

This risk assessment is based on guidance from the following documents:

- The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in education, childcare and children’s social care settings, including for aerosol generating procedures (AGPs);
- Protective measures for holiday and after-school clubs, and other out-of-school settings during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak (applies until Step 4);
- Contingency framework: education and childcare settings
- Schools COVID-19 operational guidance

**Criteria for Impact/Severity if the hazard occurs:**

<b>Very High (VH)</b> Strong likelihood of fatality or serious injury	<b>High (H)</b> Possibility of fatality or serious injury	<b>Medium (M)</b> Possibility of significant injury or over 3 days of absence occurring	<b>Low(L)</b> Possibility of minor injury or short absence under 3 days
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**Likelihood of the hazard occurring:**

<b>5</b> - Almost certain and possibly frequently	<b>4</b> - Likely and may recur but not a persistent issue	<b>3</b> -Possibility. Might happen or recur occasionally	<b>2</b> -Unlikely. We do not expect it to happen, but it may do so	<b>1</b> -Extremely unlikely. Almost certain not to occur or recur
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Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done/In place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Asymptomatic testing</b> Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within schools. Whilst some measures are relaxed, others will remain, and if necessary revised, in response to the latest advice.</p> <p><b>Secondary school Students will receive 2 on-site lateral flow device tests, 3 to 5 days apart, on their return in the autumn term. Students should then continue to test twice weekly at home until the end of September, when this will be reviewed.</b></p> <p><b>Staff should undertake twice weekly home tests whenever they are on site until the end of September, when this will also be reviewed. Secondary schools should also retain a small asymptomatic testing site (ATS) on-site until further notice so they can offer testing to Students who are unable to test themselves at home.</b></p>	L	2	THE and Testing Team	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done/In place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Confirmatory PCR tests</b> Staff and students with a positive LF test result should self-isolate in line with the Stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>) They will also need to get a free PCR test to check if they have COVID-19. <a href="#">Get a free PCR test to check if you have coronavirus (COVID-19) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a></p> <p><b>Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate. If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LF test and the Student can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms.</b></p> <p>Additional information on Coronavirus (COVID-19): test kits for schools and FE providers - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>) is available</p>	L	2	SLT,THE All	Sep 2021	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Self Isolation</b>  <b>Individuals are not required to self-isolate if they live in the same household as someone with COVID-19, or are a close contact of someone with COVID-19, and any of the following apply:</b> -they are fully vaccinated (double-jabbed)                      -they are below the age of 18 years and 6 months -                      they have taken part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial                      -they are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons</p> <p><b>Instead, they will be contacted by NHS Test and Trace, informed they have been in close contact with a positive case and advised to take a PCR test.</b></p> <p><b>Staff who do not need to isolate, and children and young people aged under 18 years 6 months who usually attend school, and have been identified as a close contact, should continue to attend school as normal.</b>                      They do not need to wear a face covering within the school, but it is expected and recommended that these are worn when travelling on public or dedicated transport.</p>	L	2	Head, SLT, THE	Sep 2021	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done/In place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Self Isolation</b>  <b>Individuals are not required to self-isolate if they live in the same household as someone with COVID-19, or are a close contact of someone with COVID-19, and any of the following apply:</b> -they are fully vaccinated (double-jabbed)                      -they are below the age of 18 years and 6 months -                      they have taken part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial                      -they are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons</p> <p><b>Instead, they will be contacted by NHS Test and Trace, informed they have been in close contact with a positive case and advised to take a PCR test.</b></p> <p><b>Staff who do not need to isolate, and children and young people aged under 18 years 6 months who usually attend school, and have been identified as a close contact, should continue to attend school as normal.</b> They do not need to wear a face covering within the school, but it is expected and recommended that these are worn when travelling on public or dedicated transport.</p>	L	2	Head, SLT, THE	Sep 2021	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done/In place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	18-year-olds will be treated in the same way as children until 6 months after their 18th birthday, to allow them the opportunity to get fully vaccinated. At which point, they will be subject to the same rules as adults and so if they choose not to get vaccinated, they will need to self-isolate if identified as a close contact.	L	2	RBA, SLT, THE	Sep 2021	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done/In place Y or N
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Face coverings</b>  <b>Face coverings are no longer advised for Students, staff and visitors either in classrooms or in communal areas.</b>                      The government has removed the requirement to wear face coverings in law but <b>expects and recommends that they are worn in enclosed and crowded spaces where you may come into contact with people you don't normally meet.</b> This includes public transport and dedicated transport to school or college.  <b>In circumstances where face coverings are recommended</b>  <b>If we have a substantial increase in the number of positive cases in our school (see section for more information), a director of public health might advise you that face coverings should temporarily be worn in communal areas or classrooms (by Students staff and visitors, unless exempt).</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/schools-covid-19-operational-guidance">Schools COVID-19 operational guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>                      In these circumstances, transparent face coverings, which may assist communication with someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expression to communicate, can also be worn. Transparent face coverings may be effective in reducing the spread of COVID-19.</p>	L	2	THE, SLT, All	Sep 21	y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p>However, the evidence to support this is currently very limited. Face coverings (whether transparent or cloth) should fit securely around the face to cover the nose and mouth and be made with a breathable material capable of filtering airborne particles.</p> <p>The main benefit from a <b>transparent face covering</b> is that they can aid communication, for example enabling lip-reading or allowing for the full visibility of facial expressions, but this should be considered alongside the comfort and breathability of a face covering that contains plastic, which may mean that the face covering is less breathable than layers of cloth.</p> <p>Face visors or shields can be worn by those exempt from wearing a face covering but they are not an equivalent alternative in terms of source control of virus transmission. They may protect the wearer against droplet spread in specific circumstances but are unlikely to be effective in preventing the escape of smaller respiratory particles when used without an additional face covering. They should only be used after carrying out a risk assessment for the specific situation and should always be cleaned appropriately. The use of face coverings may have a particular impact on those who rely on visual signals for communication. Those who communicate with or provide support to those who do, are exempt from any recommendation to wear face coverings in education and childcare settings.</p>	L	2	THE, SLT, All	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p>We have a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled Students to support them to access education successfully. Where appropriate, we will discuss with Students and parents the types of reasonable adjustments that are being considered to support an individual.</p> <p>No Student should be denied education on the grounds of whether they are, or are not, wearing a face covering.</p>	L	2	THE, SLT, All	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Public transport</b></p> <p>Face coverings are also no longer recommended to be worn on dedicated transport to school and are no longer legally required on public transport.</p> <p><b>Transporting children</b></p> <p>If a Student displays COVID -19 symptoms, or has a positive test while at school, they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, if parents or carers cannot arrange to have their child collected, if age - appropriate and safe to do so, the child should walk, cycle or scoot home. If this is not possible, and the School needs to take responsibility for transporting them home, the School should do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-use a vehicle with a bulkhead or partition that separates the driver and passenger</li> <li>-the driver and passenger should maintain a distance of 2 metres from each other</li> <li>-the driver should use PPE, and the passenger should wear a face covering if they are old enough and able to do so</li> </ul>	L	2	THE, SLT, All	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Mixing of year-group bubbles</b></p> <p><b>The DfE no longer recommends that it is necessary to keep children in consistent groups ('bubbles').</b> This means that bubbles will not need to be used for any summer provision or in schools from the autumn term.</p> <p>As well as enabling flexibility in curriculum delivery, this means that <b>assemblies can resume, and we no longer need to make alternative arrangements to avoid mixing at lunch. In some local areas it may become necessary to reintroduce 'bubbles' for a temporary period, to reduce mixing between groups.</b></p> <p>Any decision to recommend the reintroduction of 'bubbles' would not be taken lightly and would need to take account of the detrimental impact they can have on the delivery of education.</p>	L	2	SLT, All	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p>The Operational Guidance sets out the measures that all education settings should have in place to manage transmission of COVID-19 day to day. For most settings it will make sense to think about <b>taking extra action if the number of positive cases substantially increases</b>. This is because it could indicate transmission is happening in the setting.</p> <p>The thresholds, detailed below, can be used by settings as an indication for when to seek public health advice if they are concerned.</p> <p>For most education and childcare settings, whichever of these thresholds is reached first: - 5 Students or staff, who are likely to have mixed closely, test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period; or - 10% of Students or staff who are likely to have mixed closely test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period <b>At the point of reaching a threshold, the school should review and reinforce the testing, hygiene and ventilation measures they already have in place.</b></p> <p>The school should also consider: -whether any activities could take place outdoors, including exercise, assemblies, or classes</p>	M	2	Head, SLT, THE, C.E.O	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p>-ways to improve ventilation indoors, where this would not significantly impact thermal comfort - one-off enhanced cleaning focussing on touch points and any shared equipment</p> <p><b>Settings may wish to seek additional public health advice if they are concerned about transmission in the setting</b>, either by phoning the DfE helpline (0800 046 8687, option 1) or in line with other local arrangements. A director of public health or an HPT may give settings advice reflecting the local situation.</p> <p><b>In areas where rates are high</b>, this may include advice that local circumstances mean that the thresholds for extra action can be higher than set out above. Additional action that could be advised by public health experts If we have called the DfE helpline and a Director of Public Health (DsPH) or a Health Protection Team (HPT) subsequently judges that <b>additional action should be taken</b> because they have assessed that transmission is likely to be occurring in the setting, they may advise settings take extra measures such as:</p> <p>-1. Strengthened communications to encourage Students / students to undertake twice weekly rapid asymptomatic home testing and reporting</p>	M	2	Head, SLT, THE, C.E.O.	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p>-2.Temporarily reinstating face coverings for Students/students, staff and visitors in indoor and/or communal spaces in secondary schools. This should be for two weeks in the first instance, pending regular review</p> <p>-3.Reinstating on-site rapid LF testing in secondary schools for a two -week period to encourage uptake of twice weekly testing</p> <p>-4.Increased frequency of testing</p> <p><b>In extreme cases</b>, and as a last resort where all other risk mitigations have not broken chains of in-school transmission, the Head may advise introducing <b>short-term attendance restrictions</b> in a setting, such as sending home a class or year group (as they could any workplace experiencing a serious infectious disease outbreak). High quality remote learning should be provided for all students well enough to learn from home. On-site provision should in all cases be retained for vulnerable children and young people and the children of critical workers.</p>	M	2	Head, SLT, THE	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Educational visits</b> Given the likely gap in COVID-19 related cancellation insurance, if schools are considering booking a new visit, whether domestic or international, they are advised to ensure that any new bookings have adequate financial protection in place.</p> <p>The guidance continues to recommend schools do not go on any international visits before the start of the autumn term. From the start of the new school term, schools can go on international visits that have previously been deferred or postponed and organise new international visits for the future.</p> <p>Schools should be aware that the travel list (and broader international travel policy) is subject to change and green list countries may be moved into amber or red. The travel lists may change during a visit and schools must comply with international travel legislation and should have contingency plans in place to account for these changes.</p> <p>Schools should speak to either their visit provider, commercial insurance company, or the risk protection arrangement (RPA) to assess the protection available. Independent advice on insurance cover and options can be sought from the British Insurance Brokers' Association (BIBA) or Association of British Insurers (ABI).</p>	L	2	THE, SLT All	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	Any school holding ATOL or ABTA refund credit notes may use these credit notes to rebook educational or international visits. Schools should undertake full and thorough risk assessments in relation to all educational visits and ensure that any public health advice, such as hygiene and ventilation requirements, is included as part of that risk assessment <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/health-and-safety-on-educational-visits">Health and safety on educational visits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a> about educational visits is available and is supported by specialist advice from the <a href="https://oeapng.info/">https://oeapng.info/</a> \h	L	2	THE, SLT All	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)</b>                      Most staff in schools will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work. <b>Additional PPE for COVID -19 is only required in a very limited number of scenarios:</b>                      -if an individual child, young person or student becomes ill with COVID -19 symptoms and only then if close contact is necessary.</p>	L	2	SLE	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Maintaining enhanced cleaning</b> Each room to have the following control items: -Sanitiser bottle -Disinfectant cleaning wipes -Toilets cleaned regularly across the day including after high-use times of break and lunchtime. -Cleaning of classrooms once per day after school has finished. -Regular cleaning of touch points such as door handles.</p>	L	2	Site Manager	Ongoing	Y
		<p><b>Hand hygiene</b> Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. <b>Schools should continue to ensure that Students clean their hands regularly.</b> This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.</p>	L	2	All Staff	Sep 21	Y
		<p><b>Respiratory hygiene</b> The ‘<b>catch it, bin it, kill it</b>’ approach continues to be very important.</p>	L	2	All Staff	Sep 21	

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Ventilation on site</b> When the school is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained. <b>The Premises Team should identify any poorly ventilated spaces as part of our risk assessment and take steps to improve fresh air flow in these areas,</b> giving particular consideration when holding events where visitors such as parents are on site, for example, school plays. Mechanical ventilation is a system that uses a fan to draw fresh air or extract air from a room. These should be adjusted to increase the ventilation rate wherever possible and checked to confirm that normal operation meets current guidance and that only fresh outside air is circulated. If possible, systems should be adjusted to full fresh air or, if this is not possible, then systems should be operated as normal as long as they are within a single room and supplemented by an outdoor air supply. Where mechanical ventilation systems exist, the Premises Team should ensure that they are maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.</p>	L	2	Site Manager, THE, SLE	Sep 21	Y. CO2 monitors will be in place when they arrive and following training.

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Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Opening external windows can improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air.</b> If necessary, external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so).</p> <p><b>We will balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature.</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.hse.gov.uk/covid19/ventilation/">Ventilation and air conditioning during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (hse.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">CIBSE - Coronavirus COVID 19</a> provides more information.</p> <p><b>CO2 monitors will also be provided to all state funded education settings from September</b>, so staff can quickly identify where ventilation needs to be improved. Further information will be issued as monitors are rolled out.</p>	L	2	Site Manager, THE, SLE	Sep 21	Y. CO2 monitors will be in place when they arrive and following training.

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Symptomatic individuals</b>  <b>Students, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on when to self-isolate and what to do. They should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID 19</b> (for example, they are required to quarantine). If anyone in the school develops COVID - 19 symptoms, however mild, we should send them home and they should follow public health advice. For <b>everyone with symptoms, they should avoid using public transport and, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household. If a Student is awaiting collection, they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so.</b> A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate PPE should also be used if close contact is necessary. Further information on this can be found in the use of PPE in education, childcare and children’s social care settings guidance. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left. The household (including any siblings) should follow the PHE stay at home guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID -19) infection.</p>	L	2	SLT, THE, All	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<p><b>Track and Trace</b></p> <p><b>Engagement in NHS Track and Trace</b></p> <p>Schools will only need to do contact tracing up to Step 4. <b>From Step 4, close contacts will be identified via NHS Test and Trace and schools will no longer be expected to undertake contact tracing.</b></p> <p>As with positive cases in any other setting, NHS Test and Trace will work with the positive case to identify close contacts.</p> <p>Contacts from a school setting will only be traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact. This is likely to be a small number of individuals who would be most at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to the nature of the close contact.</p> <p>Schools may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases. <b>From 16 August 2021, children under the age of 18 years old will no longer be required to self isolate if they are contacted by NHS Test and Trace as a close contact of a positive COVID -19 case. Instead, children will be contacted by NHS Test and Trace, informed they have been in close contact with a positive case and advised to take a PCR test.</b></p>	L	2	THE, SLT, Students, Parents	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Anxiety, stress, low mood	Students	<b>Student wellbeing and support</b> Some Students may be experiencing a variety of emotions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as anxiety, stress or low mood. Schools can access useful links and sources of support on <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/promoting-and-supporting-mental-health-and-wellbeing-in-schools-and-colleges">Promoting and supporting mental health and wellbeing in schools and colleges - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>	L	2	SLT, Pastoral Lead	Sep 21	Y
Catching the virus	CEV Students	<b>Clinically extremely vulnerable Students</b> All CEV children and young people should attend their education setting unless they are one of the very small number of children and young people under paediatric or other specialist care who have been advised by their GP or clinician not to attend.	L	2	SLT, SEN, Pastoral Team, KCO	Sep 21	Y
Catching the virus	Staff Students Others	<b>Admitting children into school</b> In most cases, parents and carers will agree that a Student with symptoms should not attend the school, given the potential risk to others. <b>If a parent or carer insists on a Student attending the school, the school can take the decision to refuse the Student if, in the school's reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other Students and staff from possible infection with COVID -19.</b> Decisions would need to be carefully considered in light of all the circumstances and current public health advice and approved by the CEO.	L	2	SLT	Sep 21	Y

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Catching the virus	Students	<p><b>Attendance</b>  <b>School attendance is mandatory for all Students of compulsory school age and it is a priority to ensure that as many children as possible regularly attend school.</b>                      Where a child is required to self-isolate or quarantine because of COVID-19 in accordance with relevant legislation or guidance published by PHE or the DHSC, they should be recorded as code X (not attending in circumstances related to coronavirus).                      Where they are unable to attend because they have a confirmed case of COVID-19, they should be recorded as code I (illness). For Students abroad who are unable to return, code X is unlikely to apply. In some specific cases, code Y (unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances) will apply. Further guidance about the use of codes is provided in the <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/school-attendance-guidance-for-schools">School attendance: guidance for schools - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a></p>	L	2	THE, KCO, MSM	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Students Staff Others	<b>Travel and quarantine</b> <b>All Students travelling to England must adhere to travel legislation</b> , details of which are set out in Government travel advice. Parents travelling abroad should bear in mind the impact on their child's education which may result from any requirement to quarantine or isolate upon return.	M	3	THE, SLT, Parents	Sep 21	Y
Students' education being adversely affected through not being in school	Students	<b>Remote education</b> Not all people with COVID -19 have symptoms. Where appropriate, the School will support those who need to self-isolate because they have tested positive to work or learn from home if they are well enough to do so. Schools subject to the remote education temporary continuity direction are required to provide remote education to Students covered by the direction where their attendance would be contrary to Government guidance or legislation around COVID - 19. Schools should maintain their capacity to deliver high quality remote education for next academic year, including for Students who are abroad, and facing challenges to return due to COVID-19	L	2	SLT, SLs, teachers	Sep 21	Y

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Students' education being adversely affected through not being in school	Students	<p>travel restrictions, for the period they are abroad. <b>The remote education provided should be equivalent in length to the core teaching Students would receive in school. School Leaders should work collaboratively with families and put in place reasonable adjustments so that Students with SEND can successfully access remote education.</b></p> <p>Full expectations for remote education, support and resources can be found on the get help with remote education service.</p>	L	2	SLT, SLs, teachers	Sep 21	Y
Catching the virus	Pregnant staff	<p><b>Support for staff</b></p> <p><b>Pregnant staff</b></p> <p>Pregnant women from 28 weeks' gestation, or with underlying health conditions at any point of gestation, may be at greater risk of severe illness if they catch COVID -19. This is also the case for pregnant women with underlying health conditions that place them at greater risk of severe illness if they catch COVID -19. The school will complete a risk assessment with any colleague who becomes pregnant and consider wider health and safety obligations at the time. School to follow the same principles for pregnant Students, in line with wider health and safety obligations as set out in risk assessment</p>	M	2	Head, SLT, THE	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	CEV staff	<p><b>Clinically extremely vulnerable staff</b> Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) people are advised, as a minimum, to follow the same guidance as everyone else. It is important that everyone adheres to this guidance, but CEV people may wish to think particularly carefully about the additional precautions they can continue to take. Further information can be found in the guidance on protecting people who are CEV from COVID -19 .</p> <p>Social distancing measures have now ended in the workplace and it is no longer necessary for the government to instruct people to work from home. Employers should be able to explain the measures they have in place to keep CEV staff safe at work. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has published guidance on protecting vulnerable workers, including advice for employers and employees on how to talk about reducing risks in the workplace.</p>	L	2	THE, Head	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Students Staff Parents Others	<p><b>Stakeholders' awareness of policies and procedures</b></p> <p>All staff, Students and volunteers are aware of all relevant policies and procedures including, but not limited to, the following:                      -Health and Safety Policy                      -Behaviour Policy                      -Safeguarding Policy and associated updates/ addendums</p> <p>All staff, returning to work must ensure they are aware of the current guidelines regarding safe distancing and washing hands on a regular basis.</p> <p>All staff can access the following information online for up to date information on COVID-19:                      Public Health England                      Gov.co.uk                      NHS                      DfE                      Staff are made aware of the school's response to coronavirus. They contact the school as soon as possible if they believe they have symptoms or have been exposed to anyone with COVID-19.</p>	L	2	Head, THE	Sep 21	Y

Hazard	Those at risk of harm	Control or mitigations	Impact/Severity if it occurs	Likelihood of risk occurring	Those overseeing actions	Date	Done /In Place Y (Yes) or N (No)
Catching the virus	Students Staff Parents Others	<p>Parents are made aware of the school's response to coronavirus. They contact the school as soon as possible if they believe that their child has symptoms or have been exposed to anyone with COVID19.</p> <p>Students are made aware of the school's response to coronavirus. They inform staff as soon as possible if they believe they have symptoms or have been exposed to anyone with COVID-19.</p>	L	2	Head, SLT	Sep 21	Y