THOMAS DEACON EDUCATION TRUST GENERIC RISK ASSESSMENT



TITLE:	COVID-19 : Secure Management duri	ing Core and Non-Core Hours of Academy Operation
VERSION:	4	
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:	Kindly note that document review will be continuous and	the evolving advice from HM Government, Public Health England, and Department for ion to address any new hazards and/or risks.
VE	RSION CONTROL - COMPLETE FACH TIM	AF RISK ASSESSMENT IS REVIEWED

DATE	VERSION	REASON FOR AMENDMENTS	COMPLETED BY	AUTHORISING MANAGER
04/06/2020	2	Added: 1 Indextdate: structure: structu	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
05/06/2020	2.1	Leduct 2-1-behaviory who are applied as at them. COVID-11 these holds campe, whole and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and the assessment and the assessment calu. Leduct 2-1-registere and	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
07/06/2020	2.2	Idential-Takking page that are faired at them faired collected up in the passes and adult to register on the testim test tak to the page on the state tak	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
16/06/2020	2.3	Sectors 1 - Pegip data sector for addata. Future induction page in addata sector data pegip data addata sector for a sector for addata addatas en esta for addatas addatas entered addatas addatas entered addatas entered addatas addata	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
12/07/2020	3		Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith and Scott Hudson
19/08/2020	3.1		Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith, and Scott Hudson
01/09/2020	3.2	Sec.1.5.1. Is particly calculated parts of COS # 1 defines, regular at the SET Bed and Reserving and a sec.2.5.1.5.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	Harvinder Singh Rajput	Simon Smith, and Scott Hudson
30/10/2020	4	Section – What is the Hazard: Consider the use of face coverings, staff movement between bubbles in Primary Academies, and ventilation guidance added. Section 2 – Protecting people who are at higher risk of harm (Clinically Extremely Vulnerable, Clinically Vulnerable, Puplis who are stileding, BAME communities, and makes references to HM Government's 'local COVID Alert Levels': HM Government local COVID lot Her levels added. Section 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': Significant and adde to this section in reflection of the evolving HM Government and NHS Test and Trace guidance and learnings from situations that have already been experienced. Section 4 – Safe social distancing, communication, enforcement, and mitigating actions: Additional considerations added to mitigating actions, i.e. face covering and ventilation. Further areas also added to where safe social distancing applies, i.e. toilets. Section 7 – Ventilation: New section added. Section 1 – Foreign Travet: New section added. Section 1 – Auaging Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops): New section added. Section 17 – Managing Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops): New section added. Section 3 – Wanging Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops): New section added. Section 35 – Wrapground Provisions and Extra-curricular Activities: Section re-tilted. Section 35 – Wanging Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops): New section added. Section 35 – Wanging Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops): 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	 Transmission and contracting disease. 	 Members of Staff 	1. People that should be advised to come into work or work from	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
	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,	 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 life-threatening respiratory illness. 	 Pupils Volunteers Parents Visitors. 	 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. 	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	K (8) High	

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	are referred to as			remote access to work systems,				
	'droplet nuclei'.			Microsoft Teams and Zoom video				
	According to current			meeting etc.				
	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							
	surfaces for some time			The Trust's Human Resources				
	depending on the			Department will address and				
	type of material, e.g.			manage any well-being issues or				
	48 hours for fabric and			concerns.				
	up to 72 hours for							
	plastics and hard rigid			2. Protecting people who are at				
	surfaces such as desks.			higher risk of harm. (Clinically	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
	Gesks.			Extremely Vulnerable, Clinically				
	Therefore, some			Vulnerable, Pupils who are	Unlikely	Significant	High	
	methods of			shielding, BAME communities, and		illness, more		
	preventing or			makes references to HM		than seven		
	reducing the risk of			Government's 'Local COVID Alert		day, and		
	COVID-19 transmission			Levels')		affecting more		
	and infection are					than one		
	summarised below,			In relation to working in schools,		person		
	however the list is not			whilst it is not possible to ensure a				
	exhaustive: 1. People that are ill			totally risk-free environment, the				
	must stay at home.			Office of National Statistics'				
	 Maintain high 			analysis on <u>coronavirus (COVID-</u>				
	levels of			19) related deaths linked to				
	'respiratory'			occupations suggests that staff in				
	hygiene, i.e. apply			educational settings tend not to				
	'Catch It', 'Bin It',			be at any greater risk from the				
	and 'Kill It' into			disease than many other				
	your daily life.			occupations. There is no				

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

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	easier to identify			can be found in the link below.				
	and confirm			 Guidance on shielding and 				
	those who may			protecting people who are				
	have been in			clinically extremely vulnerable				
	'close contact'			from COVID-19				
	and need to			 https://www.gov.uk/government 				
	self-isolate in the							
	event of a			<u>/publications/guidance-on-</u>				
	confirmed			shielding-and-protecting-				
	positive situation.			extremely-vulnerable-persons-				
	Wherever			from-covid-19/guidance-on-				
	possible the			shielding-and-protecting-				
	group numbers			extremely-vulnerable-persons-				
	should be kept as small as is			from-covid-19				
	practicably							
	possible.			Individuals who were considered				
	 All teachers and 			to be 'clinically extremely				
	other staff can			vulnerable' and received a letter				
	operate across			advising them to shield in spring				
	different classes			and early summer 2020 are now				
	and year groups							
	in order to			advised that they can return to				
	facilitate the			work from 1st August 2020 and				
	delivery of the			must adhere to all systems of				
	school			control, prevention and				
	timetable.			protection measures for				
	Where staff			preventing/reducing the spread				
	need to move			and infection of COVID-19.				
	between classes							
	and year			Since the introduction of shielding,				
	groups, they should try to			many new measures have been				
	maintain a safe			introduced in our communities,				
	social distance			including the rule of 6, COVID-				
	wherever			secure workplaces, and the				
	possible, ideally			widespread use of face				
	2 metres from			coverings, all of which have				
	other adults. HM			reduced the need for such				
	Government			restrictive shielding advice.				
	recognise the 2-							
	metre distancing			The government also has better				
	rule is not likely			data on new infections and has				
	to be possible							
	with younger			introduced 'Local COVID Alert				
	children and have therefore			Levels', with rules and advice				
	advised			based on the level of risk in a local				
	teachers in			area.				
				 <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/l</u> 				

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	primary schools			ocal-covid-alert-levels-what-				
	that they can still			you-need-to-know				
	work across			 https://www.gov.uk/government 				
	groups if that is			/publications/local-covid-alert-				
	needed to			level- posters				
	enable a full			o Tier 1 – Medium COVID Alert				
	educational			Level				
	offer. • Measures to			o Tier 2 – High COVID Alert Level				
	 Measures to consider: 			 Tier 3 – Very High COVID Alert Level 				
	 Within the 			Level				
	classroom, i.e.							
	maintaining a			This HM Government guidance				
	safe distance,			offers additional advice to the				
	reducing face-			clinically extremely vulnerable				
	to-face time,			over and above existing local				
	have pupils			COVID alert level guidance, and				
	seated side-			aims to strike a better balance				
	by-side with			between providing practical				
	forward facing			steps to help keep them safe				
	desks, adults to maintain 2-			while reducing some of the				
	maintain 2- metres			potentially harmful impacts on				
	wherever			mental and social wellbeing that				
	possible, adults			were associated with previous				
	to stay at the			strict shielding. It sets out the				
	front of the			steps clinically extremely				
	class etc.			vulnerable people can take to				
	 Avoid large 			protect themselves at each				
	gatherings			local COVID alert level.				
	such as							
	assemblies or			In the future, the government will				
	collective			only reintroduce formal shielding				
	worship with more than one			advice in the very worst affected				
	group.			local areas and for a limited				
	Plan how			period of time. This will only apply				
	common			to some, but not all, very high				
	areas such as			alert level areas and will be based				
	reception,			on advice from the Chief Medical				
	breakout/rest							
	areas, and			Officer. The government will write				
	refectory are			to you separately to inform you if				
	set up and			you are advised to shield. You				
	used by staff,			are not advised to follow formal				
	pupils and			shielding advice again unless you				
	visitors. • Avoid creating			receive a new shielding				
	 Avoid creating busy areas by 			notification advising you to do so.				
				From now, refer to the new local				

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	making			COVID alert levels for your area.				
	reasonable			,				
	adjustments to			Clinically Extremely Vulnerable				
	timetabling,			(Child or Young Adult):				
	i.e. stagger the			We now know much more about				
	times when			coronavirus (COVID-19) and so in				
	groups arrive			future there will be far fewer				
	and leave the			children and young people				
	premises as well as when							
	they migrate			advised to shield whenever				
	around the			community transmission rates are				
	premises and			high. Therefore, the majority of				
	when they			pupils will be able to return to				
	have their			school.				
	breaks.							
	 Always keep 			However, the following should be				
	occupied			noted:				
	spaces well			 a small number of pupils will still 				
	ventilated by			be unable to attend in line with				
	either using			public health advice because				
	natural			they are self-isolating as a result				
	ventilation			of showing symptoms or having				
	methods, such			a confirmed positive test result				
	as opening			themselves; or because they are				
	windows and			a close contact of someone				
	doors, or by using			who has confirmed coronavirus				
	mechanical							
	forced			(COVID-19).				
	ventilation			Shielding advice for all adults				
	systems, such			and children will pause on 1 st				
	as Air Handling			August, subject to a continued				
	Units (AHU).			decline in the rates of				
	 Transport 			community transmission of				
	(Academy			coronavirus (COVID-19). This				
	and public			means that even the small				
	transport), i.e.			number of pupils who will remain				
	ensure that			on the shielded patient list can				
	systems of control,			also return to school, as can				
	prevention			those who have family members				
	and protection			who are shielding.				
	are in place			• If rates of the disease rise in local				
	and followed			areas and hit Tier 3, i.e. Very High				
	for			COVID Alert Level, children (or				
	preventing/red			family members) from that area,				
	ucing the			and that area only, will be				
	spread and			advised to shield during the				
			1		L	L		1

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	infection of			period where rates remain high				
	COVID-19.			and therefore, they may be				
	 Off-site 			temporarily absent.				
	educational			 In the future when exceptional 				
	enrichment			circumstances have been met				
	visits, i.e.			and when it has been advised				
	thorough risk			by the Chief Medical officer, HM				
	assessment			Government will only				
	that captures systems of							
	control,			reintroduce formal restrictive				
	prevention			shielding advice, that will only				
	and protection			be for a limited period of time, in				
	measures for			specific local areas that have hit				
	preventing/red			the Tier 3, i.e. Very High COVID				
	ucing the			Alert Levels. HM Government				
	spread and			will write to families of the child				
	infection of			or young adult concerned				
	COVID-19.			separately to inform them if they				
	8. Ensure enhanced			are advised to follow formal				
	thorough cleaning			shielding and to not attend				
	regimes are in			school.				
	place and			 Some pupils no longer required 				
	maintained.			to shield but who generally				
	 For individual 			remain under the care of a				
	and very							
	frequently used			specialist health professional				
	equipment, such as pencils and			may need to discuss their care				
	pens, it is			with their health professional				
	recommended			before returning to school				
	that staff and			(usually at their next planned				
	pupils have their			clinical appointment).				
	own items that			 You can find more advice from 				
	are not shared.			the Royal College of				
	 Classroom based 			Paediatrics and Child Health at				
	resources, such			'COVID-19 shielding guidance				
	as books and			for children and young people'				
	games, can be			via the link below.				
	used and shared			o https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/reso				
	within the group;			urces/covid-19-shielding-				
	these should be			guidance-children-young-				
	cleaned			people#children-who-should-				
	regularly, along			be-advised-to-shield				
	with all frequently touched			<u>DE-UUVISEU-10-SHIEIU</u>				
	surfaces.							
	 Resources that 			Where a pupil is unable to attend				
	are shared			school because they are				
				complying with clinical and/or				

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	between groups,			public health advice, Academies				
	such as sports, art			should immediately offer them				
	and science			access to remote education and				
	equipment should be			should monitor engagement with				
	cleaned			this activity.				
	frequently and							
	meticulously and			Where children are not able to				
	always between			attend school as parents are				
	groups, or			following clinical and/or public				
	rotated to allow			health advice, absence will not				
	them to be left			be penalised.				
	unused and out							
	of reach for a			All other pupils must attend their				
	period of 48 hours for fabric			allocated Academy's for				
	materials and 72			education. Academies within the				
	hours for plastics			Trust should bear in mind the				
	and other			potential concerns of pupils,				
	materials with			parents and households who may				
	similar properties			be reluctant or anxious about				
	between use by			returning and should put the right				
	different groups.			support in place to address this.				
	 Ensure that robust local processes 			This may include pupils who have				
	are in place that			themselves been shielding				
	enable a safe			previously but have been advised				
	working and			that this is no longer necessary,				
	learning			those living in households where				
	environment, and			someone is clinically vulnerable,				
	that these			or those concerned about the				
	processes are			comparatively increased risk from				
	followed. • Local processes			coronavirus (COVID-19), including				
	must capture			those from Black, Asian and				
	systems of			Minority Ethnic (BAME)				
	control,			backgrounds or who have certain				
	prevention and			conditions such as obesity and				
	protection			diabetes.				
	measures for							
	preventing/redu			If parents of pupils with significant				
	cing the spread and infection of			risk factors are concerned,				
	COVID-19.			Academies within the Trust must				
	10. Where necessary,			discuss their concerns and				
	wear appropriate			provide reassurance of the				
	personal			measures they are putting in				
	protective			place to reduce the risk in the				
	equipment (PPE).			Academy. Academies with the				

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	 11. Actively engage with the NHS Test and Trace process. 12. Actively engage with the Local Health Protection Team at the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP), i.e. East of England Control Centre Team. 			Trust must be clear with parents that pupils of compulsory school age must be in the Academy unless a statutory reason applies, e.g. the pupil has been granted a leave of absence, is unable to attend because of sickness, is absent for a necessary religious observance etc. Clinically vulnerable (Child, Young Adult, and Adult): Individuals who are considered to be 'clinically vulnerable' are advised to return and must adhere to the Trust's systems of control, prevention and protection measures for preventing/reducing the spread and infection of COVID-19. Further advice for those who are 'clinically vulnerable', including 'pregnant women' can be found in the link below. • Staying alert and safe (social distancing) • https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/staying-alert-and- safe-social-distancing#clinically- vulnerable-people • Pregnant women are considered to be in the 'clinically vulnerable' category. • Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists • https://www.rcog.org.uk/en/ guidelines-research- services/guidelines/coronavir us-pregnancy/covid-19-virus- infection-and- pregnancy/#coronavirus				
				infection-and-				

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				completed, that is as soon as is practicably possible, to consider any risks to female employees or pupils of childbearing age from their environmental working conditions, or use of physical, chemical or biological agents. PLEASE NOTE: People who live with those that are 'clinically extremely vulnerable' or 'clinically 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 recognises that these shocking figures have understandably led to widespread fear, anxiety and grief amongst our BAME staff and their communities. The reason for the disparities is complex and there is ongoing research to understand and translate these findings for individuals in the future. However, 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.				

	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)			
				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.							
				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 Work							
				Assessment' that can also be							
				completed for a person in any of							
				the groups mentioned in this							
				section.							

	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 hazard?	being harmed?	3. Reporting confirmed positive situations, engaging with the NHS Test and Trace process, working collaboratively with the Local Health Protection Team at NIHP and Local Authority (CCC/PCC), and when people need to self- isolate HM Government and NHS guidance: • Guidance for full opening: schools • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/actions-for- schools-during-the-coronavirus- outbreak/guidance-for-full- opening-schools • NHS: Test and Trace: how it works • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/actions-for- schools-during-the-coronavirus- outbreak/guidance-for-full- opening-schools • NHS: When to self-isolate and what to do • https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/ coronavirus-covid-19/self- isolation-and-treatment/when- to-self-isolate-and-what-to-do/ • Stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID- 19) infection • https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/covid-19-stay- at-home-guidance-for- households-with-possible- coronavirus-covid-19-infection			Level? R (8) High					
				 PLEASE NOTE: It <u>does not</u> necessarily mean that anyone showing symptoms 								

	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 COVID-19 actually has the						
				disease. However, HM						
				Government and the 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.						
				 People who are showing COVID- 						
				19 symptoms and have been						
				tested and confirmed positive						
				for COVID-19, are infectious to						
				other people 2-days before the						
				onset of their symptoms and up						
				to 10-days afterwards.						
				 People who have not shown any 						
				COVID-19 symptoms, however,						
				tested and confirmed positive						
				for COVID-19, are infectious to						
				other people 2-days prior to the						
				date of their test and up to 10-						
				days afterwards.						
				 Ongoing research is showing 						
				that when a person contracts						
				COVID-19, their bodies produce						
				sufficient antibodies in response						
				and to counteract the invasion						
				and threat of COVID-19.						
				Unfortunately, this can						
				potentially result in a person						
				continually being tested positive						
				for COVID-19, that's if it's a						
				COVID-19 test that looks for						

	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)			
				antibodies.							
				 Anyone who has been in 'close 							
				contact' with a person having							
				tested and confirmed positive							
				for COVID-19, must self-isolate							
				for 14-days from their last date of							
				contact with the infectious							
				person.							
				$_{ m o}$ Under the guidance for full							
				reopening of school, ' 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.							
				 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.							
1				In such cases where others							
				need to be notified, General							
				Data Protection Regulations							
				(GDPR) should be complied							
l				with wherever possible and							
				'permission' should be							
				sought for 'sharing data'.							
1				However, due to the							
				insignificant/low risk nature 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 data in question being							
				shared, Health and Safety							
				Regulations and the							
				necessity to comply with							
				them will ' trump ' General							
				Data Protection Regulations							
				(GDPR).							
				Anyone sharing such							
				insignificant/low risk data							
				should act ' responsibly ' and							
				<pre>'professionally' when doing</pre>							
				so.							
				 You only need to self-isolate if 							
				you:							
				 Are 'showing' symptoms of 							
				COVID-19 yourself.							
				 Have been tested and 							
				confirmed positive for COVID-							
				19 yourself.							
				 Are in a 'household' where a 							
				'member' of the household is							
				either showing symptoms of							
				COVID-19 or has been tested							
				and confirmed positive for							
				COVID-19.							
				 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.							
				 Have been told to self-isolate 							
				by NHS Test and Trace or the							
				NHS COVID-19 App.							
				 The NHS COVID-19 App uses 							
				'Bluetooth' short distance							
				wireless technology, and							
				sophisticated software and							
l				complex algorithms in its 'risk							
l				scoring' notification features							
				to filter out 'false alarms'							
				based on distance and time.							
l.				There are two 'risk level'							
				messages that feature on 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)			
				app.							
				 First 'risk level' notification 							
				makes you aware that the							
				'exposure is still being							
				verified ', i.e. further							
				examination of the data is							
				required before confirming							
				whether or not people should be told to self-isolate.							
				 Second 'risk level' notification 							
				explicitly informs you that the							
				exposure has been							
				confirmed, and gives you a							
				clear directive to stay at							
				home, start 'self-isolating',							
				and for how long etc.							
				 The Trust's Health and Safety 							
ł				Section are led to believe							
				that the NHS COVID-19 App							
				has a countdown feature							
				which is triggered on							
				notification when you have							
				been explicitly informed by							
				the app to self-isolate. The							
				countdown feature of the							
				app counts down until you							
				reach the end of your self-							
				isolation period, and when							
				you reach the end of your							
				self-isolation period, you will							
				receive another notification							
				with a link to the latest							
				advice on next steps.							
				\circ Arrive in the UK from a country							
ł				with a high coronavirus risk.							
1											
				People who are showing							
1				symptoms of COVID-19, however mild, must stay at home, self-							
ĺ				isolate for 10-days from the onset							
				of symptoms, follow existing HM							
				Government and National							
				Institute for Health Protection							
1				(NIHP) guidance, and adhere to							

	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 National Health Service (NHS) 'Test and Trace' protocol, i.e. apply online or ring 119 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. A person having a confirmed COVID-19 positive test result, must continue to self-isolate for 10-days from the onset of their symptoms and must only return to school if they do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste. This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone. If they still have a high temperature, they should keep self-isolating until their temperature returns to normal. Other members of their household should continue self-isolating for the full 14 days.						
				 People who do not show symptoms of COVID-19 but have been tested and confirmed positive for COVID-19, are classified as 'asymptomatic', and must stay at home, self-isolate for 10-days from the day the test was taken, and follow existing HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) guidance. Household members of a 'symptomatic' person, i.e. person showing symptoms of COVID-19, must self-isolate for 14-days from when the symptomatic 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)			
				 started showing symptoms and follow existing HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) guidance. If anyone else in the household starts displaying symptoms, and is tested and confirmed COVID-19 positive, must continue to stay at home and self-isolate for 10-days starting from the onset of their symptoms, regardless of what day they are on in their original 14-day isolation period. If anyone in the household does not show symptoms of COVID-19 but has been tested and confirmed positive for COVID-19, must continue to stay at home and self-isolate for 10-days from the day their test was taken, regardless of what day they are on in their original 14-day isolation period. 							
				 Household members of an 'asymptomatic' person, i.e. person showing <u>no</u> symptoms of COVID-19, must self-isolate for 14-days from the day the asymptomatic persons test was taken and follow existing HM Government and National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) guidance. If anyone else in the household who also does not show symptoms of COVID-19 but has been tested and confirmed positive for COVID-19, must continue to stay at home and self-isolate for 10-days from the day their test was taken, regardless of what day they are on in their original 14-day 							

	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)			
				 isolation period. If anyone in the household starts displaying symptoms, and is tested and confirmed COVID-19 positive, must continue to stay at home and self-isolate for 10-days starting from the onset of their symptoms, regardless of what day they are on in their original 14-day isolation period. If you continue to feel unwell 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. However, you could still have another virus, such as a cold or flu, in which case it is still best to avoid contact with other people until you get better. 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 '<i>(i.e.</i>). 							

	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)			
				 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) either showed symptoms of COVID-19 or 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 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 							

	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)			
				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.							
				• There is no requirement for							
				anyone else from the							
				workplace to go home and							
				start self-isolating at this moment in time, that is unless							
				they start showing symptoms							
				themselves.							
				 All other 'household' members 							
				of the 'symptomatic' person							
				must stay at home, not leave							
				the house, self-isolate for 14-							
				days, 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.							
				Only if tested positive for COVID-							
				19, the direct Line Manager							
				responsible for the person tested							
				and confirmed positive for							
				COVID-19, upon notification will							
				immediately notify the relevant							
				obligatory regulatory bodies, i.e.							
				Principal/Head Teacher and a							
				responsible SLT member.							
				 The responsible SLT member 							

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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)			
				will immediately, without							
				delay, notify the Trust's Health							
				and Safety Manager of the							
				'situation' and furnish him with							
				the following information:							
				Name and date-of-birth of							
				the individual confirmed							
				positive for COVID-19.							
				 Date when the individual 							
				became unwell.							
				 Date when the individual was 							
				last present in the setting (i.e.							
				last day of attendance).							
				Date of test and when results							
				were known.							
				 Nature of the 							
				role/job/activity undertaken							
				by the person.							
				Nature of the environment in							
				where they carry out their							
				role/job/activity, i.e.							
				classroom, office, grounds							
				man.							
				 Analyse the individual 							
				person's timetable, migration							
				to and from the premises as							
				well as in and around the							
				premises, and any interaction							
				with other people such as							
				staff, pupils, and visitors.							
				Details of 'systems of							
				controls' used for							
				' prevention ' and							
				<pre>'protection', i.e. mitigating</pre>							
				control measures.							
				Through appropriate and							
1				reliable surveillance and							
1				intelligence, identify, confirm,							
1				and validate the names of							
				individual people and their							
				date-of-birth that were in							
				recent ' close contact ' with							
				the person confirmed positive							
				for COVID-19. Consideration							

			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)
				must be given to the following:				
				- Self-declarations <u>must</u> be received from each				
				individual named to				
				confirm and validate their				
				'close contact'.				
				- Are any bubbles,				
				wraparound provision or				
				extra-curricular activities				
				compromised?				
				 The responsible SLT member will also record and log the 				
				situation as it unfolds, including				
				all conversations.				
				• The Trust's Health and Safety				
				Manager will immediately,				
L				without delay, contact and				
				notify the ' dedicated advice				
				service' introduced by the				
				National Institute for Health				
				Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England - PHE) and				
				delivered by the NHS Business				
				Services Authority (NHSBSA).				
				 The 'dedicated advice 				
				service' can be reached by				
				calling the DfE Coronavirus				
				Helpline on 0800 046 8687 and				
				selecting option 1 for advice				
				on the action to take in				
				response to a positive confirmed case. The Trust will				
				be put through to a team of				
I				'NHS Business Services				
				Authority (NHSBSA)' advisers				
1				who will inform the Trust of				
ĺ				what action is needed based				
1				on the latest public health				
				advice.				
				• NOTE: Option 3 is for ' general '				
ĺ				advice on what actions to take if someone is showing				
ĺ				symptoms of COVID-19. This				

			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)
				option will put the Trust forward				
				to the 'DfE Help Desk' advisers.				
				 NHS Business Services Authority 				
				(NHSBSA) advisers from the				
				'dedicated advice service' will:				
				 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 infectious person during				
				the period that they were				
				infectious and ensure that they				
				are instructed to self-isolate.				
				 Following triage, i.e. degree of 				
				urgency to illness to decide				
				plan of action, and where				
				further expert advice may be				
				required, the NHS Business				
				Services Authority (NHSBSA)				
				adviser will complete a short				
				survey form and				
				forward/escalate the situation				
				to the National Institute for				
				Health Protection – NIHP (i.e.				
				Public Health England –				
				PHE) Local Health Protection				
				Team (LHPT), i.e. East of				
				England LHPT.				
				• The NHS Business Services				
				Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if				
				escalated, the National				
				Institute for Health Protection –				
				NIHP (i.e. Public Health				
				England – PHE) Local Health				
				Protection Team (East of				
				England LHPT) will work with the				
				Trust's Health and Safety				
				Manager and the Academy in				
				the ' <u>situation</u> ' to guide them				
				through the actions they need				
				to take.				
				o The NHS Business Services				
				Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if				

			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)
No.	What is the hazard?			escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (East of England LHPT) will 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 and log of the following: • Names of pupils and staff in each group/bubble, this can include timetables for staff/pupil, class registers, definitive seating plans etc. • Was the person confirmed positive for COVID-19 in close contact with others in the group/bubble? • Was the person confirmed positive for COVID-19 in close contact with others people in different groups/bubbles? • 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	causing harm?	harm?		controlled?
				records in a way that is overly burdensome. • The Trust and Academy will be advised and ' <u>definitively</u> ' directed on all 'situations' by either the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if escalated, the National Institute				

			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)
				for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (East of England LHPT). • The Trust's Health and Safety Manager will mediate between the Academy and either the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (East of England LHPT). • Only if the situation is attributed to occupational exposure, the Trust's Health and Safety Manager will notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) by completing and submitting their online F2508 RIDDOR form. • The Trust's Health and Safety Manager will also notify the Local Authority (CCC/PCC) of the confirmed positive COVID-19 situation.				
				Summary of reporting confirmed positive COVID-19 situations: In any confirmed positive COVID- 19 'situation', i.e. symptomatic or asymptomatic, the person concerned <u>must</u> immediately, without delay, notify their direct Line Manager who <u>must</u> then immediately, without delay, notify a responsible SLT member who <u>must</u> then immediately, without delay, notify the following obligatory regulatory bodies. • Principal/Head Teacher. • Principal/Head Teacher will be responsible for notifying Trust Executive Body.				

			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)
				 Trust Health and Safety Section for notifying the following external authorities. NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) or, if escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (East of England LHPT). HSE (RIDDOR), only if attributed to occupational exposure. Local Authority (CCC/PCC). Head of Human Resources. Absence/sickness management. If the person showing symptoms of COVID-19 is a pupil, then the following protocols will be upheld: Depending on the scenario, the pupil or the pupil's parent(s)/legal guardian(s)/carer(s) should abide by the following 'statutory' and 'mandatory' directives: The pupil'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 transmission if the pupil is showing symptoms of COVID-19 at home and refrain from sending their child into the Academy's environment. o If the pupil is physically present in a group/bubble on the Academy's premises, the pupil should immediately notify a responsible member of staff by the safest method so as to avoid any risk of 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)
No.	What is the hazard?				causing harm?	harm?		controlled?
				 the age of the pupil will be supervised by an appropriate member of staff. If it is not possible to isolate the pupil in a room behind a closed door, the pupil 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)
				 moved into an open area that is 2-metres away from other people. If the pupil 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. There is no requirement to relocate the group/bubble into another room at this moment in time as showing symptoms doesn't necessarily mean that you have COVID- 19. However, the immediate working area/space where the unwell pupil was working must be 'thoroughly' cleaned and all hard surfaces within 2- metres disinfected immediately after safely removing the unwell pupil from his/her working area/space. 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 pupil that is showing symptoms of COVID-19 before any attempts are made to inform other 				

			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 children that were/are in the same group as the pupil 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 ' consider ' whether or not it is appropriate to 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 <u>does not</u> necessarily mean that anyone showing symptoms of COVID-19 actually has the disease. > Record and log all calls				

Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISI	K ANALYSIS
No. what is the hazard? posed by the hazard? being harmed? conc	tisting controls or causing harm? (1-5) Likelihood (L) Severity (S) for potential Risk adequately controlled? (1-5) (1-5) (Yes/No)
brief, f place paren guard the of Consi it is ap all par guard there is ap all par guard there is signific outco test re • Pupil showing given a direct home, start se follow existing National Institu- Protection – N Health Englan Test and Trace o Household m pupil showing also be given stay at home isolating, and HM Governn HM Governn HM Governn HM Governn HM Govern HM Gove	onversations, in that have taken with all the t(s)/legal ian(s)/carer(s) of her children. der whether or not groporiate to keep rent(s)/legal ian(s)/carer(s) of her children ed as soon as is anything can't to report, i.e. mes of COVID-19 sults. symptoms <u>must</u> be ive to stay at If-isolating, and HM Government, Jte for Health IIHP (i.e. Public d PHE), and NHS e guidance. nembers of the g symptoms <u>must</u> n a directive to e, start self- d follow existing ment, National Health Protection – blic Health), and NHS Test uidance. dicans/Carers of the symptoms <u>must</u> NHS Test and ol. i.e. apply online a COVID-19 test

			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)
				 Parents/Guardians/Carers of the 				
				pupil showing symptoms <u>must</u>				
				keep the Academy updated on				
				a daily basis with the health				
				condition of their child.				
				 Where parent(s)/legal 				
				guardian(s)/carer(s) of the				
				pupil fail to contact and				
				update the Academy, the				
				Academy should make every				
				effort to contact them for an				
				update and remind them of				
				the importance to adhere to				
				the strict protocols during this				
				unprecedented public health				
				threat.				
				Parents/Guardians/Carers of the pupil showing symptoms				
				pupil showing symptoms <u>must</u> 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				
				must then immediately, without				
				delay, notify the following				
				obligatory regulatory bodies.				
				 Principal/Head Teacher. 				
				 Principal/Head Teacher will 				
				be responsible for notifying				
				Trust Executive Body.				
				$_{ m o}$ Trust Health and Safety Section				
				for notifying the following				
l				external authorities.				
				NHS Business Services				
				Authority (NHSBSA) or, if				
				escalated, the National				
				Institute for Health Protection				
				– NIHP (i.e. Public 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)
				England – PHE) Local Health				
				Protection Team (East of				
				England LHPT).				
				HSE (RIDDOR), only if				
				attributed to occupational				
				exposure.				
				 Local Authority (CCC/PCC). 				
				• The responsible SLT member will				
				immediately, without delay,				
				record and log the 'situation' as				
				it unfolds, including all				
				conversations. • Name and date-of-birth of the				
				pupil confirmed positive for				
				COVID-19.				
				• Date when the pupil became				
				unwell.				
				 Date when the pupil was last 				
				present in the setting (i.e. last				
				day of attendance).				
				 Date of test and when results 				
				were known.				
				 Analyse the pupil's timetable, 				
				migration to and from the				
				premises as well as in and				
				around the premises, and any				
				interaction with other people				
				such as staff, close friends,				
				other pupils, or visitors.				
				 Details of 'systems of controls' 				
				used for ' prevention ' and				
				'protection', i.e. mitigating				
				control measures.				
				 Through appropriate and 				
				reliable surveillance and				
				intelligence, i dentify , confirm				
				and validate the names and				
				date-of-birth of people that				
				were in recent ' close contact '				
				with the pupil confirmed				
				positive for COVID-19.				
				 Consideration must be given to the following: 				
				- Self-declarations <u>must</u> be				
		1		- Sell-decidiations musi pe	1			

			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)
				received from each				
				individual person named to				
				confirm and validate their				
				'close contact'.				
				 Are any bubbles, 				
				wraparound provision or				
				extra-curricular activities				
				compromised?				
				 The Trust's Health and Safety 				
				Manager will immediately,				
				without delay, contact and				
				notify the ' dedicated advice				
				service' introduced by the				
				National Institute for Health				
				Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public				
				Health England - PHE) and				
				delivered by the NHS Business				
				Services Authority (NHSBSA).				
				$_{\circ}$ The 'dedicated advice				
				service' can be reached by				
				calling the DfE Coronavirus				
				Helpline on 0800 046 8687 and				
				selecting option 1 for advice				
				on the action to take in				
				response to a positive				
				confirmed case. The Trust will				
				be put through to a team of				
				'NHS Business Services				
				Authority (NHSBSA)' advisers				
				who will inform the Trust of				
				what action is needed based				
				on the latest public health advice.				
				 <u>NOTE</u>: Option 3 is for 'general' advice on what actions to 				
				take if someone is showing				
				symptoms of COVID-19. This				
				option will put the Trust forward				
				to the ' DfE Help Desk ' advisers.				
				• NHS Business Services Authority				
				• NHS Business Services Authonity (NHSBSA) advisers from the				
				'dedicated advice service' will:				
				 Carry out a 'rapid risk 				
				assessment' with the Trust's				
	1	1	1		I		1	<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)
				Health and Safety Manager to ascertain and confirm who has been in 'close contact' with the infectious pupil during the period that they were infectious and ensure that they are instructed to self-isolate. • Following triage, i.e. degree of urgency to illness to decide plan of action, and where further expert advice may be required, the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser will complete a short survey form and forward/escalate the situation to the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (LHPT), i.e. East of England LHPT. • The NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection f east of England LHPT) will work with the Trust's Health and Safety Manager and the Academy in the ' <u>situation</u> ' to guide them through the actions they need to take. • The NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection T eam (East of England LHPT) will work with the Trust's Health and Safety Manager and the Academy in the ' <u>situation</u> ' to guide them through the actions they need to take. • The NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection J NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection J NIHP (i.e. Public Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health Protection –				

No.					Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS											
	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)								
				isolate at home etc.												
				 To support them in doing so, 												
				it is recommended that												
				Academy's keep a record												
				and log of the following:												
				 Names of pupils and staff in 												
				each group/bubble, this												
				can include timetables for												
				staff/pupil, class registers,												
				definitive seating plans etc.												
				- Was the pupil confirmed												
				positive for COVID-19 in												
				close contact with others in												
				the group/bubble?												
				- Was the pupil confirmed												
				positive for COVID-19 in												
				close contact with other												
				people in different												
				groups/bubbles?												
				- 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 Trust and Academy will be advised and Idefinitively!												
				advised and ' <u>definitively</u> ' directed on all ' situations ' by												
				either the NHS Business Services												
				Authority (NHSBSA) adviser or, if												
				escalated, the National Institute												
				for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e.												
				Public Health England –												
				PHE) Local Health Protection												
				Team (East of England LHPT).												
				 The Trust's Health and Safety 												
				Manager will mediate between												
				the Academy and either the												
				NHS Business Services Authority												
				(NHSBSA) adviser or, if												

			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)
				escalated, the National Institute for Health Protection – NIHP (i.e. Public Health England – PHE) Local Health Protection Team (East of England LHPT). • Only if the situation is attributed to occupational exposure, the Trust's Health and Safety Manager will notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) by completing and submitting their online F2508 RIDDOR form. • The Trust's Health and Safety Manager will also notify the Local Authority (CCC/PCC) of the confirmed positive COVID-19 situation. 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. 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'.				
				the correct essential PPE and contents of the 'COVID-19				

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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)
				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 Employees have a moral and legal duty to inform the Academy's Leadership Team and the Trust's Human Resources Department of any potential second jobs, i.e. voluntary, part- time, or temporary, that they have <u>outside</u> of the Academy or Trust.	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes
				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.				

			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)
				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 ' <u>safe</u> ' protocols for working safely. The Trust's Human Resources Department will work in collaboration with the Trust's Health and Safety Section in advising and guiding the person concerned, including their direct line manager.				
				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. Human Resources and the Health	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes

			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 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. 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. 				
				6.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	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and	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)
		posed by the hazard?	being harmed?	 concerns? 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 Safe social distancing, maximising 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, travelling on Academy transport and on the wider public transport, and when participating on off-site educational enrichment visits. Where safe social distancing, maximising distance 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. 			Level?	
				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,				

	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)				
				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 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.								
L				NOTE: (Mitigating Actions)								

Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS No. 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) Very state Image: Concerns in the potential harm posed by the hazard? Image: Concerns in the potential harm posed by the hazard? Image: Concerns in the potential harm posed by the hazard? Image: Concerns in the potential harm? (1-5) Image: Concerns in the potential harm? Image	Risk Level?	Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)
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 critical and whether it needs to continue for the Academy's operations, and if so, will consider all miligrating actions possible to prevent or reduce the risk, of COVID-19 transmission and infection between their staff, pupils, volunteers, and visitors. Miligrating actions will include however is <u>not</u> an exhaustive list: Further increasing the frequency of hond washing and surface cleaning, Reeping the activity time involved as hort as possible. Consider the use of face coverings. Using screens or barriers to separate people from each other. Using back-to-back or side-to- side working rather than face- to-fact he number of people each whenever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable. Reduce the number of people each whenever possible, Always keep occupied spaces well ventilicated by either using nutrud ventilication methods, such as opering windows and doors, or by using mechanical forced ventilication systems, such as opering windows and doors, as it Hanaling Units (AHU). 		

				- 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 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, classrooms, breakrooms, washrooms, toilets, laboratories, refectories, transport and off-site visits etc.				
				7. Ventilation	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				It is important to ensure good ventilation and maximising this wherever possible, for example: • Where it is safe to do so and bearing in mind safeguarding in particular, use natural ventilation methods , such as opening windows and propping open doors, as long as they are not fire doors that cannot be closed in the event of a fire. • In cooler weathers, windows should be opened just enough to provide constant background ventilation and opened more fully during breaks to purge the air in the space that was occupied. • Opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air and may also be used, as long as they are not fire doors that cannot be closed in the event of a fire. • If necessary and where it is safe to do so, bearing in mind	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				safeguarding in particular, external doors may also be used, as long as they are not fire doors that cannot be closed in the event of a fire. • Use mechanical forced				

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				 ventilation systems, such as Air Handling Units (AHU's). These should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate, i.e. Air Change Per Hour (ACH or ACPH), wherever possible and checked to confirm that the rates meet existing guidance. If possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air in with no recirculation. If this is not possible, then so far as is reasonably practicable, systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply. Further advice on ventilation can be found in the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineering's (CIBSE's) guidance on 'Coronavirus and Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems'. https://www.cibse.org/coronavir us-covid-19/coronavirussars- cov-2,-covid-19-and-hvac- systems Further advice on ventilation can also be found in the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE's) guidance on 'Air Conditioning and Ventilation during the Coronavirus Outbreak'. https://www.hse.gov.uk/corona virus/equipment-and- machinery/air-conditioning-and- ventilation.htm 								

			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)
				8. Physical Education (PE) and Playtime Activities in Playgrounds	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				 Physical Education 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. Various sport's National Governing Bodies (NGB's), such as Swim England, have developed guidance under the principles of government guidance, and only those that have been approved by HM Government, are permitted. Academies within the Trust will only provide 'team' sports that are permitted and compliant with HM Government guidance on 'Return to recreational Team Sport Framework'. https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/coronavirus-covid- 19-guidance-on-phased-return- of-sport-and-recreation/return- to-recreational-team-sport- framework Pupils should be kept in distinct consistent groups, sports equipment thoroughly cleaned between each use by different individual groups, and contact sports gavided. 	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)
				Outdoor spaces should be prioritised wherever possible when delivering physical education. Where this is not possible, then consideration should be given to large indoor spaces that allow safe distancing between pupils, and so far as is reasonably practicable, also allow maximum natural ventilation through either opening windows and doors, or by using Air Handling Units (AHU), i.e. forced mechanical ventilation systems. 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. 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				

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				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. o <u>https://www.gov.uk/governme</u> nt/publications/coronavirus-							
				<u>covid-19-guidance-on-phased-</u> return-of-sport-and-recreation o https://www.sportengland.org/							
				 how-we-can-help/coronavirus Advice from organisations such as the 'Association for Physical Education' and the 'Youth Sports 							
				Trust'. o <u>https://www.afpe.org.uk/physi</u> <u>cal-education/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/COVID-19-</u>							
				Interpreting-the-Government- Guidance-in-a-PESSPA- Context-FINAL.pdf o https://www.youthsporttrust.org							
				 <u>/coronavirus-support-schools</u> Guidance form Swim England on school swimming and water safety lessons. 							
				 <u>https://www.swimming.org/swimengland/pool-return-guidance-documents/#</u> Guidance for people who work 							
				in grassroots sports and gym/leisure facilities. <pre>o https://www.gov.uk/guidance/</pre>							
				working-safely-during- coronavirus-covid- 19/providers-of-grassroots- sport-and-gym-leisure-							
				facilities#section-6-4							

	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)			
				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. Playtime Activities in Playgrounds Underestimating the importance of play, especially in a child's early years, can have devasting implications on their development and growth. The Trust recognises the importance of playtime as it allows children to learn, grow, and become better people. There are many benefits of playtime, e.g. it's the ultimate way to learn by having 'fun' through either 'physical' or 'imaginative' play, it allows children to develop their 'physical' and 'social' skills as well as staying active 'physically' and 'mentally', and it's a good way for them to release or cope with stress. The HM Government have published the following guidance to help better manage playtime							
				published the following guidance							

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				 /publications/covid-19- guidance-for-managing- playgrounds-and-outdoor- gyms/covid-19-guidance-for- managing-playgrounds-and- outdoor-gyms Academies within the Trust must 'manage' playtime activities in the playground 'responsibly' and 'sensibly' during this unfavourable prevailing heightened risk of transmission threat posed by COVID-19. To help Academies manage this heightened risk, they should 'seriously' consider the following 'mitigating control measures', in line with the other 'systems of control' already mentioned in this guidance, to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection that may potentially arise from playtime activities in the playgrounds. Practice good 'personal' and 'respiratory' hygiene at all times, especially before and after playtime. 'Stagger' playtimes with different year group bubbles to avoid overcrowding. Have numbers that are, so far as is reasonably practicable, 'manageable' in playgrounds to reduce the potential risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection from playtime activities that take place in the 							
				 playgrounds. Have some form of 'structured' and 'co-ordinated' playing activities that enables some form of 'reasonable' safe social 							

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				 distancing. Discourage 'disorganised' and 'hazardous' running and play. Discourage unnecessary 'sharing' of wholesome food during playtime. Wherever possible, discourage 'unnecessary physical contact', i.e. touching one another unnecessarily without reason. Avoid overcrowding. Adults must maintain 2-metre safe social distancing during playtime activities in the playground, that is unless an emergency situation dictates otherwise. Keep 'playtime' bubbles distinct and consistent with the 'classroom' bubbles. Maximum playtime bubble size – x30 children. Minimum playtime bubble supervision ratio 1 Staff:30 							
				 children. Keep a 'register' of playtime bubbles. Divide playground into 'activity zones', i.e. each zone having a different activity. Use 'physical barriers' to divide playground into activity zones. Avoid contact activities wherever possible. Rotate bubbles between each activity on a daily basis so that they don't get bored. 'Record' and 'log' the playtime bubble participates in, preferably on the playtime bubble register. Avoid playtime bubbles in 							

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				 each activity zone 'mixing' with bubbles in other activity zones. Make appropriate use of other outdoor spaces, i.e. playing 				
				fields, tennis courts. 9. Foreign Travel	1 (2)	S (4)	P (9)	Yes
				The Foreign, Commonwealth and	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	res
				Development Office (FCDO) are currently advising all British nationals against all but essential international travel, and this advice is being kept under constant review.Travel disruption is still possible and national control measures may be brought in with very little notice.Latest advice about travelling abroad, including the latest information on coronavirus, safety and security, entry requirements and travel warnings can be found	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				on the HM Government link below. • <u>https://www.gov.uk/foreign-</u> <u>travel-advice</u>				
				Academies within the Trust will communicate openly with staff to explain the challenges around travelling abroad in the current unfavourable prevailing climate, and how ' quarantine ' and ' self- isolation ' could ' significantly impact ' educational delivery.				
				IMPORTANT NOTE: Staff are reminded that it is the Trust's policy, that all staff must get holiday approval from their				

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				Principal/Head Teacher/Line Manager first before booking, confirming, and even paying their deposit for their holiday with any travel agent.							
				 Some circumstances could be treated as 'extraordinary', for example: An employee who has extenuating circumstances such as an immediate close family funeral abroad. Pre-booked holidays that cannot be cancelled without incurring significant financial cost, i.e. insurers will not reimburse cost, that were arranged before quarantine could have been envisaged. Pre-booked holidays that the tour operator has not cancelled but has instead rescheduled on fixed dates which, if cancelled 							
				by the customer, would be at financial cost to them. Staff that may want to return home, i.e. travel abroad, to visit family over the festive period would definitely not fall into the bracket of 'extraordinary' reasons when compared with an immediate close family funeral example above. However, an Academy may decide that this is an important thing for some staff to do, and if they do not go, it could adversely affect their mental health and wellbeing significantly. Each staff request will be assessed on its own merit, and the Academy may seek professional advice and guidance							

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				from the Trust's Human Resources Department. An Academy may want to be more sympathetic in the above extraordinary circumstances, however, if an employee has booked a holiday to take place over the festive period, with no extraordinary reason to do so and is fully cognisant to the possibility of them needing to quarantine or indeed be held up abroad, then the Academy will seek				
				 professional advice and guidance from the Trust's Human Resources Department and may consider asking the employee to: If available, take additional paid annual leave. Make up the 14-days leave over a period of time possibly during closure periods. Take unpaid special leave. 10. Off-Site Educational Enrichment				
				 III. Off-Sife Educational Enrichment Visits HM Government, National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) and the Department for Education (DfE) continue to advise against domestic (UK) 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- 	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes

	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)			
				<u>settings</u>							
				In the autumn term, HM Government, National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP) and the Department for Education (DfE) are advising that Academies 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 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							

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				and guidance available on visiting indoor and outdoor venues, i.e. Educational Visits Co- ordinator, 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						
				11. 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			
				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						

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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)		
				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.						
				Academies within the Trust should refer to the following guidance provided by the Department for Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS): • Guidance for people who work in performing arts, including arts organisation, venue operators and participants. • https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ working-safely-during- coronavirus-covid- 19/performing-arts						
				Further detailed DfE guidance will be published shortly.						
				12. Personal (i.e. frequent handwashing) and respiratory (i.e. catch it, bin it, kill it)	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes		
				hygiene communication and enforcement	Unlikely	Significant illness, more	High			

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				Letters sent to Parents and legal Guardians/Carers regarding their 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. 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 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.		(1-5) than seven day, and affecting more than one person		
				Wherever possible, that is so far as				

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				is reasonably practicable, paper towels and appropriate lined lidded waste bins that enclose the 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							

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				consider additional mobile handwashing equipment to be strategically placed, and how best to strategically place hand sanitiser gel stations.							
				13. Numbers coming to and leaving Academy premises at any one time	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				 Any one time 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. 	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				

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				 Patrolling and supervising human and vehicle traffic flow 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. 								
				 14. Face coverings (Makes references to HM Government's 'Local COVID Alert Levels') World Health Organisation (WHO) published a statement on 21st August 2020 about children and face covering and are now advising that "children aged 12 and over should wear a mask under the same conditions as adults, in particular when they cannot guarantee at least a 1-metre distance from others and there is widespread transmission in the area." From 1st September 2020 onwards, new advice will apply to the use of face coverings by adults (Staff and Visitors) and pupils in some Academies. https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools Section (1) – System of Controls; Prevention. Sub-section (2) – Use of face coverings in schools. 	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes				

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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)				
				<u>https://www.gov.uk/government</u> /publications/face-coverings-in- education/face-coverings-in- education								
				Nationwide, the government is not recommending face coverings for children however face coverings can be necessary in an education setting as they provide additional mitigating measures in a system of control. The wearing of face coverings in indoor communal areas, including corridors, where social distancing cannot be safely managed, will be at the discretion of the Academy, if they believe that it is right in their particular circumstances.								
				 Academies must consider the following when recommending the wearing of face coverings when people are migrating indoors, such as through corridors and in and around communal areas: Whether the layout makes it particularly difficult to maintain safe social distancing when around the premises. Whether it provides additional confidence to everyone, on top of the existing systems of control, to support the full return of staff and children to an Academy. 								
				The wearing of face covering must be mandatory for adults and children aged 12 and over (i.e. Year-7 and upwards), in areas where the transmission risk of the								

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				 virus is high and where there are national HM Government interventions to manage an outbreak, i.e. 'Tier 2 – High' and 'Tier 3 – Very High' COVID Alert Levels. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/l ocal-covid-alert-levels-what-you-need-to-know https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/local-covid-alert-level Tier 1 – Medium COVID Alert Level Tier 2 – High COVID Alert Level Tier 3 – Very High COVID Alert Level There is no requirement for children in Nurseries and Primary Academies to wear face coverings however, for adults, where social distancing is not possible between adult-to-adult in indoor areas outside of classrooms, the Head Teachers will have the discretion to decide whether to ask them to wear, or agree to them wearing face coverings in these circumstances. It is vital that face coverings are worn correctly and clear instructions must be provided to all staff, children and young people on how to put on, remove, store and dispose of face coverings in all of the circumstances above, to avoid inadvertently increasing the risks of transmission. 							
				includes cleaning of hands before							

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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 after either removing it or placing it on your face, as well as storing them in individual, sealable plastic bags between use. Where a face covering becomes damp, it should not be worn and should be replaced carefully. HM Government have stipulated in their guidance that there will not be a requirement for adults, children and young people to generally wear a face covering or face shield in the classroom, that is unless an 'COVID-19 Safe Working/Learning – Individual Risk Assessment' confirms otherwise, please consult with TDET's Health and Safety Section for more information and direction. HM Government's rationale is based on the basis of current evidence, the mitigating control measures that Academies are taking, and the negative impact that face covering has on communication, teaching and learning and so their use in the classroom should be avoided. It is reasonable to assume that staff, children and young people will now have access to purchase their own face coverings due to their increased use in wider society. Face covering will form part of the Academy's uniform and will be included in the Academy's Uniform Policy. Academies must have a small contingency supply of disposable face covering available to meet the needs 				

	Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS										
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				 when someone is struggling to access and/or use their own face covering for whatever reasons, or where it has become soiled or unsafe to use. No-one should be excluded from education or work on the grounds that they are not wearing a face covering. Some individuals will be exempt from wearing face covering, e.g. people who cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment, or disability, or if you are speaking to or providing assistance to someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate. The same exemptions will apply in all Academy settings, and there will be a requirement for all Academy staff to be sensitive to those needs. 							
				15. Migrating within and around the Academy premises	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				Migrating within and around the Academy premises will be managed responsibly and sensibly by either reducing, limiting, and discouraging any non-essential migration. 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.	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)
				 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 the 2-metre social distancing 				
				rule upheld. 16. Workplaces, workstations, teaching and learning areas, work and learning equipment and resources including soft cuddly toys	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven	R (8) High	Yes
				Occupancy levels in all areas, workstation usage and possible,		day, and affecting more		

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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)			
				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.		than one person					
				Wherever possible, that is 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 <u>extreme last resort</u> will the mitigating actions highlighted in Control (3.6) 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 be strictly prohibited, and where this is not possible, and only as an <u>extreme last resort</u> will the mitigating actions highlighted in Control (6) be considered to prevent or reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection, i.e. maintaining good cleaning regimes after each individual occupants use of the workstation and/or work or learning equipment including soft and cuddly toys.							

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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)			
			For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is recommended that staff and pupils have their own items that are not shared. Classroom based resources, such as books and games, can be used and shared within the group and should be cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces. Resources that are shared between groups, such as sports, art and science equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously and always between each group usage, or rotated to allow them to be left unused and out of reach for a period of 48 hours for fabric materials and 72 hours for plastics and other materials with similar properties between use by different groups. Pupils and teachers can take books and other shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing should be avoided, especially where this does not contribute to pupil's or teacher's education and development. Similar rules on hand cleaning, 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							
	What is the hazard?		What is the bazard? What is the potential harm Who is at risk of	What is the pacerd? What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? What is this of being harmed? What are the existing controls or concerns? For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is recommended that staff and pupils have their own items that are not shared. For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pens, it is recommended that staff and pupils have their own items that are not shared. Classroom based resources, such as books and games, can be used and shared within the group and should be cleaned regularly, along with all frequently touched surfaces. Resources that are shared between groups, such as sports, art and science equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously and adways between each group usage, or rotated to allow them to be left unused and out of reach for a period of 48 hours for fabric materials and frequently books and other shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing should be cleaned. Pupils and there shared resources home, although unnecessary sharing of the resources and contribute to pupil's or teacher's education and development. Similar rules on hand cleaning, cleaning of the resources and rotation should also apply to these resources.	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is drike of being harmed? What are the existing controls or concerns? Likelihood (1) of the hazard causing harm? (1-5) Image: the intervention of the hazard? Image: the interventinterventinterelian of the hazard? Image: the in	What is the hazard? What is the potential harm What is the potential harm What is the potential harm Severity (3) for being harmed? Likelihood (1) of the hazard? Severity (3) of the hazard? Image: the hazard? What is the potential harmed? For individual and very frequently used equipment, such as pencils and pans, it is recommended that staff and pupils have their own items that are not shared. Image: the image is	What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Whot is at risk of being harmed? What are the existing controls or course part of the hazard (1-5) Servity (s) for potential (1-5) Risk level? Image: the hazard? Image: the hazard?			

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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)			
				 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 reducing 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 				(Yes/No)			
				separate them from each other rather than them working face- to-face.							

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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)			
				 NOTE: Please don't be fooled with the use of personal protective gloves when sharing work equipment, hence the reason why they are <u>not</u> 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 <u>each</u> 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 sharing the item. 							

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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)
				immediately after <u>cleaning</u> the item. • Wear a fresh pair of gloves for the <u>next</u> activity/task/use.				
				17. Managing Practical Lessons (Science Laboratories / Design and Technology Workshops)	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				It is imperative that all the 'systems of control' for 'prevention' and 'protection' highlighted in this document are considered and implemented into the Academy's local safe working procedures, i.e. the mitigating and emergency actions, especially when planning and managing practical lessons in either a Science Laboratory or Design and Technology Workshop. Supervising pupils engaged in practical task: • Teachers must aim to maintain a 2-metre distance when observing pupils as they work through practical activities. This may present an issue if the teacher has concerns about the ability of the pupils to carry out the task safely without direct intervention from the teacher. If this is the case then the teacher should factor this into their 'risk assessment' and 'lesson plan' for the activity prior to the lesson and if necessary, consider a different approach to the activity, an alternative activity or doing a demonstration rather than a hands-on practical.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

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				 Management of equipment (i.e. hand and powered): Equipment can be shared by pupils within the same bubble. Departments will know how the bubbles are arranged in their Academy and can therefore 							
				 plan practical work accordingly. An enhanced two stage cleaning regime must be in place if equipment is to be shared, immediate cleaning after each use and thorough cleaning between bubbles. 							
				 Demonstrations: Teachers will need their own equipment for demonstrations and to show pupils how to carry out activities themselves. This equipment will need to be thoroughly cleaned before if it is to be used by anyone else. Equipment used by teachers to show pupils how to do an activity or part of an activity must not be 'borrowed' from one of the sets intended for pupils or given to pupils to use immediately after the teacher has handled it. Both of these are common practice during class practical work. In practice, an additional set of apparatus will be needed for use exclusively by the teacher. 							
				 Transferring specialist equipment between bubbles: Existing DfE guidance requires that any equipment being transferred between bubbles is either cleaned 'meticulously' or quarantined for up to 72 hours. 							

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				 DfE Guidance; "Resources that are shared between classes or bubbles, such as sports, art and science equipment should be cleaned frequently and meticulously and always between bubbles, or rotated to allow them to be left unused and out of reach for a period of 48 hours (72 hours for plastics) between use by different bubbles." Further advice and guidance can be found from CLEAPSS and DATA. http://science.cleapss.org.uk/Re source/GL343-Guide-to-doing- practical-work-during-the- COVID-19-Pandemic- Science.pdf 							
				18. Meetings	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				Face-to-face meetings will not be encouraged, and wherever possible, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, everyone 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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				
				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							

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				responsibly and sensibly by the host, ensuring that only the absolute necessary participants should attend so that the safe social distancing rule can be 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 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.							
				19. Common areas Everyone will be given a clear	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				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	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				

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				 sensibly, and the following will either be implemented or considered: Break times will be staggered to reduce migration and 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. 							

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				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 the seating and table configurations in all common rooms/areas and will reconfigure if deemed necessary to uphold the safe social distancing rule.								
				20. 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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High					
				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								

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				 reasonably practicable, every effort will be made to carry out this task out of core hours with collection times staggered across the day so 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 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 <u>each individual</u> use. Appropriate lidded bins will							

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				be provided at strategic locations to enclose the hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, when the item used for cleaning is disposed.							
				 NOTE: Please don't be fooled with the use of personal protective gloves when sharing work equipment, hence the reason why they are <u>not</u> 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: o Dispose gloves safely and							

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				 correctly into a lidded bin immediately after sharing the card-reader. Wear a fresh pair of gloves for cleaning the card-reader. 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 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. 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. 	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes			

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				 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 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 considered many emergency health (i.e. injury or ill-health) and safety (i.e. fire evacuation) 							
				and safety (i.e. fire evacuation) situation as long as personal and respiratory hygiene and cleaning regimes are upheld							

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				and maintained at all times before and after any emergency situation.							
				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. 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-							

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				 healthcare setting are significantly lower than those seen in healthcare settings. Therefore, due to the pure nature of activities and operations within 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, <u>unless</u> 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 							

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		posed by the hazara?	being namea ?	regardless of whether they were showing symptoms or not. Further guidance on practicing First-Aid safely, including safe working arrangements, during the current health threat posed by COVID-19 can be sought by the Trust's 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						
				including either washing their						

	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 of viral transmission is very low". 							

	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							
		1	L	procedures for committee		L	L	1			

			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).				
				22. High risk pupils, i.e. those that are socially vulnerable, have an EHCP (SEND) and/or IMCP (Medical)	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant	R (8) High	Yes
				 High risk pupils due to their vulnerability in society, unacceptable behaviour, and/or specific physical, mental or medical health conditions will have their individual assessments reviewed by an appropriate competent person within the Academy, i.e. Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO), Medical Supervisor or Child Welfare Officer. Vulnerability in society assessment - Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP) – Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) Individual Medical Care Plan (IMCP) – Medical Supervisor or Child Welfare Officer 		illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person		
				Cambridgeshire County Council, including Peterborough City Council, have issued a specific 'SEND and Vulnerable Child during COVID-19' assessment which will complement the Academy's internal assessments and help the Academy				
				determine whether it can safely support the pupil on its premises or not during this 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)			
				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), 							
				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:							
				 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-							
1				19' assessment is completed for							
1				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							

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				 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 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 <u>only if it safe to do so</u>, the Academy will endeavour to ensure that all pupils are able to attend the Academy irrespective 							

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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)			
				 Assessment reviews will be a <u>continuous</u> and will also take place under the following conditions. 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 the supervision of the competent in the 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)			
				either teaching or supervising a high-risk pupil will not be permitted to carrying out that task.							
				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							

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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)			
				 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. 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 <u>awareness</u> 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 <u>maintain</u> 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 							

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				and controlled manner,							
				 their assessments will be 							
				reviewed, and placement							
				reconsidered.							
I				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							
				 <u>Imps.//www.gov.uk/governmenn</u> /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							

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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)			
				 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 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 perpetrator spat in someone's face? Any other injury that may elevate the risk of COVID-19 infection? Be mindful and monitor any 							

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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)			
				 onset of any COVID-19 symptoms. Immediately follow the Academy's 'Reporting procedures for confirmed 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 (26). 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.							

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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)
				 The Academy's 'Supporting Pupils with Medical Need Procedure' will be reviewed by the Academy's Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and TDET's Health and Safety Section to ensure that adequate and appropriate support provisions are maintained to support pupils with medical needs. The Medical Supervisor or Child Welfare Officer will review all Individual Medical Care Plans (IMCPs) to ensure that provisions remain appropriate and adequate to support the highrisk 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 and decision making process so as to ensure that the safest 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. 				

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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)			
				Academy will log and record the reasons why and will work in partnership with the Local Authority and Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) by 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 <u>only if it safe to</u> <u>do so</u> , will ensure that all pupils are able to attend the Academy irrespective of their medical needs.							
				23. 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-years- foundation-stage-framework2 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 	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				

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				 https://www.gov.uk/government /publications/coronavirus-covid- 19-early-years-and-childcare- closures/coronavirus-covid-19- early-years-and-childcare- closures Updated 27th 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. 				
				practicable, all mitigating control				

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				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 implemented in all EYFS settings in all academies within the Trust.				
				24. 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 guidance	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

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				safeguarding-in-schools- colleges-and-other-providers • Keeping children safe in out-of- school settings: code of practice o https://www.gov.uk/governme nt/publications/keeping- children-safe-in-out-of-school- settings-code-of-practice						
				Department for Education 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 non- attending 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						

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				 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. In a school or college, a <u>supervised</u> 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'. 				
				25. 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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				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				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				 hazard, i.e. potential COVID-19 contaminated waste, when the item used for cleaning is disposed. 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. 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 				

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				 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 positive COVID-19 situation has been <u>confirmed</u> by NHS Test and Trace: 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 room suspected to be contaminated will be prohibited and kept secure for 72-hours and then thereafter undergo a thorough deep clean. 						
				26. Handling inbound and outbound goods, merchandise, and other materials	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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High			

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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)		
				 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. Wherever possible and safe to do so, delivery drivers will be encouraged to stay in their 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. 						

	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 COVID-19 transmission, i.e. using physical screens or barriers to separate delivery drivers from staff, and the use of PPE etc.							
				27. 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. 							
				All teachers and other staff can operate across different classes and year groups in order to facilitate the delivery of the school timetable. Where staff need to move between classes and year groups, they should try							
				to maintain a safe social distance wherever possible, ideally 2- metres from other adults. HM Government recognise the 2- metre distancing rule is not likely to be possible with younger children and have therefore advised teachers in primary schools that they can still work							
				across groups if that is needed to enable a full educational offer.							

			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)
				28. 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. 	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	

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				29. Managing visitors and							
				contractors	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes			
				All visitors, contractors and 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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				
				 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 							

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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)		
				 Minority Ethnic (BAME)? If so, what mitigating safety control measure do we need to put in place to ensure their 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 <u>not</u> 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 document. 						

	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)	
				Supply staff and other temporary or peripatetic staff, including volunteers, must also abide with the Academy's strict protocols as highlighted in this document. 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.					
				30. 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	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)	
				protective equipment (PPE) in the fight against COVID-19. HM Government and National 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 covering 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		day, and affecting more 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)	
				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 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, o 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 					

			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)
				 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 an item: Dispose gloves safely and correctly into a lidded bin immediately after sharing the 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. 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. 				

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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)		
				 It is imperative to bear in mind that when inappropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is being used, i.e. donned, 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 infimate 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 						
				sanitation measures including washing their hands thoroughly for 20-seconds immediately after undertaking a personal and						

No. What is the potential harm posed by the hazard? Who is at risk of being harmed? What are the existing controls or concerns? of the hazard councing harm? potential control (1-5) Risk control (1-5) Council (evel)? Council (evel)?		Table 1 - HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS										
COVID-19 Emergency Grab Bags containing the appropriate containing the appropriate escentral personal profective eoujment TIPEJ, i.e. fuid resistant surgical face max. (ais known as type IIR), disposable plastic gloves and aprons, yee profections will be strategically located around the Academy and locations will be Academy and located to all members of stategically located around the Academy and locations will be Communicated to all members of stategically located around the Academy and locations will be Communicated to all members of stategically located around the Academy and locations will be CovID-19 transmission, i.e. breaching the 2-metre safe globace adiance and where contact is necessary in ading someone who is showing symptoms of the disease. The Health and Safety Section will review and advise on the context is the correct sential be survey with the Health and Safety Section will review and advise on the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health and Safety Section and the Academy's Phylical Health advise Same Same Same Same Same Safet	No.	What is the hazard?			concerns?	of the hazard causing harm?	potential harm?		Is the hazard adequately controlled? (Yes/No)			
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'.					intimate care task. 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. 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							
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					 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 							

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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)
				protective equipment (PPE), i.e. face covering and/or gloves, whenever they feel that it provides them with some form of comfort and reassurance when undertaking their tasks. The wearing of any type of personal protective equipment (PPE), i.e. face covering 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.				
				31. Estates and facilities, including lettings It is important that, prior to	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant	R (8) High	Yes
				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'.	Unikely	illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person		

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				 https://www.hse.gov.uk/corona virus/legionella-risks-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm Additional advice on safely 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/corona 				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				virus/equipment-and- machinery/air-conditioning-and- ventilation.htmAcademies within the Trust should 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 'significantly' costly				
				adaptations to their site to enable them to welcome all children back in the autumn term, it's whatever is deem so far as is reasonably practicable. 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 				

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				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 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 <u>MUST</u> adhere to the strict protocols for 'Managing Visitors and Contractors', see section (26) of this document.				
				32. Catering 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	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes

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				 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-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 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 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. 				

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				 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 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. 				
				 33. 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 	L (2) Unlikely	S (4) Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	R (8) High	Yes

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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)			
				critical then alternative mode of transport must be considered so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld.							
				Pupils on dedicated Academy services do not mix with members 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							

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				 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 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							

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		posed by the hazard?	being harmed?	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 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 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							

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				circumstances than others. Academies within the Trust should encourage parents, staff and pupils to walk or cycle to school if at all possible. Families using public transport should refer to the guidance below. • https://www.gov.uk/guidance/c oronavirus-covid-19-safer- travel-guidance-for-passengers				
				34. 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 one vehicle will be minimal so that the safe social distancing rule can be upheld sensibly and responsibly. 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.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				Supply staff, peripatetic staff and/or other temporary staff can move between Academies,				

	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, 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 personal vehicles shared are kept clean and tidy and safe to use for the next journey.								
			35. Wraparound Provisions and Extra-curricular Activities	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 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	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)			
				 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 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-children-during-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							

	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)			
				should not take place.							
				36. 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 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, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, every effort will be made to carry out this task at staggered times across the day so that the interaction and overlap and contact between people is reduced, therefore reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission.	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)			
				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, 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 <u>each individual</u> 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							

			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)
				leave the Academy premises and if necessary, may be escorted off premises.				
				37. Behaviour and expectation	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				 Academies within the Trust should: Consider updating their 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. 	L (2) Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	K (ö) High	
				Ine 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				

	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)			
				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 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.							
				38. 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	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High				
				distributed to parents, carers, legal guardians and members of staff to communicate what is							

			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)
				meant by being COVID-19 safe and what measure have been taken to be COVID-19 safe.				
				39. 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. 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. 	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)
				The Trust's Human Resources Department will address and manage any well-being issues or concerns.				
				The Department for Education is 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. <u>https://www.educationsupport.org.uk/</u> 40. Pupil mental health and 				
				wellbeing	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				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	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)
				depression, whilst others will not be experiencing any challenges and will be keen and ready to return.				
				return. Everyone will be advised to be alert to mood or behavioural 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 9 th July 2020 to set out how to support returning pupils and students. • Titled: Supporting pupil and student mental health for schools and college staff on how to support the mental wellbeing of returning pupils and students. • https://youtu.be/MYmBLnSQh3M • https://www.youtube.com/watc				
				 h?v=MYmBLnSQh3M This includes experts discussing the impacts of the pandemic on pupils' mental wellbeing and recovery techniques, 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)
				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 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/t eaching-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				

			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)
				on their return to the Academy. To support this, teachers may wish to access the free 'MindEd learning platform for professionals', which includes a coronavirus (COVID-19) staff 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-health- visitor-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. • Support for pupils with additional and complex health needs. • Supporting vulnerable children and keeping children safe. Academies and school nurses need to work together to ensure delivery of the healthy child programme (which includes				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				immunisation), identifying health and wellbeing needs which will underpin priorities for service delivery.				
				41. Contingency Plans (Remote Education, Special Educational Needs and Disability – SEND,	L (2)	S (4)	R (8)	Yes
				Vulnerable Pupils, and Delivering Remote Education Safely) For individuals or groups of self- isolating pupils, remote education plans should be in place and meet the same expectations as those for any pupils who cannot yet attend the Academy setting at all due to whatever complexities posed by the unfavourable prevailing public health threat, COVID-19.	Unlikely	Significant illness, more than seven day, and affecting more than one person	High	
				It is anticipated that schools will usually remain fully open to all, even in local areas where restrictions have been implemented for certain sectors. However, there may be exceptional circumstances in which some level of restriction to attendance at Academies is required in a local area. The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) has updated their 'COVID-19 Contain Framework' to include an overview of the tiers of intervention for schools and colleges when managing local outbreaks and implementing restrictions.				
				<u>https://www.gov.uk/government</u> /publications/containing-and- managing-local-coronavirus- covid-19-outbreaks/covid-19-				

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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)
				contain-framework-a-guide-for- local-decision-makers The Department for Education (DfE) have also published guidance for decision makers at mainstream schools with secondary year groups, to help them plan for a school's tier-2 rota				
				model if required. • <u>https://www.gov.uk/government</u> /publications/how-schools-can- plan-for-tier-2-local- restrictions/how-schools-can- plan-for-tier-2-local-restrictions <u>Remote Education</u>				
				Academies within the Trust must offer immediate remote education where a class, group or a small number of pupils need to self-isolate, or local restrictions require pupils to remain at home. They will also be expected to				
				consider how to continue to improve the quality of their existing curriculum, for example through technology, and have a strong contingency plan in place for remote education provisions. This planning will be particularly important to support a scenario in which the logistical challenges of remote provisions are greatest, for example where large numbers of				
				 pupils are required to remain at home. In developing these contingency plans, Academies within the Trust will be expected to consider and demonstrate the following: Use a curriculum sequence that allows access to high-quality 				

			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)
				 online and offline resources and teaching videos and that is linked to the Academy's curriculum expectations. Give access to high quality remote education resources. Select the online tools that will be consistently used across the Academy in order to allow interaction, assessment and feedback and make sure staff are trained in their use. Provide printed resources, such as textbooks and workbooks, for pupils who do not have suitable online access. Recognise that younger pupils and some pupils with SEND may not be able to access remote education without adult support and so the Academy should work with families to deliver a broad and ambitious curriculum. When teaching pupils remotely, Academies within the Trust will be expected to consider and demonstrate the following: Set assignments so that pupils have meaningful and ambitious work each day in a number of different subjects. Teach a planned and well-sequenced curriculum so that knowledge and skills are built incrementally, with a good level of clarity about what is intended to be taught and practised in each subject. Provide frequent, clear explanations of new content, delivered by a teacher in the Academy or through high-quality curriculum resources or 				

			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)
				 videos. Gauge how well pupils are progressing through the curriculum, using questions and other suitable tasks and set a clear expectation on how regularly teachers will check work. Enable teachers to adjust the pace or difficulty of what is being taught in response to questions or assessments, including, where necessary, revising material or simplifying explanations to ensure pupils' understanding. Plan a programme that is of equivalent length to the core teaching pupils would receive in the Academy, ideally including daily contact with teachers. Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) For pupils with SEND, their teachers are best placed to know how the pupil's needs can be most effectively met to ensure they continue to make progress even if they are not able to be in an Academy's settings due to self-isolating or intervening HM Government local restrictions. The requirement for Academies to use their best endeavours to secure the special educational provision called for by the pupils' special educational needs, that is so far as is reasonably practicable, remains in place. 				

			Table 1	- HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS				
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				adjustments as necessary, so that pupils with SEND can successfully access remote education alongside their peers.				
				Where a pupil has provision specified within their EHC Plan , it remains the duty of the local authority and any health bodies to secure or arrange the delivery of this in the setting that the plan names. However, there may be times when it becomes very difficult to do so, e.g. if they are self-isolating. In this situation, decisions on how provision can be delivered should be informed by relevant considerations including, e.g. the types of services that the pupil can access remotely, such as online teaching and remote sessions with different types of therapists. These decisions should be considered on a case by case basis, avoiding a one size fits all approach.				
				Vulnerable PupilsWhere pupils who are self-isolating and are within the definition of 'vulnerable', it is important that all Academies within the Trust put in place such systems that enable and allow them to keep in contact with all their vulnerable children.When a vulnerable child is asked to self-isolate, Academies within the Trust must notify their social worker, that's if they have one. Responsible Academy leaders should then agree with the social worker the best way to maintain				

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				contact and offer support to the vulnerable pupil.				
				All Academies within the Trust should also have in place procedures to check if a vulnerable pupil is able to access remote education support, to support them to access it, that is as far as is practicably possible, and to regularly check if they are doing so.				
				Delivering Remote EducationSafelyKeeping children safe online isessential, and the statutoryguidance 'Keeping Children Safein Education' provides Academieswith information on what theyshould be doing to protect theirpupils online.• https://www.gov.uk/government				
				Further support and advice on delivering online remote education safely is available from the following: • SWGfl • https://swafl.org.uk/resources/ safe-remote-learning/ • LGfl • https://www.lgfl.net/online- safety/default.aspx • HM Government Guidance: Safeguarding and remote education during coronavirus (COVID-19)				
				 <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance</u> /safeguarding-and-remote- education-during-coronavirus- covid-19 				

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

<u>Risk Rating Guidance</u>

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		
Ve	1	1	2	3	4	5		
Le I	2	2	4	6	8	10		
Ē	3	3	6	9	12	15		
Severity Level	4	4	8	12	16	20		
Se	5	5	10	15	20	25		

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