wellbeing, mental and physical health, and personal security of those working from home will be monitored by their direct line manager and all provisions will be made available to help those working from home to stay connected with the rest of the workforce, especially if the majority of their colleagues are on-site. New ways of working will be adopted to achieve this and will include the use of ICT, i.e.	_		R (8) High	

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	are referred to as			remote access to work systems,				
	'droplet nuclei'.			Microsoft Teams and Zoom video				
				meeting etc.				
	According to current evidence, COVID-19							
	virus is a 'sticky protein			Safe working from home advice				
	cell' that is primarily			and guidance, including online				
	transmitted between			assessment, published by TDET's				
	people through			Health and Safety Section and				
	respiratory droplets			communicated to all staff.				
	and contact routes							
	including touch			TDET has Adult Mental Health First				
	points.			Aid provisions in place that are				
				managed by TDET's Health and				
	Respiratory droplets			Safety Section. Provisions and				
	are of a weight that they will fall to the			how to reach out to an				
	ground at round 1-			appointed Adult Mental Health				
	metre, thus the initial			First Aider have been				
	2-metre social			communicated to all staff.				
	distance rule, and							
	can remain on			The Trust's Human Resources				
	surfaces for some time			Department will address and				
	depending on the			manage any well-being issues or				
	type of material, e.g. 48 hours for fabric and			concerns.				
	up to 72 hours for			Concerns.				
	plastics and hard rigid			2. Protecting people who are at				
	surfaces such as			higher risk of harm. (Clinically	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
	desks.			Extremely Vulnerable, Clinically	L (2)	3 (4)	K (6)	163
				Vulnerable, Pupils who are	Unlikely	Significant	High	
	Therefore, some			shielding or self-isolating, and	Utilikely	illness, more	підп	
	methods of			BAME communities)		than seven		
	preventing or			BAME Commonnes)		day, and		
	reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission			In relation to working in schools		affecting more		
	and infection are			In relation to working in schools, whilst it is not possible to ensure a		than one		
	summarised below,			totally risk-free environment, the				
	however the list is not					person		
	exhaustive:			Office of National Statistics'				
	1. People that are ill			analysis on <u>coronavirus (COVID-</u> 19) related deaths linked to				
	must stay at home.							
	2. Maintain high			occupations suggests that staff in				
	levels of			educational settings tend not to				
	'respiratory' hygiene, i.e. apply			be at any greater risk from the				
	'Catch It', 'Bin It',			disease than many other				
	and 'Kill It' into			occupations. There is no				
	your daily life.			evidence that children transmit				
				the disease any more than adults.				

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	3. Maintain high levels of 'personal' hygiene (i.e. more frequent washing of hands or use of hand sanitiser gel). 4. Avoid touching your face unnecessarily. 5. Maintain a safe social distance, maximise distance between people wherever possible or minimise contact between people responsibly and sensibly, and where this is not possible to consider other mitigating control measures. 6. Reduce number of contact points. • So far as is reasonably practicable, group adults and children into groups that are 'consistent' and avoid contact between groups. • Maintaining distinct consistent groups that do not mix, not only prevents and reduces the risk of COVID-19 transmission or infection, but also makes it quicker and easier to identify			Given the improved position, the balance of risk is now overwhelmingly in favour of people returning to their Academy's. All clinically vulnerable and clinically extremely vulnerable individuals will be protected by abiding to the directives given by HM Government, Department for Education, Public Health England, and National Health Service. • Guidance for full opening: Schools • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools • Published 2nd July 2020 and updated on 7th August 2020 Academy's will apply the full measures in this guidance and by doing so, the risks to all staff will be mitigated significantly, including those who are 'clinically extremely vulnerable' and 'clinically vulnerable'. The Trust expect this will allow most staff to return to the workplace, although we advise those in the 'at greater risk' categories to take particular care while community transmission rates continue to fall. Clinically Extremely Vulnerable: Individuals who were considered to be 'clinically extremely vulnerable' and received a letter advising them to shield are now					

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	those who may			work from 1st August and must				
	have been in			adhere to all systems of control,				
	'close contact'			prevention and protection				
	and need to			measures for preventing/reducing				
	self-isolate in the			the spread and infection of				
	event of a			COVID-19.				
	confirmed			20 VIB 17.				
	positive situation. • Wherever			Advice for those who are				
	possible the			'extremely clinically vulnerable'				
	group numbers			can be found in the link below.				
	should be kept							
	as small as is			Guidance on shielding and				
	practicably			protecting people who are				
	possible.			clinically extremely vulnerable				
	 All teachers and 			from COVID-19				
	other staff can			https://www.gov.uk/governme				
	operate across			nt/publications/guidance-on-				
	different classes			shielding-and-protecting-				
	and year groups			extremely-vulnerable-persons-				
	in order to			from-covid-19/guidance-on-				
	facilitate the			shielding-and-protecting-				
	delivery of the			extremely-vulnerable-persons-				
	school			from-covid-19				
	timetable.			Updated 10 th July 2020 and				
	Where staff			further updated on 13th August				
	need to move between classes							
	and year			2020				
	groups, they			If rates of the disease rise in				
	should try to			local areas, clinically extremely				
	maintain a safe			vulnerable individuals from that				
	social distance			area, and that area only, will be				
	wherever			advised to shield during the				
	possible, ideally			period where rates remain high				
	2 metres from			and therefore, they may be				
	other adults.			temporarily absent.				
	 Measures to 							
	consider:			Pupils who are shielding or self-				
	■ Within the			isolating:				
	classroom, i.e.			We now know much more about				
	maintaining a safe distance,			coronavirus (COVID-19) and so in				
	reducing face-			future there will be far fewer				
	to-face time,			children and young people				
	have pupils			advised to shield whenever				
	seated side-			community transmission rates are				
	by-side with			high. Therefore, the majority of				
	forward facing			, ,				
<u></u>	I		1	pupils will be able to return to			l .	

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	desks, adults to			school.				
	maintain 2-							
	metres			However, the following should be				
	wherever			noted:				
	possible, adults			a small number of pupils will still				
	to stay at the			be unable to attend in line with				
	front of the			public health advice because				
	class etc.							
	 Avoid large 			they are self-isolating and have				
	gatherings such as			had symptoms or a positive test				
	assemblies or			result themselves; or because				
	collective			they are a close contact of				
	worship with			someone who has coronavirus				
	more than one			(COVID-19).				
	group.			 Shielding advice for all adults 				
	■ Plan how			and children will pause on 1st				
	common			August, subject to a continued				
	areas such as			decline in the rates of				
	reception,			community transmission of				
	breakout/rest			coronavirus (COVID-19). This				
	areas, and			means that even the small				
	refectory are			number of pupils who will				
	set up and			remain on the shielded patient				
	used by staff,			list can also return to school, as				
	pupils and							
	visitors. • Avoid creating			can those who have family				
	busy areas by			members who are shielding.				
	making			If rates of the disease rise in				
	reasonable			local areas, children (or family				
	adjustments to			members) from that area, and				
	timetabling,			that area only, will be advised				
	i.e. stagger the			to shield during the period				
	times when			where rates remain high and				
	groups arrive			therefore, they may be				
	and leave the			temporarily absent.				
	premises as			 Some pupils no longer required 				
	well as when			to shield but who generally				
	they migrate			remain under the care of a				
	around the			specialist health professional				
	premises and			may need to discuss their care				
	when they			with their health professional				
	have their breaks.			before returning to school				
	preaks. ■ Transport							
	(Academy			(usually at their next planned				
	and public			clinical appointment).				
	transport), i.e.			o You can find more advice				
				from the Royal College of				

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	ensure that			Paediatrics and Child Health				
	systems of			at 'COVID-19 shielding				
	control,			guidance for children and				
	prevention			young people' via the link				
	and protection			,				
	are in place			below.				
	and followed			o https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/res				
	for			ources/covid-19-shielding-				
	preventing/red			guidance-children-young-				
	ucing the			people#children-who-				
	spread and			should-be-advised-to-shield				
	infection of							
	COVID-19.			Where a pupil is unable to attend				
	Off-site			school because they are				
	educational			complying with clinical and/or				
	enrichment			public health advice, Academies				
	visits, i.e.							
	thorough risk			should immediately offer them				
	assessment			access to remote education and				
	that captures			should monitor engagement with				
	systems of			this activity.				
	control, prevention							
	and protection			Where children are not able to				
	measures for			attend school as parents are				
	preventing/red			following clinical and/or public				
	ucing the			health advice, absence will not				
	spread and			be penalised.				
	infection of			be perialised.				
	COVID-19.			All other public point attend their				
	7. Ensure enhanced			All other pupils must attend their				
	thorough cleaning			allocated Academy's for				
	regimes are in			education. Academies within the				
	place and			Trust should bear in mind the				
	maintained.			potential concerns of pupils,				
	 For individual 			parents and households who may				
	and very			be reluctant or anxious about				
	frequently used			returning and should put the right				
	equipment, such			support in place to address this.				
	as pencils and			This may include pupils who have				
	pens, it is			themselves been shielding				
	recommended			previously but have been advised				
	that staff and			that this is no longer necessary,				
	pupils have their							
	own items that			those living in households where				
	are not shared. • Classroom based			someone is clinically vulnerable,				
	resources, such			or those concerned about the				
	as books and			comparatively increased risk from				
	43 500K3 4FI4			coronavirus (COVID-19), including				

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	games, can be			those from Black, Asian and				
	used and shared			Minority Ethnic (BAME)				
	within the group;			backgrounds or who have certain				
	these should be			conditions such as obesity and				
	cleaned			diabetes.				
	regularly, along			alaberes.				
	with all frequently			If parents of pupils with significant				
	touched							
	surfaces.			risk factors are concerned,				
	Resources that			Academies within the Trust must				
	are shared			discuss their concerns and				
	between groups,			provide reassurance of the				
	such as sports, art			measures they are putting in				
	and science equipment			place to reduce the risk in the				
	should be			Academy. Academies with the				
	cleaned			Trust must be clear with parents				
	frequently and			that pupils of compulsory school				
	meticulously and			age must be in the Academy				
	always between			unless a statutory reason applies,				
	groups, or							
	rotated to allow			e.g. the pupil has been granted a				
	them to be left			leave of absence, is unable to				
	unused and out			attend because of sickness, is				
	of reach for a			absent for a necessary religious				
	period of 48			observance etc.				
	hours for fabric							
	materials and 72			Clinically vulnerable:				
	hours for plastics			Individuals who are considered to				
	and other			be 'clinically vulnerable' are				
	materials with			advised to return to work and				
	similar properties			must adhere to all systems of				
	between use by			control, prevention and				
	different groups.			protection measures for				
	8. Ensure that robust local processes			preventing/reducing the spread				
	are in place that			and infection of COVID-19.				
	enable a safe							
	working and							
	learning			Further advice for those who are				
	environment, and			'clinically vulnerable', including				
	that these			' pregnant women ' can be found				
	processes are			in the link below.				
	followed.			 Staying alert and safe (social 				
	 Local processes 			distancing)				
	must capture			https://www.gov.uk/governme				
	systems of			nt/publications/staying-alert-				
	control,			and-safe-social-				
	prevention and			distancing#clinically-				
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	protection measures for preventing/redu cing the spread and infection of COVID-19. 9. Where necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). 10. Actively engage with the NHS Test and Trace process. 11. Actively engage with the Local Health Protection Team at the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of England Control Centre Team.			• Pregnant women are considered to be in the 'clinically vulnerable' category • Update 9th July 2020 and further updated on 13th August 2020. PLEASE NOTE: People who live with those that are 'clinically extremely vulnerable' or 'clinically vulnerable' can attend the workplace and are advised to do so. BAME communities: Emerging UK and international data suggest that people from the 'Black', 'Asian', and 'Minority Ethnic' (BAME) communities in the general population are being disproportionately affected by COVID-19. The Trust recognise that these shocking figures have understandably led to widespread fear, anxiety and grief amongst our BAME staff and their communities. While it may not be clear as to why the BAME communities in the general population are being disproportionately affected by COVID-19, we are still committed to ensuring the Health, Safety and Mental Wellbeing of all our BAME staff and their communities. Staff from the BAME communities are advised to return to work and must adhere to all systems of control, prevention and protection measures for preventing/reducing the spread and infection of COVID-19.							

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				Academy leaders will be professional, responsible, sensible, and flexible in how they deploy the mentioned groups of people so that their safety and health are not compromised. The Trust's Human Resources Department will work in collaboration with the Trust's Health and Safety Section in advising, guiding, and working with people that fall into either of these three groups, including their direct line manager. • If required, the Health and Safety Section have a detailed 'COVID-19 Individual Risk Assessment' that can be used to record and implement additional specific mitigating measures to alleviate any worries and anxieties that a person in any of the groups mentioned in this section may have with regards to returning back to work. • If required, the Human Resources Department have a 'COVID-19 Individual Return-to-Work Assessment' that can also be completed for a person in any of the groups mentioned in this section.				
				3. Reporting confirmed positive situations, engaging with the NHS Test and Trace process, working collaboratively with the Local Health Protection Team at NIHP, and people who need to self-isolate	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more	R (8) High	Yes

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				NOTE:		than one		
				 It does not necessarily mean 		person		
				that anyone showing symptoms				
				of COVID-19 actually has the				
				disease. However, HM				
				Government and National				
				Institute for Health Protection				
				(NIHP) are advising people who				
				are showing symptoms of				
				COVID-19 to stay at home, self-				
				isolate, follow existing HM				
				Government and National				
				Institute for Health Protection				
				(NIHP) guidance, and adhere to				
				the National Health Service				
				(NHS) ' Test and Trace ' protocol,				
				i.e. apply online for a COVID-19				
				test within the first 3-days of experiencing any COVID-19				
				symptoms. The test is best taken within the first 5-days of the				
				symptoms being experienced.				
				 There will be a requirement to 				
				notify others that have been in				
				' recent ' close contact with				
				someone who is 'showing'				
				symptoms of COVID-19 or who				
				has ' recently ' been tested and				
				confirmed positive for having				
				COVID-19.				
				o In such cases where others				
				need to be notified, General				
				Data Protection Regulations				
				(GDPR) should be complied				
				with wherever possible and				
				' permission ' should be sought				
				for ' sharing data '. However,				
				due to the insignificant/low risk				
				nature of the data in question				
				being shared, Health and				
				Safety Regulations and the				
				necessity to comply with them				
				will ' trump ' General Data				
				Protection Regulations (GDPR).				

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				 Anyone sharing such 					
				insignificant/low risk data					
				should act ' responsibly ' and					
				' professionally ' when doing					
				so.					
				 You only need to self-isolate if 					
				you:					
				Are 'showing' symptoms of					
				COVID-19 yourself.					
				o Have ' recently ' (i.e. within 14-					
				days) been in close contact					
				with someone who has					
				' recently ' (i.e. within 14-days)					
				been tested and confirmed					
				positive to having COVID-19.					
				 Under the guidance for full 					
				reopening of school published					
				on 2 nd July 2020 and updated					
				on 7 th August 2020, ' close					
				contact' is defined as:					
				 Direct close contact – 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.					
				o In either of the scenarios					
				above, you should:					
				■ Follow existing HM					
				Government and National Institute for Health Protection					
				(NIHP) guidance.					
				 Adhere to NHS 'Test and 					
			<u> </u>	Trace' protocol.]		J		

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				 Apply online for a COVID-19 test or call 119 if you have problems using the internet. Apply for a COVID-19 test within the first 3-days of experiencing any COVID-19 symptoms. Note, the test is best taken within the first 5-days of symptoms. If you have symptoms of COVID-19 however mild, you must self-isolate for at least 10-days from onset of the symptoms. If you are not experiencing symptoms but have tested positive for COVID-19 you also must self-isolate for at least 10-days, starting from the day the test was taken. If you develop symptoms during this isolation period, you must restart your 10-day isolation from the day you develop symptoms. If you live with others, all other household members must stay at home and not leave the house for 14-days. The 14-day period starts from the day when the first person in the household became ill or if they do not have symptoms, from the day their test was taken. If anyone else in the household starts displaying symptoms, they must stay at home for at least 10-days from when their symptoms appear, regardless of what day they are on in their original 14-day isolation period. 					
				If you continue to feel unwell					

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				after your self-isolation period and have not already sought medical advice, you should use the NHS 111 online COVID-19 service. If you do not have internet access, call NHS 111 or dial 999 for medical emergencies. • You and others do not need to continue self-isolating if you tested negative for COVID-19. Anyone 'showing' symptoms of COVID-19 will be prohibited to come onto the Academy's				
				premises and will be instructed to stay at home and self-isolate, follow existing HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) guidance, and adhere to NHS 'Test and Trace' protocol, i.e. apply online for a COVID-19 test within the first 3-days of experiencing any COVID-19 symptoms.				
				Anyone who has 'recently' (i.e. within 14-days) been tested positive for having COVID-19, or is living in a household with someone who has 'recently' (i.e. within 14-days) been tested positive for having COVID-19, or even been in close contact with someone who has 'recently' (i.e. within 14-days) been tested positive for having COVID-19, will also be strictly prohibited to come onto the Academy's premises and will be instructed to stay at				
				home and self-isolate, follow existing HM Government and National Institute for Health				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				Protection (NIHP) guidance, and					
				adhere to NHS ' Test and Trace '					
				protocol, i.e. apply online for a					
				COVID-19 test within the first 3-					
				days of experiencing any COVID-					
				19 symptoms.					
				If any members of staff, visitor, or					
				contractor becomes unwell and					
				starts showing symptoms of					
				COVID-19 should abide by the					
				following ' statutory ' and					
				'mandatory' directives:					
				 Immediately notify their direct 					
				Line Manager or responsible					
				member of staff, if they are a					
				visitor or contractor, by the					
				safest method so as to avoid					
				any risk of COVID-19					
				transmission.					
				If physically present on the					
				Academy's premises, will self-					
				isolate in a safe place, and as					
				soon as it is practicably possible,					
				will leave the Academy's					
				premises safely and in a control					
				manner so as to reduce the risk					
				of COVID-19 transmission, go home, self-isolate at home and					
				follow existing HM Government					
				and National Institute for Health					
				Protection (NIHP) guidance.					
				o There is no requirement for					
				anyone else to go home and					
				start self-isolating at this					
				moment in time, that is unless					
				they start showing symptoms					
				themselves.					
				o There is no requirement for the					
				rest of the household to start					
				self-isolating at this moment in					
				time, that is unless the person					
				self-isolating has been tested					
				positive for having COVID-19,					

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				in which case they will all have				
				to self-isolate and follow				
				existing HM Government and				
				National Institute for Health				
				Protection (NIHP) guidance.				
				 Adhere to NHS 'Test and Trace' 				
				protocol, i.e. online or call 119				
				for a COVID-19 test within the				
				first 3-days of experiencing any				
				COVID-19 symptoms. Note, the				
				test is best taken within the first 5-				
				days of symptoms.				
				 Must keep their direct Line 				
				Manager or the responsible				
				member of staff, if they are a				
				visitor or contractor, updated				
				with their health condition on a				
				daily basis.				
				 If tested positive for COVID-19, 				
				the direct Line Manager of the				
				member of staff responsible for				
				the person tested positive, upon				
				notification will immediately				
				notify the relevant obligatory				
				regulatory bodies, i.e.				
				Principal/Head Teacher and a				
				responsible SLT member.				
				 The responsible SLT member 				
				will immediately, without				
				delay, notify the Trust's Health				
				and Safety Manager of the				
				'situation'.				
				■ Name and date-of-birth of				
				the individual confirmed				
				positive for COVID-19.				
				 Date of test and when results 				
				were known.				
				 The last day of work of the 				
				person confirmed positive for				
				COVID-19.				
				 Names of people that were in recent 'close contact' with 				
				the person confirmed positive				
	1		L	for COVID-19.			<u> </u>	

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				o The responsible SLT member						
				will also record and log the						
				situation as it unfolds.						
				 The Trust's Health and Safety 						
				Manager will immediately,						
				without delay, notify the Local						
				Health Protection Team at the						
				National Institute for Health						
				Protection (NIHP) , i.e. East of						
				England Control Centre Team.						
				• The Local health Protection						
				Team at the National Institute for						
				Health Protection (NIHP) will:						
				 Also contact the Academy's 						
				directly if they become aware						
				that someone who has tested positive for coronavirus						
				(COVID-19) attended the						
				Academy – as identified by						
				NHS Test and Trace.						
				Carry out a rapid risk						
				assessment with the Trust's						
				Health and Safety Manager to						
				ascertain and confirm who has						
				been in close contact with the						
				person during the period that						
				they were infectious, and						
				ensure they are asked to self-						
				isolate.						
				 Work with Academy's in this 						
				' <u>situation</u> ' to guide them						
				through the actions they need						
				to take.						
				 Provide advice and give a 						
				' <u>definitive</u> ' directive on who						
				must be sent home and self-						
				isolate at home etc.						
1				To support them in doing so,						
				it is recommended that						
1				Academy's keep a record of						
				the following:						
				- Names of pupils and staff in						
				each group.						
	1			 Was the person confirmed 						

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				positive for COVID-19 in						
				close contact with others in						
				the group?						
				 Was the person confirmed 						
				positive for COVID-19 in						
				close contact with children						
				and staff in different						
				groups?						
				- This should be a						
				proportionate recording						
				process.						
				- Academy's do not need to						
				ask pupils to record						
				everyone they have spent						
				time with each day or ask						
				staff to keep definitive						
				records in a way that is						
				overly burdensome.						
				The Academy will be advised and 'definitively' directed an all						
				and ' <u>definitively</u> ' directed on all 'situations' by the Local Health						
				Protection Team at the National						
				Institute for Health Protection						
				(NIHP), i.e. East of England						
				Control Centre Team.						
				The Trust's Health and Safety						
				Manager will mediate between						
				the Academy and the Local						
				Health Protection Team at the						
				National Institute for Health						
				Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of						
				England Control Centre Team.						
				Summary of reporting confirmed						
				positive COVID-19 situations:						
				In any confirmed positive COVID-						
				19 'situations', the person						
				concerned <u>must</u> immediately,						
				without delay, notify their direct						
				Line Manager who must then						
				immediately, without delay, notify						
				a responsible SLT member who						
				<u>must</u> then immediately, without						
				delay, notify the following						

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
		posed by the hazara?	being narmea?	obligatory regulatory bodies. Principal/Head Teacher. Principal/Head Teacher will be responsible for notifying Trust Executive Body. Trust Health and Safety Section for notifying the following external authorities. Local Health Protection Team at the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of England Control Centre Team. HSE (RIDDOR), only if attributed to occupational exposure. Local Authority (CCC/PCC) – Only out of courtesy. Head of Human Resources. Absence/sickness management. If the person showing symptoms of COVID-19 is a child, then the following protocols will be upheld: Depending on the scenario, the child or the child's parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/carer(s) should abide by the following 'statutory' and 'mandatory' directives: The child's parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/carer(s) should immediately notify the Academy by the safest method so as to avoid any risk of COVID-19 at home and refrain from sending their child into			Level?		
				the Academy's environment. o If the child is physically present in a group on the Academy's premises, the child should					

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				immediately notify a					
				responsible member of staff by					
				the safest method so as to					
				avoid any risk of COVID-19					
				transmission.					
				A responsible member of					
				staff should immediately					
				carry out a dynamic					
				assessment to verify the					
				symptoms and when					
				confirmed contact the					
				child's parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) and					
				instruct them to collect their					
				child from the Academy and					
				take them home in a safe					
				and controlled manner so as					
				to avoid the risk of COVID-19					
				transmission, self-isolate their					
				child at home, and follow					
				existing HM Government and					
				National Institute for Health					
				Protection (NIHP) guidance.					
				- There is no requirement for					
				anyone else within the group to go home and start					
				self-isolating themselves at					
				this moment in time, that is					
				unless they themselves start					
				showing symptoms of					
				COVID-19.					
				- If the child is awaiting					
				collection, then the					
				following protocols will be					
				strictly applied:					
				The child will be moved,					
				if possible, to a room					
				where they can be					
				isolated behind a closed					
				door and depending on					
				the age of the child will					
				be supervised by an					
				appropriate member of					
				staff.					

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				If it is not possible to					
				isolate the child in a					
				room behind a closed					
				door, the child will be					
				moved into an open					
				area that is 2-metres					
				away from other					
				people.					
				If the child needs to go					
				to the toilet while					
				waiting to be collected,					
				they will use a separate					
				toilet that will be					
				cleaned and disinfected					
				using standard cleaning					
				products immediately					
				after use and before					
				being used by anyone					
				else.					
				■ The group should be moved					
				immediately into another					
				safe and clean area/room whilst the area/room where					
				the group was currently					
				working from is 'thoroughly'					
				cleaned and all hard					
				surfaces disinfected in line					
				with the COVID-19 cleaning					
				regimes.					
				 With respects to General Data 					
				Protection Regulations					
				(GDPR), a responsible					
				member of staff will					
				immediately seek					
				' permission ', i.e. from the					
				parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of the					
				child that is showing					
				symptoms of COVID-19					
				before any attempts are					
				made to inform other					
				parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of					
				children that were/are in the					

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				same group as the child who is showing symptoms of COVID-19. - Permission and the conversation held should be recorded and logged, in brief, by the responsible member of staff. - When permission is sought, a responsible member of staff will contact and inform all parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/carer(s) of the other children in the same					
				group of the situation, i.e. it has been reported that a child in the same group as their child has shown signs of COVID-19 symptoms, the child has been removed from the group with immediate effect, and that they should be ' observant ' for any signs of COVID-19					
				symptoms in their child because of the heightened risk as the group may potentially be compromised. The responsible member of staff should also: Remind all parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) that it does not necessarily mean that anyone showing symptoms of COVID-19 actually has the disease. Record and log all calls and conversations, in brief, that have taken place with all the parent(s)/legal					

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of					
				the other children.					
				Keep all parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of					
				the other children					
				updated as soon as					
				there is anything					
				significant to report, i.e.					
				outcomes of COVID-19					
				test results.					
				 Child showing symptoms to self- 					
				isolate at home and follow					
				existing HM Government and					
				National Institute for Health					
				Protection (NIHP) guidance.					
				 There is no requirement for the 					
				rest of the household to start					
				self-isolating at this moment in					
				time, that is unless their child					
				tests positive for having COVID-					
				19, in which case they will all					
				have to self-isolate and follow					
				existing HM Government and					
				National Institute for Health					
				Protection (NIHP) guidance.					
				Adhere to the NHS 'Test and					
				Trace' protocol, i.e. apply online					
				or call 119 for a COVID-19 test					
				within the first 3-days of their					
				child experiencing any COVID-					
				19 symptoms. Note, the test is					
				best taken within the first 5-days					
				of symptoms.					
				Should keep the Academy					
				updated on a daily basis with					
				the health condition of their					
				child.					
				o Where parent(s)/legal					
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of the					
				child fail to contact and					
				update the Academy, the					
				Academy should make every					
				effort to contact them for an					
				update and remind them of					

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				the importance to adhere to				
				the strict protocols during this				
				unprecedented public health				
				threat.				
				 Immediately share results of their 				
				child's COVID-19 test as soon as				
				they are known.				
				 If tested positive for COVID-19, a 				
				responsible member of staff				
				upon notification will				
				immediately, without delay,				
				notify their direct Line Manager				
				who must then immediately,				
				without delay, notify a				
				responsible SLT member who				
				<u>must</u> then immediately, without delay, notify the following				
				obligatory regulatory bodies.				
				o Principal/Head Teacher.				
				Principal/Head Teacher will				
				be responsible for notifying				
				Trust Executive Body.				
				 Trust Health and Safety Section 				
				for notifying the following				
				external authorities.				
				Local Health Protection Team				
				at the National Institute for				
				Health Protection (NIHP), i.e.				
				East of England Control				
				Centre Team.				
				HSE (RIDDOR), only if				
				attributed to occupational				
				exposure.				
				Local Authority (CCC/PCC) –				
				Only out of courtesy.				
				 The responsible SLT member will 				
				immediately, without delay,				
				record and log the 'situation' as				
				it unfolds.				
				o Name and date-of-birth of the				
1				child confirmed positive for				
				COVID-19.				
				 Date of test and when results 				
				were known.				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				o The last day of attendance of				
				the child confirmed positive for				
				COVID-19.				
				 Names of people that were in 				
				recent 'close contact' with the				
				child confirmed positive for				
				COVID-19.				
				The Trust's Health and Safety				
				Manager will immediately, without delay, notify the Local				
				Health Protection Team at the				
				National Institute for Health				
				Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of				
				England Control Centre Team.				
				The Local health Protection				
				Team at the National Institute for				
				Health Protection (NIHP) will:				
				 Also contact Academies 				
				directly if they become aware				
				that someone who has tested				
				positive for coronavirus				
				(COVID-19) attended the				
				Academy – as identified by				
				NHS Test and Trace.				
				o Carry out a rapid risk				
				assessment with the Trust's				
				Health and Safety Manager to				
				ascertain and confirm who has				
				been in close contact with the				
				person during the period that they were infectious, and				
				ensure they are asked to self- isolate.				
				 Work with Academy's in this				
				' <u>situation</u> ' to guide them				
				through the actions they need				
				to take.				
				o Provide advice and give a				
				' <u>definitive</u> ' directive on who				
				must be sent home and self-				
				isolate at home etc.				
				To support them in doing so,				
				it is recommended that				
				Academy's keep a record of				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				the following: - Names of pupils and staff in each group. - Was the person confirmed positive for COVID-19 in close contact with others in the group? - Was the person confirmed positive for COVID-19 in close contact with children and staff in different groups? - This should be a proportionate recording process. - Academy's do not need to ask pupils to record everyone they have spent time with each day or ask staff to keep definitive records in a way that is overly burdensome. • The Academy will be advised and 'definitively' directed on all 'situations' by the Local Health Protection Team at the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of England Control Centre Team. • The Trust's Health and Safety Manager will mediate between the Academy and the Local Health Protection Team at the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of England Control Centre Team.				
				COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags containing the appropriate essential personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. fluid resistant surgical face mask (also known as type IIR), disposable plastic gloves and aprons, eye protection (e.g.				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				face visor or goggles), will be strategically located around the Academy and locations will be communicated to all members of staff just in case they need to use PPE in the event of a likely risk of COVID-19 transmission, i.e. breaching the 2-metre safe distance and where contact is necessary in aiding someone who is showing symptoms of the disease. The Health and Safety Section will review and advise on the correct essential PPE and contents of the 'COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bag'. Members of staff do not need to go home if they have aided someone who was taken unwell and showing symptoms of COVID-19, that is unless they develop symptoms themselves. The members of staff concerned will be instructed to wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds immediately after aiding the person that was unwell and showing symptoms of COVID-19. The Trust's Health and Safety Section will be on hand to advice and guide all Academies within the Trust should any of the above scenarios arise.					
				4. Employee second jobs, i.e. voluntary, part-time, or temporary	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes	
				Employees have a moral and legal duty to inform the Academy's Leadership Team and the Trust's Human Resources Department of any potential	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more	High		

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				second jobs, i.e. voluntary, part- time, or temporary, that they have <u>outside</u> of the Academy or Trust.		than one person		
				The Academy's Leadership Team will work closely and in partnership with the Trust's Human Resources Department and Health and Safety Section in reviewing and assessing the nature of the employees second job during this COVID-19 pandemic, i.e. is there an elevated risk of the employee contracting the disease in their second job and transmitting it generally in society as well as when working for the Academy or Trust.				
				Considerations will be given to the following to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection where employees have a second job <u>outside</u> of the Academy or Trust that poses an elevated risk of contracting the disease and transmitting it generally in society as well as when working for the Academy or Trust: • A clear open dialogue will be held with the employee				
				informing them of the elevated risks posed for infection and transmission by their second job. • Professionally, responsibly, and sensibly with a considered approach negotiate 'safe' protocols for working safely. The Trust's Human Resources Department will work in collaboration with the Trust's				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				Health and Safety Section in advising and guiding the person concerned, including their direct line manager.				
				5. Equality in the workplace				
					L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Everyone will be treated equally, and no one will be discriminated against any particular circumstances of their protected characteristics, i.e. age, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability, sex (gender), gender reassignment, ethnicity, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				Human Resources and the Health and Safety Section will advise, guide, and work with staff and their direct line managers, and with pupil(s) and their academy's, whose protected characteristics might either expose them to a different degree of risk, or when any new protocols (i.e. working/learning procedures) may be deemed inappropriate or challenging for them. Further assessments may need to be undertaken by the persons direct Line Manager who will be assisted by a relevant group, i.e. Human Resources or Health and Safety Section, and any additional measures or adjustments will be discussed with all parties involved, including the person with the protected characteristic, for example, • Making reasonable adjustments to avoid disabled people being put at a disadvantage.				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				 Making reasonable adjustments for not placing new and expectant mothers at any greater risk. Making sure that steps taken do not have an unjustifiable negative impact on some groups compared to others, i.e. groups with caring responsibilities and groups with religious commitments. 						
				Safe social distancing, communication, enforcement, and mitigating actions	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				Further guidance on 'social distancing' can be sought from the following HM Government guidance. • Staying alert and safe (social distancing) • https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/staying-alert-and-safe-social-distancing/staying-alert-and-safe-social-distancing-after-4-july • Updated 13th August 2020 Safe social distancing, maximising	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			
				distance between people or minimising contact between people will be enforced and maintained wherever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, whilst: • arriving at and departing from Academy premises, • working and/or learning and moving around Academy premises, • travelling between different Academy sites,						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				and on the wider public transport, and when • participating on off-site educational enrichment visits. Where safe social distancing, maximising distance between people or minimising contact				
				between people is not possible, then consideration will be given to other mitigating control measures to prevent and/or reduce the risk of transmission and infection of the disease.				
				Letters sent to Parents and legal Guardians/Carers regarding their moral and legal duty to uphold and maintain the safe social distancing rule wherever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, when arriving at and departing from the Academy premises.				
				A clear directive given to all staff, pupils, volunteers, and visitors to uphold and maintain the safe social distancing rule wherever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, whilst arriving at and departing from Academy premises, working and/or learning and moving around Academy premises, and when travelling between different Academy sites.				
				All staff given a clear directive that they must enforce the safe social distancing rule wherever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, and actively intervene and challenge				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				those that breach the rule. Estates and facilities department will conduct a physical site survey with the Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Principal/Head Teacher (or members of their SLT) to see how best the safe social distancing rule can be implemented throughout the Academy, i.e. visual signage and floor markings, removing equipment, erecting screen and barriers, one way traffic routes, reducing and controlling the number of people working/learning/moving at any one given time etc. NOTE: (Mitigating Actions) In relation to any particular activity where social distancing cannot be followed in full, management will review that particular activity and consider whether that activity is business critical and whether it needs to continue for the Academy's operations, and if so, will consider all mitigating actions possible to prevent or reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection between their staff, pupils, volunteers, and visitors. Mitigating actions will include however is not an exhaustive list: Further increasing the frequency of hand washing and surface cleaning. Keeping the activity time involved as short as possible. Using screens or barriers to separate people from each						

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				 other. Using back-to-back or side-to-side working rather than face-to-face whenever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable. Reduce the number of people each person has contact with. Safe social distancing applies to all parts of the Academy's operations, not just the place where people spend most of their time, but also applies to entrances and exits, offices, breakrooms, classrooms, laboratories, refectories, transport and off-site visits etc. 						
				7. Physical Education and Playgrounds	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				Academies within the Trust will have the flexibility to decide how physical education, sport and physical activity will be provided whilst following the measures in their system of controls, prevention and protection in preventing and/or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection. Pupils should be kept in distinct consistent groups, sports equipment thoroughly cleaned between each use by different	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			
				individual groups, and contact sports avoided. Outdoor spaces should be prioritised wherever possible when delivering physical education and where this is not possible, then						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				consideration should be given to large indoor spaces that allow safe distancing between pupils. This is particularly important in any sports setting because of the way in which people breathe during exercise. • Respiratory tract infections can be transmitted through respiratory droplets, droplet nuclei (i.e. nano particle 10-9), or aerosol (i.e. spray) depending on their size. When the droplet particles are above a certain size they are referred to as 'respiratory droplets', and when they are below a certain size, are referred to as 'droplet nuclei'. • Nano particles (10-9) or aerosol (i.e. spray) can travel further than the normal respiratory droplet. As a result of this additional distance, all Academies within the Trust should note that regardless of the safe social distancing, there may be an additional risk of transmission and infection in environments where people are breathing heavily as a result of strenuous physical activity. External facilities can also be used in line with government guidance for the use of, and travel to and from, those facilities. Academies within the Trust should refer to the following advice: • 'Guidance on phased return of sport and recreation' and guidance from 'Sport England' for grassroot sports.				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-phased-return-of-sport-and-recreation https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/coronavirus Advice from organisations such as the 'Association for Physical Education' and the 'Youth Sports Trust'. https://www.afpe.org.uk/physical-education/wp-content/uploads/COVID-19-Interpreting-the-Government-Guidance-in-a-PESSPA-Context-FINAL.pdf https://www.youthsporttrust.org/coronavirus-support-schools Academies within the Trust are able to work with external coaches, clubs and organisations for curricular and extra-curricular activities where they are satisfied that this is safe to do so and should consider carefully how such arrangements can operate within their wider protective measures. Outdoor playground equipment can be used however should be cleaned more frequently and especially between each group use. 						
				8. Off-Site Educational Enrichment Visits	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				HM Government, National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) and the Department for Education (DfE) continue to advise against domestic (UK)	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more	High			

Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS								
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				overnight and overseas educational visits at this stage, see guidance below. • Coronavirus: travel guidance for educational setting • https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/coronavirus-covid- 19-travel-advice-for- educational- settings/coronavirus-travel- guidance-for-educational- settingss In the autumn term, HM Government, National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) and the Department for Education (DfE) are advising that we can resume non-overnight domestic educational visits. Visits should include any trips for pupils with SEND connected with their preparation for adulthood (for example, workplace visits, travel training etc). Visits should be responsibly planned and managed following the measures in the Academy's system of controls, prevention and protection in preventing and/or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, e.g. keeping children within their distinct consistent group and ensuring that the place of destination also has robust safe COVID-19 management measures in place. Academies within the Trust should also make use of outdoor spaces in the local area to support		than one person		

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				delivery of the curriculum. As normal, Academies within the Trust should undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits to ensure they can be done safely. Anyone planning and managing a visit within the Trust will need to be aware of the wider advice and guidance available on visiting indoor and outdoor venues, i.e. Educational Visits Coordinator, Educational Visits Head, Trust's Health and Safety Manager, appointed Educational Visits Advisor (EvolveAdvice), Outdoor Education Advisers' Panel (OEAP) etc. Academies within the Trust should refer to the following HM Government advice: • Health and Safety on Educational Visits • https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/health-and-safety-on-educational-visits/health-and-safety-on-educational-visits				
				9. Music	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Respiratory tract infections can be transmitted through respiratory droplets, droplet nuclei (i.e. nano particle 10-9), or aerosol (i.e. spray) depending on their size. When the droplet particles are above a certain size they are referred to as 'respiratory droplets', and when they are below a certain size, are referred to as 'droplet nuclei'.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				Nano particles (10-9) or aerosol (i.e. spray) can travel further than the normal respiratory droplet. As a result of this additional distance, all Academies within the Trust should note that regardless of the safe social distancing, there may be an additional risk of transmission and infection in environments where people are singing, chanting, playing wind or brass instruments or shouting. Academies within the Trust should consider how to reduce the risk, particularly when pupils are playing instruments or singing in small groups such as in music lessons by, for example, physical distancing and playing outside wherever possible, limiting group sizes to no more than 15, positioning pupils back-to-back or side-to-side, avoiding sharing of instruments, and ensuring good ventilation. Singing, wind and brass playing should not take place in larger groups such as school choirs and ensembles, or school assemblies. Further detailed DfE guidance will be published shortly.				
				Personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it) hygiene communication and	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant	R (8) High	Yes
				enforcement Letters sent to Parents and legal Guardians/Carers regarding their		illness, more than seven day, and affecting more		

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				moral and legal duty to uphold and maintain their family's personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it) hygiene at all times.		than one person		
				A clear directive given to all staff, pupils, volunteers, and visitors to uphold and maintain their personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it) hygiene at all times.				
				All staff given a clear directive that they must encourage and enforce pupils to maintain their personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it) hygiene, and actively intervene and challenge those that fail to maintain good personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it) hygiene.				
				Signs and poster will be prominently displayed in strategic locations around the Academy premises to increase the awareness of: • handwashing frequency, • handwashing techniques, • avoid touching your face, and • catch it, bin it, kill it, i.e. cough or sneeze into a tissue which can be binned safely, or into your arm if a tissue is not available.				
				Wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, paper towels and appropriate lined lidded waste bins that enclose the				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, will be provided as an alternative to hand dryers in handwashing facilities.				
				Where appropriate and adequate handwashing facilities are not available, the use of hand sanitiser gels stations will be considered and strategically placed around the Academy. Hand sanitiser gel stations will be manned, and the use of the hand sanitiser station will be supervised to avoid incorrect use, over usage, and stop people filling their own bottles with gel for later use. Hand sanitiser gels stations will definitely be placed in prominent areas immediately entering the building, i.e. main reception area, where handwashing facilities are not immediately available, this will help control COVID-19 from entering into the Academy's 'safe' zone. Once in the 'safe' zone, frequent handwashing will be encouraged over the use of hand sanitiser gels. Estates and facilities department will conduct a physical site survey with the Health and Safety				
				Section and the Academy's Principal/Head Teacher (or members of their SLT) to review their existing handwashing provisions and if necessary consider additional mobile handwashing equipment to be strategically placed, and how				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				best to strategically place hand sanitiser gel stations.				
				11. Numbers coming to and leaving Academy premises at	L (2)	\$ (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Numbers coming to and leaving the Academy premises at any one time will be regulated and managed responsibly and sensibly so as to avoid any unnecessary congestion as well as upholding the safe social distancing rule. The control measures listed below will be considered, however the list is not exhaustive: • Wherever practicably possible together with following the Academy's systems of control, prevention and protection, and without compromising the teaching time, Academies within the Trust will consider reducing the number of people required to come and leave during the day by either making reasonable adjustments to the Academy's start and finish times by using some form of rota system or split timetable for staff and pupils. • Staggering arrival and departure times. • Having more entry and exit points. • Using appropriate signs and/or floor markings as well as introducing one-way traffic flow protocols at entry and exit points. • Patrolling and supervising human and vehicle traffic flow	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				at entry and exit points. It is still recommended that everyone limits the amount of equipment they bring into Academy each day, to essentials such as lunch boxes, hats, coats, books, stationery, mobile phones, and appropriate bags to carry the essential items. Academies within the Trust should also have a process in place for advising anyone entering the Academy's premises on the removal of their face covering that has been used during their travel into the Academy. There is no requirement to wear a face covering whilst on the Academy's premises, that is unless a specific risk assessment stipulates otherwise. • Everyone entering the Academy premises must be instructed not to touch the front of their face covering during use or when removing it and must wash their hands immediately. • Immediately on arrival, dispose of temporary face coverings in a covered bin or place reusable face coverings in a plastic bag they can take home with them, and then wash their hands again before proceeding further.				
				12. Migrating within and around the Academy premises	L (2)	\$ (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Migrating within and around the Academy premises will be managed responsibly and sensibly	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				by either reducing, limiting, and discouraging any non-essential migration.		day, and affecting more than one person		
				The use of radios or internal telephone systems will be encouraged wherever possible and the equipment used will be cleaned with sanitiser wipes after each use.		,		
				Consideration will also be given to the following: Restricting or even prohibiting access to some areas within and around the Academy's premises. Reducing numbers and location rotation, i.e. pupils remain in class and staff rotate from one				
				 class to another. Staggering any potential migration of groups to avoid contact between groups. Introducing one-way traffic flow protocols within and around premises. Restricting the use and reducing 				
				the maximum occupancy of the goods/human lift, i.e. only authorise the movement of goods from one floor to another as well as making sure that people with disabilities are able to access the lift with readily				
				available hand sanitiser, and not forgetting to encourage those that are able to do so to use the stairs wherever possible. • Regulating, patrolling and supervising all traffic routes/areas, including				
				bottlenecks, so that concurrent migration can be avoided, and				

			i able i	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No. Wh	/hat is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				the 2-metre social distancing rule upheld.				
				Workplaces, workstations, teaching and learning areas, work and learning equipment	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				work and learning equipment and resources including soft cuddly toys Occupancy levels in all areas, workstation usage and possible, i.e. not definite, sharing of work or learning equipment including soft and cuddly toys will be regulated and managed responsibly and sensibly following the measures in the Academy's system of controls, prevention and protection in preventing and/or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection. Wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, workplaces and workstations will be configured in such a way that safe social distancing is maintained. Where this is not possible, consideration will be given to whether that activity needs to continue for the Academy to operate, and if so, and only as an extreme last resort will the mitigating actions highlighted in Control (6) be considered to prevent or reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection. Hot desking and the sharing of any work or learning equipment including soft and cuddly toys will	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

	ZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No. What is the hazard? What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is at risk of being harmed?	hat are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
ext milit Cop pre CO infe cle cle indi word lead and state in the common state in the	is is not possible, and only as an extreme last resort will the litigating actions highlighted in ontrol (6) be considered to revent or reduce the risk of OVID-19 transmission and fection, i.e. maintaining good leaning regimes after each dividual occupants use of the lorkstation and/or work or larning equipment including soft and cuddly toys. For individual and very frequently sed equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is recommended that aff and pupils have their own least that are not shared. It is also associated and shared within the group and should be cleaned regularly, long with all frequently touched ourfaces. Resources that are not shared between groups, such as corts, art and science equipment and the cleaned frequently and the				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				cleaning of the resources and rotation should also apply to these resources.				
				Disinfectant surface cleaning spray bottle and disposable paper towels will be made readily available at strategic locations to aid any surface cleaning that may be required immediately after each individual occupant's use of a workstation, work or learning equipment. Appropriate lidded bins will be provided at strategic locations to enclose the hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, when the				
				item used for cleaning is disposed. The following will be considered when assessing workplaces and workstations, however list is not exhaustive: • Grouping adults and children in consistent distinct groups and avoid contacts between groups. • Continuous review of layouts and activities. • Seating pupils' side-by-side and have forward facing desks in classrooms and laboratories with the Teacher at the front of the classroom/laboratory. • Use of prominent visual signs to make everyone aware of social distancing. • Use of visual floor markings to help everyone keep to a safe social distance from one another. • Adults to maintain 2-metres wherever possible. • Regulating and managing traffic flow such as restricting or				

No. What is the hazard? What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is at risk of being harmed? Who is at risk of being harmed? Teducing numbers as well as applying one-way protocols. Only where it is not possible to move workstations further apart will consideration be given to people working back-to-back or side-to-side with other mitigating actions such as erecting physical screens or barriers to separate them from each other rather than them working face-to-face. NOTE: Please don't be fooled with the use of personal protective gloves when sharing work equipment, hence the reason	Is the hazard adequately controlled?
applying one-way protocols. Only where it is not possible to move workstations further apart will consideration be given to people working back-to-back or side-to-side with other mitigating actions such as erecting physical screens or barriers to separate them from each other rather than them working face-to-face. NOTE: NOTE: NOTE: Only where it is not possible to move workstations further apart will be possible to move workstations further apart will be people working to people workstations further than them working face-to-face.	(Yes/No)
why they are not advised or encouraged in such circumstances, that is, unless the activity/task/use is of a high risk, i.e. use of hazardous chemicals and substances that have the potential to cause skin irritations and/or burns. Personal protective gloves may initially protect you from coming into physical contact with the disease however, the disease is a 'sticky' protein cell that will stick to the gloves and be transmitted elsewhere if the gloves are used for many other different activities/tasks over a prolonged period. For personal protective gloves to be effective in reducing the risk of infection and transmission, they must be alsposed of safely and correctly into a lidded bin	(Tes/No)

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				 individual activity/task/use and a fresh pair worn for the next activity/task/use. For example, sharing an item: Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after sharing the item. Wear a fresh pair of gloves for cleaning the item. Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after cleaning the item. Wear a fresh pair of gloves for the next activity/task/use. 				
				14. Meetings Face-to-face meetings will not be encouraged, and wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, everyone	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven	R (8) High	Yes
				will be given a clear directive to explore the option of using remote working ICT software and/or equipment at the first instant when planning to hold any meeting.		day, and affecting more than one person		
				The use of 'Microsoft Teams' and 'Zoom' has proven to be a great success when hosting remote meetings.				
				Where face-to-face meeting are unavoidable, the number of attendees to any meeting will be regulated and managed responsibly and sensibly by the host, ensuring that only the absolute necessary participants				
				should attend so that the safe social distancing rule can be				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				upheld. Unavoidable face-to-face meeting will only take place in appropriately sized and well-ventilated spaces / areas / rooms. The sharing of any work equipment in any unavoidable face-to-face meeting will not be permitted. However, additional mitigating actions highlighted in Control (6) will also be considered to prevent or reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, i.e. using physical screens or barriers to separate people from each other, keeping the meeting time as short as possible, using prompts such as signs and floor markings, readily available hand sanitiser, readily available disinfectant surface cleaning spray bottle and disposable paper towels that can be used when any piece of equipment has been shared during the meeting etc.				
				15. Common areas	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Everyone will be given a clear directive to work collaboratively to ensure consistency is maintained across all common areas, e.g. reception, walkways, staircases, refectory, breakout/rest areas etc. Migration and occupancy in and around all common areas will be managed responsibly and sensibly, and the following will either be implemented or considered: Break times will be staggered to reduce migration and	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				occupancy levels at any one time in all common areas. • Seating and table configuration in refectory and breakout/rest areas will be reviewed and reconfigured to uphold the safe social distancing rule. • Visual prompts such as signs and floor markings will be used to raise awareness and help people maintain the safe social distancing rule. • People will be encouraged to bring their own wholesome food, and whenever possible (i.e. weather permitting), can eat outside in an open space. • Opening other areas of the building and premises during break times, e.g. sports hall. • Providing packaged meals or similar to avoid fully opening and congesting refectory.				
				Additional mitigating actions highlighted in Control (6) will also be considered to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, i.e. using physical screens or barriers to separate people from each other, regulating (i.e. keeping the time spent in any common area as short as is practicably possible) and ensuring adequate enforcement and supervision at all times to reduce concurrent migration and occupancy. Estates and facilities department will conduct a physical site survey with the Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Principal/Head Teacher (or members of their SLT) to review				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				the seating and table configurations in all common rooms/areas and will reconfigure if deemed necessary to uphold the safe social distancing rule.				
				16. Issuing new school uniforms	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				The issuing of new school uniforms will be planned and managed professionally, sensibly and responsibly by following the measures in the Academy's system of controls for prevention and protection in preventing and/or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, i.e. ensuring that the safe social distancing rule is upheld, and respiratory and personal hygiene is maintained, minimising contact and mixing by keeping pupils in small distinct consistent groups, enhanced frequent cleaning of frequently touched surfaces etc. Letters will be issued to parents/guardians/carers informing them of the importance to abide with the Academy's strict protocols for collecting their child's new school uniform, i.e. abiding with the safe social distancing, and maintaining respiratory and personal hygiene at all times. Wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, every effort will be made to carry out	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				this task out of core hours with collection times staggered across the day so that the interaction				

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No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				and overlap and contact between people is reduced, therefore reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission.						
				Everyone will be given a clear strict directive to work collaboratively to ensure consistency is maintained throughout the process.						
				Visible signage and floor markings will be used to raise awareness and help people keep 2-metres from one another.						
				One-way traffic flow systems will be enforced throughout the Academy to control the flow of people and vehicle traffic.						
				Handwashing facilities will be made available to everyone and hand sanitiser will also be placed in prominent strategic locations, i.e. immediately on entry, reception, or place of uniform distribution.						
				Sharing of any work equipment will not be encouraged however, if it is and unavoidable, i.e. a writing instrument or card-reader, then appropriate cleaning materials will be made readily available so that the shared						
				equipment can be cleaned thoroughly after each individual use. Appropriate lidded bins will be provided at strategic locations to enclose the hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, when the item used for cleaning is disposed.						

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				NOTE: • Please don't be fooled with the use of personal protective gloves when sharing work equipment, hence the reason why they are not advised or encouraged in such circumstances, that is, unless the activity/task/use is of a high risk, i.e. use of hazardous chemicals and substances that have the potential to cause skin irritations and/or burns. Personal protective gloves may initially protect you from coming into physical contact with the disease however, the disease is a 'sticky' protein cell that will stick to the gloves and be transmitted elsewhere if the gloves are used for many other different activities/tasks over a prolonged period. For personal protective gloves to be effective in reducing the risk of infection and transmission, they must be disposed of safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after each individual activity/task/use and a fresh pair worn for the next activity/task/use. For example, sharing a card-reader to take a payment: • Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after sharing the card-reader. • Wear a fresh pair of gloves for cleaning the card-reader.						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				 Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after cleaning the card-reader. Wear a fresh pair of gloves for the next activity/task/use. 				
				Anyone not complying with the strict protocols will be asked to leave the Academy premises and if necessary, may be escorted off premises				
				Accident, First Aid, security and other incidents	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) have confirmed that "personal protective equipment (PPE) is not required when administering First-Aid on a non-symptomatic person", that is unless 'normal' First-Aid procedure specify otherwise, i.e. when there is blood involved.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				HM Government have also confirmed in their guidance that "anyone requiring First-Aid should continue to receive care in the same way. No additional PPE is needed because of coronavirus (COVID-19) for anyone who does not have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms", that is unless 'normal' First-Aid procedure specify otherwise, i.e. when there is blood involved.				
				The Academy's 'First Aider Needs Assessment' will be reviewed by the Academy's Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and TDET's Health and Safety Section to ensure that				

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		posed by the huzuita:	being numeu:	adequate and appropriate First Aid Provisions are maintained, i.e. Appointed Person (AP), Emergency First Aid (EFA), First Aid at Work (FAW), Paediatric First Aid (PFA), and Adult Mental Health First Aid (AMHFA). NOTE: • With all the risk management protocols and mitigating safety control measures in place, the nature of the working and learning activities performed within an Academy and the risk of harm associated with them are deemed to be low. • With the above bullet point in mind, very basic 'emergency' First-Aid kits can be considered within groups. • Members of staff within their groups are permitted under 'in loco parentis', i.e. a legal doctrine that has been established through precedents in English common law/civil law, to carry out very basic everyday emergency First-Aid, i.e. clean a graze and dress it. • Dedicated First-Aid rooms can be used, and groups can be compromised in any emergency health (i.e. injury or ill-health) and safety (i.e. fire evacuation) situation as long as personal and respiratory hygiene and			LEVEI:			
				cleaning regimes are upheld and maintained at all times before and after any emergency situation.						
				COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				containing the appropriate essential personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. fluid resistant surgical face mask (also known as type IIR), disposable plastic gloves and aprons, eye protection (e.g. face visor or goggles), will be strategically located around the Academy and locations will be communicated to all members of staff just in case they need to use PPE in the event of a likely risk of COVID-19 transmission, i.e. breaching the 2-metre safe distance and where contact is necessary in aiding someone who is showing symptoms of the disease. The Health and Safety Section will review and advise on the correct essential PPE and contents of the 'COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bag'. Estates and facilities department will conduct a physical site survey with the Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Principal/Head Teacher (or members of their SLT) to review strategic locations for the safe and secure stowage and access of the 'COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags'. HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) have stipulated in their guidance that COVID-19				
				transmission risk in a non- healthcare setting are significantly lower than those seen in healthcare settings. Therefore, due to the pure nature of activities and operations within				

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				academies, people in academies are not deemed to be at the same risk of contracting the disease as those in Care Homes and Hospitals. Therefore, with this in mind, there is no immediate requirement to wear any personal protective equipment (PPE) when aiding others in the event of any unforeseen emergency situation, including First Aid, where the safe social distancing cannot be upheld, that is, unless the person in distress is showing symptoms of COVID-19 or where 'normal' First-Aid procedure specify otherwise, i.e. when there is blood involved. Please note that if normal protocols specify the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) when administering First-Aid for a particular injury or ill health regardless of whether the person in distress is showing COVID-19 symptoms or not, then personal protective equipment should be taken from their normal stock and worn, not from the COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags. In either of the scenarios above, i.e. aiding a distressed person showing or not showing symptoms, members of staff concerned will be given a 'consistent' clear directive to wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds immediately after aiding the person that was in distress regardless of whether they were showing symptoms or not. Further guidance on practicing First-Aid safely, including safe				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				working arrangements, during the current health threat posed by COVID-19 can be sought by the Trust's Health and Safety Section.				
				The Health and Safety Executive have recently updated the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) to include the requirement to report possible or actual exposure to COVID-19 as a result of or in connection with a work activity. Any confirmed positive cases will be reported to the Health and Safety Section through the correct channels as soon as is practicably possible.				
				HM Government guidance stipulates "that in an emergency situation, e.g. an accident or fire, people do not have to stay 2-metre apart if it would be unsafe".				
				In the event of any unfortunate emergency evacuation, people will be given a clear directive to: • Follow normal protocols, work collaboratively and evacuate the building in a professional, sensible and safe manner. • Pay particular attention to personal sanitation measures immediately afterwards including either washing their hands thoroughly for 20-seconds or use hand sanitiser gel.				
				HM Government give guidance on caring for children who regularly spit, bite, lick or require physical contact. • Safe working in education,				

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				childcare and children's social				
				care settings, including the use				
				of personal protective				
				equipment (PPE)				
				https://www.gov.uk/government				
				/publications/safe-working-in-				
				education-childcare-and-				
				childrens-social-care/safe-				
				working-in-education-childcare-				
				and-childrens-social-care-				
				settings-including-the-use-of-				
				personal-protective-equipment-				
				<u>ppe</u>				
				Updated 21st July 2020				
				"If non-symptomatic children				
				present behaviours which may				
				increase the risk of droplet				
				transmission (such as biting,				
				licking, kissing or spitting) or				
				require care that cannot be				
				provided without close hands-on				
				contact, they should continue to receive care in the same way,				
				including any existing routine use				
				of PPE".				
				"The issues will be specific to				
				each child or young person and				
				individual responses will be				
				required. Staff should review and				
				update existing risk				
				assessments".				
				"In these circumstances, to				
				reduce the risk of coronavirus				
				(COVID-19) transmission, no				
				additional PPE is necessary				
				because these are non-				
				symptomatic children in a non-				
				healthcare setting and so the risk				
				of viral transmission is very low".				
				 However, additional space and 				
				frequent cleaning of surfaces,				
				objects and toys will be required.				
				Cleaning arrangements should				
				be increased in all settings, with				

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No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)	
				a specific focus on surfaces which are touched a lot. The actions below will be followed immediately after experiencing and/or realising an unfortunate act of physical violence, i.e. spitting, biting, punching, kicking etc. Note, the list of actions below is not exhaustive. Immediately call for back-up assistance and use your negotiating skills to calm the perpetrator. Only when it is safe to do so, remove oneself safely and in a controlled manner from the					
				controlled manner from the scene. If applicable, immediately clean oneself hygienically as best as they possible can. If applicable, ascertain the nature and degree of the injury sustained, if any. Has the perpetrator spat in someone's face? Has the biting injury penetrated through the victim's skin, i.e. laceration injury? Any other injury that may elevate the risk of COVID-19 infection? Be mindful and monitor any onset of any COVID-19 symptoms. Immediately follow the Academy's 'Reporting procedures for confirmed positive COVID-19 situations and people who need to selfisolate' as highlighted in section (3).					

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No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
No.	What is the hazard?		Who is at risk of	What are the existing controls or	of the hazard causing harm?	potential harm?		adequately controlled?
				drid help the Academy determine whether it can safely support the pupil on its premises or not during this COVID-19 pandemic, i.e. does the pupil continue with home learning or is it safe for them and others if they are to come into the Academy. • Alex West (TDET Lead SENCO),				

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				Karin Rudd (SENCO/ASD Hub Manager at Welbourne Primary Academy), and Jean Bloye (Assistant Principal/SENCO at Queen Katharine Academy) can advise on the Local Authority's specific 'SEND and Vulnerable Child during COVID-19' assessment: o Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Tool • Offering School and College Placements to Vulnerable Children and those with Educational Health Care Plans (EHCPs) during the COVID-19 pandemic. • Local Authority assessments only need to be completed if it is deemed that the high-risk pupil poses a significant elevated risk of harm or transmission of the disease during the COVID-19 pandemic, not only to themselves but also to others within close proximity to them, i.e. members of staff, other children, and visitors. The Academy's SEND department will ensure that the Local Authority's specific 'SEND and Vulnerable Child during COVID-19' assessment is completed for any pupil that they deem to be at a significant elevated risk of harm or transmission of the disease during the COVID-19 pandemic, not only to themselves but also to others within close contact to them, i.e. members of staff, other children, and visitors. The results of the assessment will be shared with all the appropriate and obligatory				

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				parties, informing them of whether the Academy can safely support the pupil on its premises or not. Review of the Academy's existing internal assessments together with the completion of the Local Authority's 'SEND and Vulnerable Child during COVID-19' specific assessment will allow the Academy to ensure that the safest decisions are made as to whether it can safely support the pupil on its premises or not during this COVID-19 pandemic. The Academy fully understands it's moral and legal obligations to not discriminate or disadvantage any pupil due to their SEND needs and also fully understands it's moral and legal obligations to safeguarding the health, safety, and wellbeing of all its staff, pupils, and visitors whilst on the Academy premises. The Academy will work closely with the Local Authority and will consider all options for mitigating any circumstances where a pupil cannot be supported on the grounds of their SEND needs, and so far as is reasonably practicable and only if it safe to do so, the Academy will endeavour to ensure that all pupils are able to attend the Academy irrespective of their SEND needs. Assessment reviews will be a continuous and will also take place under the following	(1-5)	(1-5)		(Yes/No)
				place under the following conditions.				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				 Where there have been significant changes in the evolving advice from HM Government, Public Health England, and Department for Education. When there are significant changes in Legislation to address any new hazards and/or risks. After an unfortunate incident/accident that has identified gaps in a provision or identified new hazards and/or risks. Periodically, minimum biannually. All provisions will be continuously reviewed to ensure that they remain appropriate and adequate (i.e. competent member of staff, staff-to-pupil ratio, contact time and breaks etc), and are maintained in line with the guidance from HM Government, Department for Education, and Public Health England. When teaching and/or supervising any high-risk pupil, members of staff who are competent in the task and feel comfortable in carrying out their duties during the COVID-19 pandemic will only be permitted to carrying out the task. Anyone not deemed to be competent in either teaching or supervising a high-risk pupil will not be permitted to carrying out that task. 				

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No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				All members of staff will be informed of their moral and legal duties in maintaining their own personal health, safety and wellbeing at all times and will be given a clear directive to ensure that they maintain their obligations to themselves by not endangering themselves and others by their own acts or omissions. Any type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will not be issued to any member of staff teaching or supervising a high-risk pupil unless a dynamic risk assessment identifies otherwise. At the time of this assessment, it was considered that face shields/masks could potentially become a 'target' and attract the high-risk pupil into carrying out an unacceptable behaviour, i.e. spitting or compromising the safe social distancing rule by trying to knock the face shield/mask off the wearers head. However, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will definitely be considered in tasks that involve 'personal and intimate care', i.e. babies in nursery, pupils' in early years and where there is a medical, physical or mental health condition making it applicable. Personal Protective Equipment such as appropriate gloves, aprons and face masks will be made readily available to the members of staff				
				concerned. Staff will be given a clear directive to pay particular				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				attention to personal sanitation measures including washing their hands thoroughly for 20-seconds immediately after undertaking a personal and intimate care task. When working with a high-risk pupil and where it is deemed that there may be a potential risk of the safe social distancing rule being compromised, the following additional reinforcing social distancing measures will be taken into consideration: • Use of appropriate visual signs to raise awareness of the importance to maintain the safe social distancing rule. • Use of visual floor marking and physical barriers, i.e. tables place between high-risk pupil and member of staff, to help maintain the safe social distancing. In any event where a high-risk pupil has been considered safe within reason, and been given a placement to attend, but compromises the safe social distancing rule and has either bitten or spat at a someone, then that high-risk pupil will: • be immediately isolated in a separate room from everyone else, • eventually removed off the Academy's premises as soon as is practicably possible in a safe and controlled manner, • their assessments will be reviewed, and placement reconsidered.				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				HM Government give guidance on caring for children who regularly spit, bite, lick or require physical contact. • Safe working in education, childcare and children's social care settings, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) • https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care/safe-working-in-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings-including-the-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-ppe • Updated 21st July 2020 • "If non-symptomatic children present behaviours which may increase the risk of droplet transmission (such as biting, licking, kissing or spitting) or require care that cannot be provided without close hands-on contact, they should continue to receive care in the same way, including any existing routine use of PPE". • "The issues will be specific to each child or young person and individual responses will be required. Staff should review and update existing risk assessments". • "In these circumstances, to reduce the risk of coronavirus (COVID-19) transmission, no additional PPE is necessary because these are non-symptomatic children in a non-healthcare setting and so the risk	(1-5)	(1-5)		(Yes/No)

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				However, additional space and frequent cleaning of surfaces, objects and toys will be required. Cleaning arrangements should be increased in all settings, with a specific focus on surfaces which are touched a lot. The actions below will be followed immediately after experiencing and/or realising an unfortunate act of physical violence, i.e. spitting, biting, punching, kicking etc. Note, the list of actions below is not exhaustive: Immediately call for back-up assistance and use your negotiating skills to calm the perpetrator. Only when it is safe to do so, remove oneself safely and in a controlled manner from the scene. If applicable, immediately clean oneself hygienically as best as they possible can. If applicable, ascertain the nature and degree of the injury sustained, if any. Has the perpetrator spat in someone's face? Has the biting injury penetrated through the victim's skin, i.e. laceration injury? Any other injury that may elevate the risk of COVID-19 infection? Be mindful and monitor any onset of any COVID-19 symptoms. Immediately follow the Academy's 'Reporting				
				procedures for confirmed				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				positive COVID-19 situations and people who need to self-isolate' as highlighted in section (3). Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for pupils with SEND should provide interventions as usual and must abide with the Academy's strict protocols for 'managing visitors and contractors' as highlighted in section (25). Wherever possible, if visits can happen outside of school hours, they should, and the visit should be recorded and logged. Where a child routinely attends more than one setting on a part time basis, e.g. because they are dual registered at an Academy and an alternative provision setting or special school, Academies within the Trust should collaboratively work with the alternative provision setting or special school, enabling them to address any risks identified and allowing them to jointly deliver a broad and balanced curriculum for the child. Academies within the Trust and the alternative provisions setting, or special school should work through their system of controls, prevention and protection for preventing or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission or infection. The Academy's 'Supporting Pupils with Medical Need Procedure' will be reviewed by the Academy's	(1-5)	(1-5)		(Yes/No)
				Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and				

No. What is the hazard? What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is at risk of being harmed? Who is at risk of being harmed? What are the existing controls or concerns? of the hazard causing harm? (1-5) (1) TDET's Health and Safety Section	ity (S) for tential Risk arm? Level?	Is the hazard adequately
	1-5)	controlled? (Yes/No)
to ensure that adequate and appropriate support provisions are maintained to support pupils with medical needs. • The Medical Supervisor or Child Welfore Officer will review all individual Medical Care Plans (IMMCPs) to ensure that provisions remain appropriate and adequate to support the high-risk pupil with medical needs. The Academy fully understands it's moral and legal obligations to not discriminate or disadvantage any pupil due to their medical needs and will endeavour to ensure that all avenues are explored to support pupils with any medical need. The Local Authority's 'SEND and Vulnerable Child during COVID-19' specific assessment also covers' health and the document will be considered in the assessment of and the document will be considered in the assessment and decision making process so as to ensure that the sofest decisions are made as to whether the Academy can safely support the pupil with medical needs on its premises or not during this COVID-19 pandemic. However, in cases where it is not deemed possible to support a pupil on medical grounds, the Academy will log and record the reassessment you amunified and work in partnership with the Local Authority's and dilinical		

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				sharing the relevant medical details of the pupil and reasons why the Academy is unable to support that particular pupil. The Academy will work closely with the Local Authority and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and will consider options for mitigating the circumstances, and so far as is reasonably practicable and only if it safe to do so, will ensure that all pupils are able to attend the Academy irrespective of their medical needs.				
				19. Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Early years settings are responsible for safeguarding and caring for, and supporting the development of, children who attend as set out in the 'Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) statutory framework'. • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-yearsfoundation-stage-framework-2 All Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) settings in Academies within the Trust will comply and abide with the following HM Government guidance. • Actions for early years and childcare providers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				19-early-years-and-childcare- closures/coronavirus-covid-19- early-years-and-childcare-				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS										
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)			
				closures • Updated 27 th July 2020							
				From 20th July, early years settings are no longer required to keep children in small; distinct consistent groups within settings but can return to normal group sizes. Settings should still consider how they can minimise mixing within settings, for example where they use different rooms for different age groups, keeping those groups apart as much as possible.							
				Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will definitely be considered in tasks that involve 'personal and intimate care', i.e. babies in nursery, pupils' in early years and where there is a medical, physical or mental health condition making it applicable. Personal Protective Equipment such as appropriate gloves, aprons and face masks will be made readily available to the members of staff concerned. Staff will be given a clear directive to pay particular attention to personal sanitation measures including washing their hands thoroughly for 20-seconds immediately after undertaking a personal and intimate care task.							
				So far as is reasonably practicable, all mitigating control measures in the systems of control for prevention and reduction in the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection highlighted throughout this document will be							

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				implemented in all EYFS settings in all academies within the Trust.						
				20. Safeguarding and safer recruitment	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				Safeguarding provisions will be reviewed by the Academy's Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and TDET's Health and Safety Section to ensure that they are appropriate, adequate, maintained and in line with the guidance from HM Government, Department for Education, and Public Health England. Further guidance on 'Safeguarding' and 'Safer Recruitment' is available via the following links. • Keeping children safe in education • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/covid-19- safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other-providers • Coronavirus (COVID-19): safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers guidance • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/covid-19- safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other-providers guidance • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/covid-19- safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other- providers/coronavirus-covid-19- safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other- providers/coronavirus-covid-19- safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other-providers	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				stipulate in their guidance that the basic principles of safeguarding remains the same and wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be present on site however, if this is not possible then a contingency plan must be considered and communicated to all staff. Regular contact with nonattending vulnerable pupils must still continue after reopening. Safer recruitment principles for staff and volunteers must continue to apply in line with DfE's statutory guidance for 'keeping children safe in education'. • Part three: Safer recruitment, selection and pre-employment vetting. • Ascertain the level of DBS certificate required and whether a check for any prohibition, direction, sanction, or restriction is required. • As the majority of staff will be engaged in 'regulated activity', an enhanced DBS certificate which includes barred list information will be required for most appointments. • For all other staff who have an opportunity for regular contact with children who are not engaged in 'regulated activity', an enhanced DBS certificate, which does not include a barred list check will be appropriate.						

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				 o In a school or college, a supervised volunteer who regularly teaches or looks after children is not in 'regulated activity'. • Under no circumstances should a volunteer in respect of whom no checks have been obtained be left unsupervised or allowed to work in 'regulated activity'. 						
				21. Cleaning regimes and safe waste disposal.	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				Estates and facilities department will consult with their cleaning contractor and/or in-house cleaning teams to agree and arrange a thorough deep clean before staff and pupils return. More frequent enhanced cleaning regimes will be in place within and around the Academy premises upon opening, particularly around 'common areas' and at potential 'touch points' including: Taps and washing facilities. Toilet flush and seats. Door handles and push plates. Handrails on staircases and corridors. Lift and hoist controls. Machinery and equipment control panels. Telephone equipment. Common area, office, classroom and laboratory equipment, including desks and chairs. Changing rooms and shower facilities in physical education curriculum.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				All areas used for eating wholesome food.						
				Different groups don't need to be allocated their own toilet blocks, but toilets will be cleaned regularly, and pupils must be encouraged to clean their hands thoroughly after using the toilet.						
				Cleaning teams will continue to abide with their cleaning protocols, CoSHH risk assessment, safe working procedures including the correct use of PPE, and training.						
				All cleaning waste will be managed and disposed of responsibly and sensibly so as to reduce the potential risk of COVID-19 transmission. All waste bins will be lined with an appropriate bin liner and lidded so as to enclose the hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste. All bin liners or waste bags will be securely tied before they are manually handled and correctly disposed						
				Cleaning teams will adhere to the strict cleaning guidance provided by HM Government when a known or suspected case of COVID-19 is confirmed: • COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings outside the home						
				https://www.gov.uk/governmen t/publications/covid-19- decontamination-in-non- healthcare-settings Entry into the building, area, or						

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				room suspected to be contaminated will be prohibited and kept secure for 72-hours and then thereafter undergo a thorough deep clean.							
				22. Handling inbound and outbound goods, merchandise, and other	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				All precautionary measure will be taken to minimise the surface transmission risk of COVID-19 by apply the safe social distancing rule. Pick-up and drop-off collection points, protocols, signage and markings will be reviewed, and if necessary, amended accordingly to prevent or reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection. Protocols will be put in place for handling and cleaning inbound goods, merchandise, and other materials before entering the Academy building. Unnecessary handling of goods, merchandise, and other materials will be discouraged. Where possible and safe to do so, have a single person to manage and handle inbound and outbound goods, and where more than one person is need, to use the same two people.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				
				Wherever possible and safe to do so, delivery drivers will be encouraged to stay in their							

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				vehicles to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.				
				New ways of working will be considered such as applying 'Lean Management' and 'Just-In-Time (JIT)' philosophies and techniques for deliveries and collections so that they can be manged more effectively and at the same time reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.				
				Additional mitigating actions highlighted in Control (6) will also be considered to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, i.e. using physical screens or barriers to separate delivery drivers from staff, and the use of PPE etc.				
				23. Managing the workforce	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Inevitably, changes will be made to the working day of part of the workforce so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld, and the transmission and infection risk of COVID-19 is prevented or reduced.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				Consideration will be given to the following: • Those that can work from home will be advised and permitted to work from home. • Those that need to come into work will have their working day possibly staggered with reduced contact-hours and on some kind of rota system or split timetable.				

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				24. Reasonable adjustments to						
				timetables	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				Inevitably, changes will be made to every pupil's timetable so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld, and the transmission and infection risk of COVID-19 is either prevented or reduced. Consideration will be given to the following until further guidance received from HM Government and the Department for Education: • Wherever practicably possible together with following the Academy's systems of control for prevention and protection, and without compromising the teaching time, Academies within the Trust will consider reducing the number of people required to come and leave during the day by either making reasonable adjustments to the Academy's start and finish times by using some form of rota system or split timetable for staff and pupils. • Wherever possible, encourage self-study at home, i.e. 6th form. NOTE: • The above will not be	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			
				applicable to vulnerable children and children of key workers who need to be in during the full day.						
				25. Managing visitors and contractors	L (2)	\$ (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				All visitors, contractors and	Unlikely	Significant	High			

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				Academy host's will be encouraged to use either telephone systems or ICT remote working connects such as Microsoft Teams and Zoom to replace site meetings/visits.		illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person				
				Where site visits are required and/or unavoidable, the visitor or contractor will be given clear guidance by the Academy's host and receptionist on the Academy's visiting protocols and at the same time be given strict directives on the importance to maintain their respiratory and personal hygiene and adhere to the safe social distancing rule at all times. Any visitor or contractor failing to abide with the Academy's strict visiting protocols, i.e. maintaining respiratory and personal hygiene, and safe social distancing, will be requested to leave the premises immediately, or even be escorted off the premises if necessary.						
				All visitors and contractors should give either the Receptionist or the Academy Host a signed declaration of the following before they are permitted to sign in or even given authorisation to enter the Academy's premises. • Do they deem themselves to be						
				at an elevated risk of harm from COVID-19 or not, i.e. Clinically Extremely Vulnerable, Clinically Vulnerable, and/or Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME)? o If so, what mitigating safety control measure do we need to put in place to ensure their						

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				health and safety whilst on the Academy's premises? • Are they experiencing any symptoms of COVID-19 or have they experienced any COVID-19 symptoms within the last 14-days? • Have they been in 'close contact' with any person showing symptoms of COVID-19 and/or anyone who has been tested positive for having COVID-19 within the last 14-days? NOTE: Anyone answering 'yes' to the last two bullet points above should not be permitted to sign in or even given authorisation to enter the Academy's premises. All staff will be given a clear directive to not encourage any unnecessary and non-business critical visits to the Academy. In the case of any visits that are deemed business critical, the Academy host will regulate, i.e. limit, and manage their visitor(s) and/or contractor(s) professionally and sensibly so that social distancing on the premises can be upheld safely during this unprecedented public health threat. Specialists, therapists, clinicians and other support staff for pupils with SEND must abide with the Academy's strict protocols as highlighted in this. Supply staff and other temporary or peripatetic staff, including							
				volunteers, must also abide with							

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				the Academy's strict protocols as highlighted in this.						
				Estates and Facilities contractors will <u>not</u> be given any 'Approval to Work' until they provide a suitable and sufficient task-based risk assessment for the activities that they are required to perform on the Academy's premises. The task-based risk assessment must include their control measure for managing the transmission risk of COVID-19. The Academy host responsible for the contractors will need to approve the task-based risk assessment before authorising any work to commence and if in any doubt can consult the Health and Safety Section. Wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, every effort should be made by the Academy's host to review						
				planned preventative and reactive maintenance schedules with the contractor so that work can be done out of core hours so that the interaction and overlap between people is reduced, therefore reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission.						
				26. Personal protective equipment (PPE)	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				The 'Hierarchy of Hazard Control' model has been adopted to help understand when to use personal protective equipment (PPE) in the fight against COVID-19. HM Government and National	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			

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				Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) have stipulated in their guidance that COVID-19 transmission risk in a non- healthcare setting can be managed simply by working from home, maintaining personal and respiratory hygiene, and staying 2- metre away from each. However, HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) are now advising that some form of face mask should be worn in 'confined' spaces and/or 'heavily congested' areas, i.e. when travelling on public transport, where there is a 'very high likelihood' that some mitigating controls measures may be compromised, i.e. personal and respiratory hygiene, 2-metre social distancing, and cleaning regimes etc.						
				The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) have also worked with many Healthcare, Social Care, and Non-Healthcare institutions and have given the following 'specific' advice to help employers and employees in Non-Healthcare settings to better understand the necessities, i.e. provisions and use, of personal protective equipment (PPE) in their settings. • "For most people any potential infection from coronavirus will not be because of their work. If you do not normally wear a face mask, or any other PPE for work, then you do not need to						

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				because of coronavirus. There is currently no evidence that using face masks outside of a healthcare or clinical setting will protect people from coronavirus. Face covering do not need to be worn in the workplace, but employers should support their workers if they choose to wear one. You can find more on face coverings in the GOV.uk guides on, https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19."						
				NOTE: • Please don't be fooled with the use of personal protective gloves when sharing work equipment, hence the reason why they are not advised or encouraged in such circumstances, that is, unless the activity/task/use is of a high risk, i.e. use of hazardous chemicals and substances that have the potential to cause skin irritations and/or burns. Personal protective gloves may initially protect you from coming into physical contact with the disease however, the disease is a 'sticky' protein cell that will stick to the gloves and be transmitted elsewhere if the gloves are used for many other different activities/tasks over a prolonged period.						
				For personal protective gloves to be effective in reducing the risk						

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				of infection and transmission, they must be disposed of safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after each individual activity/task/use and a fresh pair worn for the next activity/task/use. For example, sharing an item: • Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after sharing the item. • Wear a fresh pair of gloves for cleaning the item. • Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after cleaning the item. • Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after cleaning the item. • Wear a fresh pair of gloves for the next activity/task/use. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) will only be promoted when a particular risk assessment, i.e. individual, and activity/task-based risk assessment, has confirmed a high risk of COVID-19 transmission and/or harm. Personal protective equipment (PPE) specific risk assessments will be carried out to assess and ascertain whether the personal protective equipment (PPE) selected is suitable, sufficient, and fit for purpose for that particular task/activity. NOTE: • It is imperative to bear in mind that when inappropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is being used, i.e. donned,						

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				worn, and doffed, or even when the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) is being inappropriately used, i.e. donned, worn, and doffed, the personal protective equipment (PPE) itself can become a hazard and inevitably increase the risk of transmission and infection of the disease, COVID-19. The Health and Safety Section will be at hand to advice and guide when selecting personal protective equipment (PPE) for a particular task/activity. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will definitely be 'considered' in tasks that involve 'personal and intimate care', i.e. babies in nursery, pupils' in early years, and where there is a medical, physical or mental health condition making it applicable. If Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as appropriate gloves, aprons and face masks are deemed to be necessary for the task/activity at hand, then they will be made readily available to the members of staff concerned. Staff will be given a clear directive to pay particular attention to personal sanitation measures including washing their hands thoroughly for 20-seconds immediately after undertaking a personal and intimate care task. COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags				
				containing the appropriate				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				essential personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. fluid resistant surgical face mask (also known as type IIR), disposable plastic gloves and aprons, eye protection (e.g. face visor or goggles), will be strategically located around the Academy and locations will be communicated to all members of staff just in case they need to use PPE in the event of a likely risk of COVID-19 transmission, i.e. breaching the 2-metre safe distance and where contact is necessary in aiding someone who is showing symptoms of the disease. The Health and Safety Section will review and advise on the correct essential PPE and contents of the 'COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bag'. Estates and facilities department will conduct a physical site survey with the Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Principal/Head Teacher (or members of their SLT) to review strategic locations for the safe and secure stowage and access of the 'COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags'. With the widespread anxiety and worry in the general population over the transmission of the disease, the Trust recognises that members of staff, pupils and visitors may wish to wear their own privately purchased personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. face mask and/or gloves, whenever they feel that it provides them with some form of				

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				comfort and reassurance when undertaking their tasks. The wearing of any type of personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. face mask or gloves, purchased privately by the wearer which the Trust doesn't deem necessary for their task/activity will neither encourage nor discourage their use. In such circumstances the member of staff, pupil, or visitor will be informed of the details of this risk assessment and will be requested to complete the Health and Safety Sections 'COVID-19' Safe Working/Learning – Individual Risk Assessment' as soon as is practicably possible with either their Line Manager, Tutor, or Host.						
				27. Estates and facilities, including lettings	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				It is important that, prior to reopening for the autumn term, all the usual pre-term building checks are undertaken to make the academy safe. If buildings have been closed or had reduced occupancy during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, water system stagnation can occur due to lack of use, increasing the risks of Legionnaires' disease. Advice on this can be found in the HSE guidance on 'Legionella risks during the coronavirus outbreak'. • https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/legionella-risks-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			
				Additional advice on safely						

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				reoccupying buildings can be found in the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers' guidance on 'Emerging from lockdown'. • https://www.cibse.org/coronavir us-covid-19/emerging-from-lockdown Estates and facilities department will ensure the following: • That all relevant property statutory compliance checks have been completed and records updated on their maintenance management system, i.e. Every. • Daily and weekly checks have been reinstated. • Confirm all building service systems are good to go, i.e. water, heating, cooling, ventilation, gas, and electricity. Once the academy is in operation, it is important to ensure good ventilation and maximising this wherever possible, for example, where it is safe to do so (bearing in mind safeguarding in particular); opening windows and propping open doors, as long as they are not fire doors that cannot be closed in the event of a fire,. Advice on this can be found in HSE guidance on 'air conditioning and ventilation during the coronavirus outbreak'. • https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equipment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation.htm	(1-3)	(1-3)		(Tes/NO)			
				Academies within the Trust should							

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				look to maximise the use of their site and any associated available space, if feasible.				
				It is not considered necessary for any Academy within the Trust to make significant adaptations to their site to enable them to welcome all children back in the autumn term. However, following a risk assessment, some schools may determine that small adaptations to their site are required, such as additional wash basins. This will be at the discretion of individual Academies within the Trust, based on their particular circumstances.				
				The Trust is constantly reviewing its income generation activities within its academies, and one regular activity is the hiring out of its academy's premises and facilities, i.e. sports pitches, sports hall, classrooms, and theatres etc.				
				The responsible person for letting out an academy's premises or facilities must: • Continue to adhere to the Trust 'Lettings' protocols as stated in the Trust's Health and Safety Policy. • Ensure that the hirer has a suitable and sufficient risk assessment and safe procedure				
				for his/her activity which captures all reasonable and practicable precautions to manage the risk associated with the activity, including their systems of control for the prevention, reduction, and				

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				reporting of COVID-19 transmission and infection. • For example, signing in/out, maintaining a register of who attended their activity, how will personal and respiratory hygiene be enforced and maintained throughout the activity, ensuring small distinct consistent groups that don't mix and/or overlap, no contact sport, how will they minimising contact and maximising safe social distancing, how will they clean frequently shared equipment etc. • Hirers and their groups will be considered as visitors to an academy and MUST adhere to the strict protocols for 'Managing Visitors and Contractors', see section (25) of this document.						
				28. Catering	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				All academy kitchens will be fully open and operational from the start of the autumn term and normal legal requirements will apply about provision of food to all pupils who want it, including for those eligible for benefits-related free school meals or universal infant free school meals. All academy kitchens must and will comply with the 'guidance for food businesses on coronavirus (COVID-19)'. • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-food-businesses/guidance-for-food-businesses/guidance-for-food-	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			

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				businesses-on-coronavirus-covid- 19						
				Although it is very unlikely that COVID-19 is transmitted through food or food packaging, as a matter of good hygiene practice your staff should wash their hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. This should be done routinely, including: • Before and after handling food. • Before handling clean cutlery, dishes, glasses, or other items to be used by the customer. • After handling dirty or used items, such as collecting used dishes from customer tables. • After handling money. • After touching high-contact surfaces, such as door handles. • When moving between different areas of the workplace. • After being in a public place.						
				After blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing. Coughs and sneezes should be caught in a tissue or the crook of your elbow.						
				Food packaging should be handled in line with usual food safety practices and staff should continue to follow existing risk assessments and safe systems of working.						
				All staff in catering will continue to adhere with the following: • Food Standard Agency's (FSA's) guidance. • Personal hygiene and hygienic practices in food preparation. • Hazard Analysis and Critical						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				Control Point (HACCP) processes. Trust's Food Safety Management System (FSMS) that includes existing food hygiene guidance and HACCP processes The catering leadership team will review their 'Food Safety Management System (FSMS)' when changes to their routine ways of working have been made in response to COVID-19.				
				29. Transport, i.e. Trust and hire vehicles, dedicated Academy transport, and the wider public transport There will be strict usage, cleaning and inspection regimes in place to ensure that all vehicles are maintained in good working order and kept clean and tidy. Wherever possible, 'safe social distancing' will be adhered to sensibly and responsibly when travelling in any modes of transport. If safe social distancing is practicably not possible, then the task/journey will need to be reviewed to see if it is business critical or not. If the task/journey is not business critical then the task/journey will be terminated, but if it is deemed to be business critical then alternative mode of transport must be considered so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld.	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes
				Pupils on dedicated Academy services do not mix with members				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS										
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)			
				of the general public on those journeys and tend to be distinct and consistent. This means that the advice for passengers on public transport to adopt a safe social distance from people outside their household or support group, will not apply from the autumn term on dedicated Academy transport. The approach to dedicated Academy transport should align as far as practicably possible with the principles underpinning the Academy's system of controls, prevention and protection for preventing or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection.							
				The following will be considered in all dedicated Academy transport services. However, the list is not exhaustive. • How pupils are grouped together on the dedicated Academy transport, wherever possible this should reflect the groups that are adopted within the Academy. • Use of hand sanitiser upon boarding and/or disembarking. • Additional cleaning of vehicles. • Organised queuing and boarding where possible. • Wherever possible, safe social distancing within vehicles. • The use of face coverings for children over the age of 11, where appropriate, for example, if they are likely to come into very close contact with people outside of their group or who							

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS										
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)			
				they do not normally meet. Dedicated Academy transport services can take different forms. Some journeys involve coaches regularly picking up the same pupils each day, others involve use of a minibus whilst other services are used by different pupils on different days, or by pupils with SEND. The precise approach taken will need to reflect the range of measures that are reasonable in the different circumstances. It will also require a partnership approach between Local Authorities, Academy's, Trusts, and others. In particular, it is imperative that Academies within the Trust work closely with Local Authorities that have statutory responsibility for 'home to school transport' for many children, as well as a vital role in working with local transport providers to ensure sufficient bus service provision. DfE will shortly publish new guidance to Local Authorities on providing dedicated school transport, based on the framework outlined here. Given the pressures on public transport services it may also be necessary to work with Local Authorities so that they can identify where it might be necessary to provide additional dedicated school transport services, including in places where these services do not currently operate. The							

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS									
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)		
				government is currently evaluating this position and will set out next steps shortly.						
				In many areas, pupils normally make extensive use of the wider public transport system, particularly public buses. It is expected that public transport capacity will continue to be constrained in the autumn term and it is therefore advised that the usage by pupils, particularly in peak times, should be kept to an absolute minimum.						
				To facilitate the return of all pupils to school, it will be necessary to take steps to both depress the demand for public transport and to increase capacity within the Academy's dedicate transport system. Both will require action at all levels and Academies within the Trust have a critical role to play in supporting collaboration between all parties, i.e. providers, local authorities, parents and pupils.						
				Academies within the Trust should work with partners to consider staggered start times to enable more journeys to take place outside of peak hours, and it is recognised that this option will be more feasible in some circumstances than others.						
				Academies within the Trust should encourage parents, staff and pupils to walk or cycle to school if at all possible.						

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				Families using public transport should refer to the guidance below. • https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-safer-travel-guidance-for-passengers				
				30. Work-related travel	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Unnecessary work-related travel that isn't deemed business critical will be discouraged. Where work-related travel is not avoidable, then the number of people travelling together in any	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one	High	
				one vehicle will be minimal so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld sensibly and responsibly.		person		
				If safe social distancing is practicably not possible, then the task/journey will need to be reviewed to see if it is business critical or not. If the task/journey is not business critical then the task/journey will be terminated, but if it is deemed to be business critical then alternative transport/vehicle must be				
				considered so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld. Supply staff, peripatetic staff and/or other temporary staff can move between Academies, however, should ensure they minimise contact and maintain as				
				much safe social distancing as possible from other staff. Strict cleaning regimes will be encouraged to ensure that the				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				personal vehicles shared are kept clean and tidy and safe to use for the next journey.				
				31. Extra-curricular provisions	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Academies within the Trust should consider resuming any breakfast and after-school provision, where possible, from the start of the autumn term. The Trust does recognise that academies may need to respond flexibly and build this up over time. Such provision will help ensure pupils have opportunities to re-engage with their peers and with the academy, ensure vulnerable children have a healthy breakfast and are ready to focus on their lessons, provide enrichment activities, and also support working parents. The Trust recognises that this will be logistically challenging for	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	к (в) High	res
				some of its academies, particularly for clubs that would normally offer support across year groups, where parents are using multiple providers, or where childminders are picking up/dropping off pupils.				
				Academies should carefully consider how they can make such provision work alongside their wider protective measures, including keeping children within their distinct consistent year groups or bubbles where possible.				
				If it is not possible to maintain bubbles being used during the academy day then academies should use small, distinct and				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				consistent groups. Academies can consult the guidance produced for summer holiday childcare, available at 'Protective measures for out of school settings during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak' as much of this will be useful in planning extra-curricular provision. • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protective-measures-for-holiday-or-after-school-clubs-and-other-out-of-school-settings-for-childrenduring-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak/protective-measures-for-out-of-school-settings-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak • This includes schools advising parents to limit the number of different wraparound providers they access, as far as possible. • Where parents use childcare providers or out of school activities for their children, schools should encourage them to seek assurance that the providers are carefully considering their own protective measures, and only use those providers that can demonstrate this. • As with physical activity during the school day, contact sports				
				should not take place. 32. Results day and examinations	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Results day and examinations will be planned and managed professionally, sensibly and responsibly by following the	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven	High	163

No. What is the hazard? What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is at risk of being harmed? Who is at risk of being harmed? Who is at risk of being harmed? What are the existing controls or concerns? of the hazard causing harm? (1-5) day, and affecting more than one person COVID-19 transmission and infection, i.e. ensuring that the safe social distancing rule is	
system of controls for prevention and protection in preventing and/or reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, i.e. ensuring that the safe social distancing rule is	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
upheld, and respiratory and personal hygiene is maintained, minimishing contact and miking by keeping pupils in small distinct consistent groups, enhanced frequent cleaning of frequently touched surfaces etc. Letters will be issued to parently found in the horizontal frequent of the importance to abide with the Academy's strict protocols for collecting their child's new school uniform, i.e. abiding with the safe social distancing, and maintaining respiratory and personal hygiene at all times. Wherever possible, and so far as is reasonably practicable, every effort will be made to carry out this task at staggered times across the days of that the interaction and overlap and contact between people is reduced, therefore reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Everyone will be given a clear strict directive to work collaboratively to ensure consistency is maintained throughout the process. Visible signage and floor markings will be used to raise awareness	(Yes/No)

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				and help people keep 2-metres from one another.				
				One-way traffic flow systems will be enforced throughout the Academy to control the flow of people and vehicle traffic. Handwashing facilities will be made available to everyone, frequent handwashing will be encouraged, and hand sanitiser will also be placed in prominent strategic locations, i.e.				
				immediately on entry, reception, or place of result collection or examination.				
				Sharing of any work equipment will not be encouraged however, if it is and unavoidable, i.e. a writing instrument or card-reader, then appropriate cleaning materials will be made readily available so that the shared equipment can be cleaned thoroughly after each individual use. Appropriate lidded bins will be provided at strategic locations to enclose the hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, when the item used for cleaning is disposed.				
				Anyone not complying with the strict protocols will be asked to leave the Academy premises and if necessary, may be escorted off premises.				
				33. Behaviour and expectation	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Academies within the Trust should: • Consider updating their	Unlikely	Significant	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				behaviour policies with any new rules/policies and consider how to communicate rules/policies clearly and consistently to staff, pupils and parents, setting clear, reasonable and proportionate expectations of pupil behaviour. • Set out clearly at the earliest opportunity the consequences for poor behaviour and deliberately breaking the rules and how they will enforce those rules including any sanctions. This is particularly the case when considering restrictions on movement within the site and new hygiene rules. • Work with staff, pupils and parents to ensure that behaviour expectations are clearly understood, and consistently supported, taking account of individual needs and should also consider how to build new expectations into their rewards system. The disciplinary powers that academies currently have, including exclusion, remain in place, and permanent exclusion should only be used as a last resort. Where a child with a social worker is at risk of exclusion, their social worker should be informed and involved in relevant conversations. Any disciplinary exclusion of a pupil, even for short periods of time, must be consistent with the relevant legislation. Ofsted will continue to consider exclusions, including the rates, patterns and				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				reasons for exclusion and to look for any evidence of off-rolling. Off-rolling is never acceptable, and Ofsted is clear that pressuring a parent to remove their child from the school (including to home educate their child) is a form of off-rolling. Elective home education should always be a positive choice taken by parents without pressure from their school.				
				34. Sharing the results of the risk assessment, i.e. communication	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				The results of this risk assessment will be shared with the whole workforce by publishing it under Health and Safety Section on the Academy's and TDET's intranet. Notices will be displayed at prominent strategic locations throughout the academy building to show that guidance from HM Government, Public Health England, and Department for Education were followed. Posters will be displayed at prominent strategic locations throughout the academy building, letters and flyers will be distributed to parents, carers, legal guardians and members of staff to communicate what is meant by being COVID-19 safe and what measure have been taken to be COVID-19 safe.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				35. Adult mental health and wellbeing.	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Everyone will be advised to be alert to mood or behavioural changes in any member of staff as a consequence of the experiencing anxiety, loss, bereavement, isolation, or loneliness caused by COVID-19 and the lockdown measure taken by the Government.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				Employees suffering from any anxiety, loss, bereavement, isolation, or loneliness caused by COVID-19 will be encouraged to reach out to the Trust's and Academy's joint Adult Mental Health First Aid provision through the correct channels.				
				The Adult Mental Health First Aid Team will listen, advise and guide any member of staff suffering from potential Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as a consequence of the effects of COVID-19 to the right professional help and will support the member of staff through their journey until some level of acceptable recovery is made.				
				Adult Mental Health First Aid provisions and how to reach out to an appointed Adult Mental Health First Aider have been communicated to all staff.				
				The Trust's Human Resources Department will address and manage any well-being issues or concerns.				
				The Department for Education is				

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				providing additional support for both pupil and staff wellbeing in the current situation. Information about the 'Extra mental health support for pupils and teachers' is available. • https://www.gov.uk/government /news/extra-mental-health-support-for-pupils-and-teachers The 'Education Support Partnership' provides a free helpline for school staff and targeted support for mental health and wellbeing. • https://www.educationsupport.org.uk/				
				36. Pupil mental health and wellbeing Pupils may be experiencing a variety of emotions in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, such as anxiety, stress or low mood. This may particularly be the case for vulnerable children, including those with a social worker and young carers. It is important to contextualise these feelings as normal responses to an abnormal situation. Some may need support to re-adjust to the Academy's environment, others may have enjoyed being at home and be reluctant to return, a few may be showing signs of more severe anxiety or depression, whilst others will not be experiencing any challenges and will be keen and ready to return. Everyone will be advised to be	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes
				Everyone will be advised to be alert to mood or behavioural				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
No.	What is the hazard?	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard?	Who is at risk of being harmed?	What are the existing controls or concerns?	Likelihood (L) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5)	Severity (S) for potential harm? (1-5)	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
				changes in any pupil as a consequence of them experiencing anxiety, loss, bereavement, isolation, or loneliness caused by COVID-19 and the lockdown measure taken by the Government. Pupils suffering from any anxiety, loss, bereavement, isolation, or loneliness caused by COVID-19 will be assisted by the Academy's Child Mental Health and Wellbeing Teams. The return to an Academy allows social interaction with peers, carers and teachers, which benefits wellbeing. The Department for Education, Public Health England and NHS England hosted a free webinar for school and college staff on 9th July 2020 to set out how to support returning pupils and students. Titled: Supporting pupil and students. Titled: Supporting pupil and students. https://youtu.be/MYmBLnSQh3M https://youtu.be/MYmBLnSQh3M https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYmBLnSQh3M This includes experts discussing the impacts of the pandemic on pupils' mental wellbeing and recovery techniques, and education leaders discussing the actions they have been taking. DfE have published a training module on 'Teaching about mental wellbeing', which has been developed with clinical				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				experts and schools, and will improve a teacher confidence in talking and teaching about mental health and wellbeing in the classroom. It was published early in the lockdown given the importance of supporting pupils' mental health and wellbeing at this time. • https://www.gov.uk/guidance/teaching-about-mental-wellbeing Academies should consider the provision of pastoral and extracurricular activities to all pupils designed to: • Support the rebuilding of friendships and social engagement. • Address and equip pupils to respond to issues linked to coronavirus (COVID-19). • Support pupils with approaches to improving their physical and mental wellbeing. Academies should also provide more focused pastoral support where issues are identified that individual pupils may need help with, drawing on external support where necessary and possible. Academies should also consider support needs of particular groups they are already aware need additional help, and any groups they identify as newly vulnerable on their return to the Academy. To support this, teachers may wish to access the free 'MindEd learning platform for professionals', which includes a				

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		posed by the hazard?	being harmed?	resilience hub with materials on peer support, stress, fear and trauma and bereavement. • https://covid.minded.org.uk/ MindEd have also developed a 'coronavirus (COVID-19) staff resilience hub' with advice and tips for frontline staff. • https://covid.minded.org.uk/ Academies should consider how they are working with school nursing services to support the health and wellbeing of their pupils; school nursing services have continued to offer support as pupils return to school. School nurses, as leaders of the 'healthy child programme' can offer a range of support including: • https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-child-programme-0-to-19-healthvisitor-and-school-nurse-commissioning • Support for resilience, mental health and wellbeing including anxiety, bereavement and sleep issues. • Support for pupils with additional and complex health needs. • Supporting vulnerable children and keeping children safe.			Level?	
				Academies and school nurses need to work together to ensure delivery of the healthy child programme (which includes immunisation), identifying health and wellbeing needs which will underpin priorities for service delivery.				

	Table 2 - FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED								
No	Further Control Measures Required	Who is Responsible and by When	Residual Risk Level	Date and Details of Progress and Completion of Action					

Risk Rating Guidance

Severity Level of Injury (i.e. level of harm being realised)

- 1 Very minor injury/ill-health requiring little or no first-aid.
- 2 More severe injury/ill health that may require up to six days absence from full duties and medical attention (non-RIDDOR).
- 3 Specified injury and significant ill-health as defined by RIDDOR, or seven or more days absence from full duties.
- 4 Specified injury and significant ill-health as defined by RIDDOR, or seven or more days absence from full duties affecting more than one person.
- 5 Single or multiple fatality or life/career changing injury/ill-health.

Likelihood Level (i.e. probability of harm being realised)

- 1 Very unlikely.
- 2 Unlikely.
- 3 Likely.
- 4 Very likely.
- 5 Certain.

Risk matrix

Likelihood Level

	x	1	2	3	4	5
Ne	1	1	2	3	4	5
Ē	2	2	4	6	8	10
Severity Level	3	3	6	9	12	15
Ş	4	4	8	12	16	20
S	5	5	10	15	20	25

1-2	Very low	
3-4	Low	
5-6	Medium	
8-15	High	
16-25	Very high	