

Description of Activity	COVID 19 – Living with Covid-19 version 1 – to include whilst in school and the normal school operations such as off-site visits, before and after school activities	Review Dates	
Location	Poverest Primary School		
Completed by	Caroline White		
Date of Assessment	1 April 2022		

Current live guidance - [living-safely-with-respiratory-infections-including-covid-19](#) - [Guidance for people previously considered clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19](#)

SECTION ONE: PREVENTION

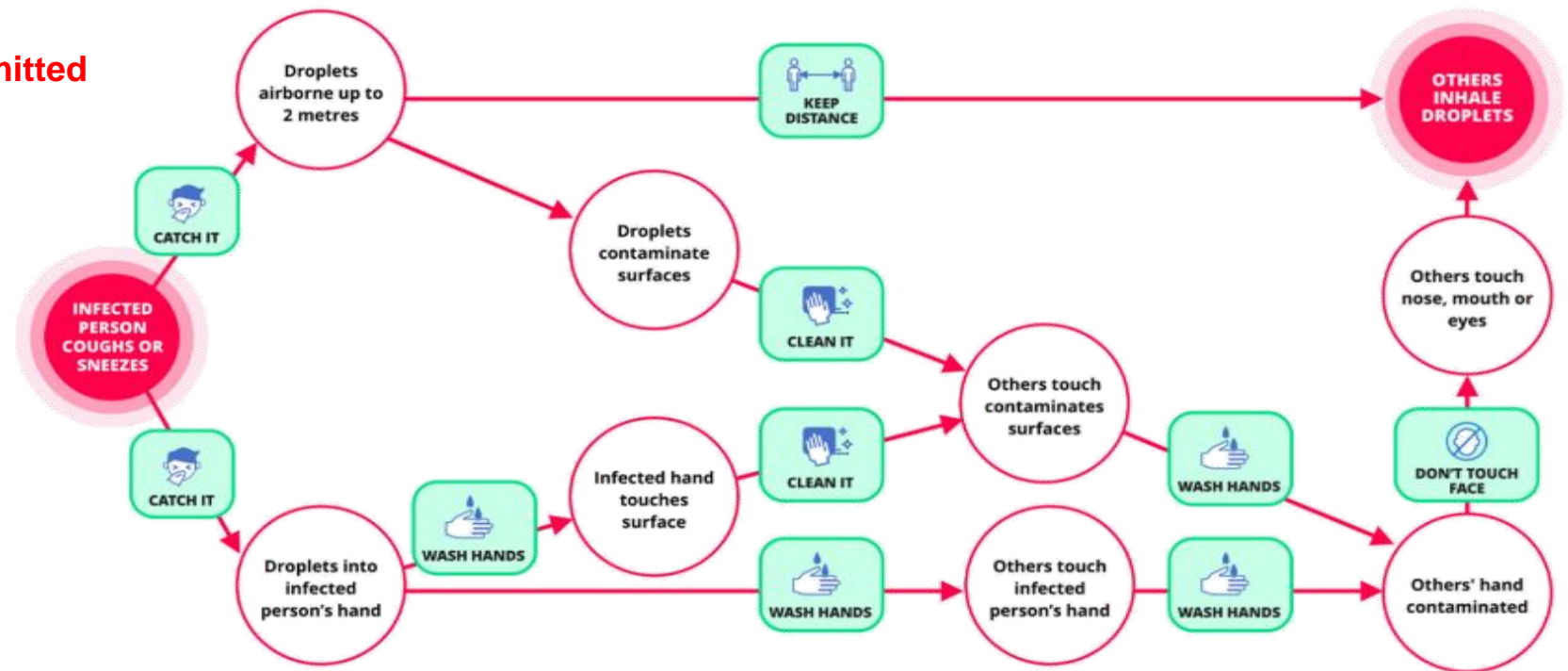
What are the hazards?	Who & how might someone be harmed?	What are you currently doing to control risks?	Risk Rating L/M/H	What else do you need to do (if applicable)?	Action by who/when?	Date Completed
Covid-19 Infection (CV19)	<p>Employees, Pupils, visitors</p> <p>Poor hand and respiratory hygiene, lacking in fresh air/poor ventilation, lacking in cleaning regime, touch point contact infection, staff and pupils coming into the school with covid-19</p> <p>Causing severe infection/disease, sickness, and death</p>	<p>We encourage staff and those pupils that the government recommend getting vaccinated and follow the booster programme</p> <p>We especially encourage those staff that are vulnerable to severe illness from cv19 infection to get vaccinated and follow the government recommendations</p> <p>Good hand and respiratory hygiene controls remain in place with continued awareness and teaching of pupils the importance of our hygiene controls. Awareness and reminders continue to ensure everyone is aware of the requirements to:</p> <p>Cover your nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing</p> <p>Washing of hands throughout the day, and after coughing, sneezing, blowing your nose. Before and after eating, arriving, and leaving the school, and periodically during the day</p> <p>Having a clean environment, surfaces. Normal cleaning regime in place, and staff encouraged to clean their classrooms and areas including contact points/area. Cleaning regime still completes daily contact points as part of the CV19 cleaning control</p> <p>We continue with the promotion of the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach</p> <p>Raising the profile of the importance and how to wash hands thoroughly, for at least 20 seconds with running water and soap supported by alcohol hand sanitiser. Ensuring all parts of the hand are covered</p> <p>Promoting the importance of not only washing hands, but the need to thoroughly dry hands</p>	M	<p>Cleaners to clean touch points in line with normal cleaning regime.</p> <p>Classroom staff to continue to clean or spray their touch/contact points throughout the day.</p> <p>Site staff to ensure toilet are replenished with hand towels were hand dryers are not available.</p> <p>Classroom staff to report to site@poverest.co.uk if they notice hand towels or</p>	All staff	01/04/2022

		<p>Toilets having sufficient supply of paper towels or hand dyers, and regular cleaning and emptying of waste</p> <p>We continue to use the e-bug resources to promote and teach pupils appropriate for their age groups to raise the profile and importance of hygiene and infection control. Regular reminders and information sharing including displays installation in classrooms will continue. Link to e-bug</p> <p>We continue with a robust appropriate cleaning regime that applies the key infection control measures which involves.</p> <p>Cleaning – physical process of using detergent, this removes germs – bacteria and viruses and lowers numbers of germs on a surface although not necessarily killing them</p> <p>Disinfection – a process of killing germs on a surface they touch; this should be on a clean surface unless a combined product. We ensure that the contact time is followed. This is the time it takes for disinfectant to be effective.</p> <p>Sanitiser – Sanitisers have a combined cleaning and disinfecting properties, they need to be used twice, firstly to clean and then to disinfect</p> <p>Good ventilation management is implemented with a school ventilation review plan that ensures that we have good movement of air and letting fresh air into our school buildings/rooms. The school ventilation plan ensures that we have addressed all areas and implement an action plan for any improvements needed as being aware the good ventilation is a key control measure in controlling respiratory infections</p> <p>Face coverings are used when working with or coming close to those known to the school that are at higher risk of becoming seriously unwell from covid-19 and other respiratory infections. They may also be used as part of any outbreak control plan taking guidance from the local public health team. If staff have symptoms developing at work, they will be advised to wear a face covering if they cannot socially distance from others whilst exiting the school building</p> <p>If you have symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as COVID-19, and you have a high temperature or do not feel well enough to go to work or carry out normal activities, you are advised to try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people.</p> <p>Staff with a positive COVID-19 test result will be advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for five days, which is when they are most infectious.</p> <p>Pupils with a positive COVID-19 test result must stay at home for three days and being well with no high temperature before returning</p> <p>Most people who were identified as CEV are now well protected after receiving their primary and booster vaccination doses. For most people who were CEV, you are no longer at substantially greater risk than the general population, and you are advised to follow the same guidance as everyone else on staying safe and preventing the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19), as well as any further advice you may have received from your doctor.</p> <p>Pregnant women are strongly advised to get vaccinated. If you are pregnant and you develop symptoms of COVID-19, it is important that you contact your GP, midwife or</p>		<p>soap in their areas is running low.</p>		
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		<p>maternity team, or 111. Guidance for pregnancy and COVID-19 can be found on the NHS website.</p> <p>The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) also has a range of information on COVID-19 in pregnancy and vaccination.</p> <p>There is no longer separate guidance for people previously identified as CEV, although we recommend anyone with underlying health conditions takes care to avoid routine coughs, colds and other respiratory viruses.</p> <p>If you have not yet received the COVID-19 vaccine, you should get vaccinated. Evidence indicates that completion of your primary course of COVID-19 vaccine (either 2 or 3 doses) provides very effective protection against hospitalisation. It usually takes around 2 to 3 weeks for your body to develop its protective response.</p> <p>To maintain this high level of protection you should also get a booster vaccine for COVID-19 when offered. The booster programme is open to every adult who has had a second dose of the vaccine at least 3 months ago.</p> <p>You should continue to follow the same guidance as the general public on staying safe and preventing the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>There remains a smaller number of people who, in spite of vaccination, are at higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19. This is due to a weakened immune system (immunosuppressed) or specific other medical conditions and requires enhanced protections such as those offered by antibody and antiviral treatments, additional vaccinations and potentially other non-clinical interventions. See guidance for people whose immune system means they are at higher risk. Any person within this category will have an individual risk assessment</p> <p>Stepping up contingency planning and implementation will follow any instructions or guidance from public health/changes to government policy.</p>			
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Overall Residual Risk for Activity (L / M / H):	
Level of Risk	Suggested Action
LOW	Control measures are adequate but continue to monitor and review; ensure that they remain satisfactory and appropriate
MEDIUM	Control measures need to be introduced within a specified time period; continue to monitor and review
HIGH	Unless control measures can be immediately introduced to reduce the risk so far as is reasonably practicable, the task or activity should be suspended

How COVID is transmitted



Summary of key infection control measures

Maximising fresh air

Adequate ventilation reduces how much virus is in the air by helping to reduce the risk from aerosol transmission – when someone breathes in small particles/aerosols that can be in the air after a person with the virus has been in the same area. Therefore, everyone should:

- Work in well ventilated rooms/areas – making sure the indoor spaces have a good supply of fresh air
- Work outside if possible

Universal hygiene measures

These measures both increase personal protection and also protects others;

- Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water often following the [NHS guidance](#). Use alcohol-based hand sanitiser if soap and water not available. In particular wash hands when entering building, after using toilet, before eating or drinking, after sneezing/coughing, after using shared items or equipment, after moving around the premises if having touched surfaces such as handrails, door panels, and before you leave for the day
- Keeping your hands below shoulder level as much as possible trying to keep them away from touching your face at all times
- Catch it, bin it, kill it – covering the mouth and nose with a tissue or sleeve when sneezing and put the tissue in the bin straight away, always washing your hands afterwards
- Minimise touching hand contact surfaces with your hands as far as is reasonable and safe to do so

Cleaning the space and things around you

Enhanced cleaning and disinfection arrangements should continue. Where possible staff should support these measures by disinfecting touch points such as their own classrooms and shared equipment, even if cleaning isn't part of their normal role.

From 1 April, routine testing will no longer be expected in all education and children's social care settings. This is part of the government's plan to remove remaining restrictions on society while protecting the most vulnerable from COVID-19.

Dame Jenny Harries, Chief Executive of the UK Health Security Agency, said:

As we learn to live with Covid, we are focusing our testing provision on those at higher risk of serious outcomes from the virus, while encouraging people to keep following simple steps to help keep themselves and others safe.

Below we answer your questions on the end of testing in education:

What's changing?

Regular asymptomatic testing in mainstream settings hasn't been recommended since February. From Friday 1 April we will no longer be recommending regular asymptomatic testing in SEND, Alternative Provision and Children Social Care Settings. In the event of an outbreak, a local health protection team may advise some targeted outbreak testing in residential SEND settings.

Why do you no longer recommend Covid testing in schools, colleges or other education settings?

Following expert advice, we now know that Covid presents a low risk of serious illness to most children and young people, and most of those who are fully vaccinated.

Due to high immunity in society, a greater understanding of the virus and improved access to treatments, we can now focus on how we live with COVID-19.

That means we don't expect pupils or staff in education settings to routinely test themselves for COVID-19.

Outbreak testing will be available in residential SEND settings where it is advised by the local health protection team, especially to counteract the risk of closure due to staff absence

We continue to encourage young people to get vaccinated. If your child has not been vaccinated, you can read more about the vaccine programme [here](#).

Should my child still go to their childcare or education setting if they test positive for Covid?

No. From 1 April, anyone with a positive COVID-19 test result will be advised to try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for five days, which is when they are most infectious. For children and young people aged 18 and under, the advice will be three days.

Will my child's school or college still be taking measures to prevent Covid?

All settings should have in place baseline infection prevention and control measures that will help to manage the spread of infection:

- Ensuring all eligible groups are enabled and supported to take up the offer of national vaccination programmes including COVID-19 and flu.
- Ensuring occupied spaces are well-ventilated and let fresh air in.
- Reinforcing good hygiene practices such as hand washing and cleaning.

Can my child still get a Covid-19 vaccine?

From 1st April the in-school COVID-19 vaccination programme will come to an end. However, 12 to 15 year olds will still be able to access the vaccine outside of schools at a vaccination centre, pharmacy or walk-in centre. Parents can book a [Covid-19 vaccination appointment online](#) or by speaking to their GP or calling 119. Alternatively, they can find a [walk-in Covid-19 vaccination site](#). From April, healthy 5-11 year olds will also be offered the COVID-19 vaccine. Vaccinations will take place outside of schools in vaccination centres, pharmacies, GPs and walk-in centres. Parents of 5-11 year olds will receive a letter from the NHS with further information. [Online bookings](#) for 5-11 year olds will open in April.