

Covid-19 - Risk Assessment & Contingency Plan

(from January 2022)

Public Health England and the Health and Safety Executive require this documentation to ensure end to end health, safety and infection control risks for Covid-19 be pre-assessed, managed and monitored regularly by John Leggott College site owners.

Persons at risk		Impact	Value	X	Likelihood	Value	Value	Risk Rating
Students	✓	Negligible	1		Unlikely	1	1 - 5	LOW
Staff	✓	Minor	2		Low possibility	2		
Visitors	✓	Moderate	3		Possible	3	6 - 12	MEDIUM
Contractors	✓	Major	4		Probable	4		
Vulnerable & disabled persons	✓	Extreme	5		Near Certainty	5	12+	HIGH

Hazards identified	Control measures and further action taken to reduce the risk	Risk Low Med High
<p>Control measures</p> <p><i>Potential spread of COVID-19 between staff, students and others on site.</i></p>	<p>John Leggott College will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone. 2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes. 3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated. 4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19. 5. Update this risk assessment to include all GOV.UK/DfE guidelines and recommendation's 	LOW
<p>GOV.UK/DfE Updates</p> <p>Overview</p>	<p>17th January 2022 - Changes to the self-isolation period for those who test positive for COVID-19</p> <p>From Monday 17 January, people who are self-isolating with COVID-19 will have the option to reduce their isolation period after 5 full days if they test negative with a lateral flow device (LFD) test on both day 5 and day 6 and they do not have a temperature. For example, if they test negative on the morning of day 5 and the morning of day 6, they can return to their education setting immediately on day 6.</p> <p>The first test must be taken no earlier than day 5 of the self-isolation period, and the second must be taken the following day. All test results should be reported to NHS Test and Trace.</p>	LOW

If the result of either of their tests is positive, they should continue to self-isolate until they get negative results from two LFD tests on consecutive days or until they have completed 10 full days of self-isolation, whichever is earliest.

Anyone who is unable to take LFD tests or anyone who continues to have a temperature will need to complete the full 10-day period of self-isolation.

11th January 2022 - Temporary suspension of confirmatory PCR tests in education and childcare settings

Confirmatory PCR testing following a positive result on a lateral flow device (LFD) will be temporarily suspended from today, **Tuesday 11 January**. This means that for all education and childcare settings, staff and students who have tested (either at home or through ATS) and reported a positive LFD result will no longer be advised to get a confirmatory PCR test.

This change is informed by public health advice. With high COVID-19 rates, the risk of a positive LFD result being false is very small. We therefore don't need to ask people to do a confirmatory PCR unless they:

- have symptoms (you will need to follow the stay at home guidance, self-isolate and order a PCR test)
- wish to claim the Test and Trace Support Payment
- have been advised to take a PCR test because they are in a clinically vulnerable group
- have been advised to do so as part of a research or surveillance programme

Education and childcare settings are not expected to trace contacts of a positive case as this will remain the responsibility of NHS Test and Trace. From today, Tuesday 11 January, contact tracing is triggered once a positive LFD test is reported. Students should be strongly encouraged to test twice weekly at home and to [report all results to NHS Test and Trace](#) and to their setting. Anyone with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate and follow self-isolation guidance.

Information on the new arrangements can be found in the [stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection](#).

Reporting test results for schools and colleges

Reporting test results every time pupils, students and staff take an LFD test means the NHS always gets the latest, most accurate information. This helps them to keep track of where the virus is spreading, provide support where it is needed and protect local communities across the country.

Please remind your students and staff of the importance of reporting all tests results (positive, negative and void) to NHS Test and Trace and their setting. Schools and colleges can access a new [template form](#) for students and staff to report test results. Tests should also be reported online through the [report a COVID-19 rapid lateral flow test result](#) page which should only take a couple of minutes.

It is important to continue with twice weekly LFD testing and reporting. You can access the updated [testing toolkit](#) for examples of good practice and for steps you can implement to increase testing and reporting rates in your setting.

2nd January 2022 - Testing for students/staff after the holiday period

Further education and higher education students, and staff in all education and childcare settings, should take one self-test at home either the evening or morning before they return in January, then continue to test twice weekly at home. Colleges should continue to make LFD tests available to students and staff who need them to enable them to test prior to, and at, the start of term.

Information on the changes to the self-isolation period for individuals who test positive for COVID-19

	<p>Since Wednesday 22 December, the 10-day self-isolation period for people who record a positive PCR test result for COVID-19 has been reduced to 7 days in most circumstances, unless you cannot test for any reason. Individuals may now take LFD tests on day 6 and day 7 of their self-isolation period. Those who receive two negative test results are no longer required to complete 10 full days of self-isolation. The first test must be taken no earlier than day 6 of the self-isolation period and tests must be taken 24 hours apart. If both these test results are negative, and you do not have a high temperature, you may end your self-isolation after the second negative test result and return to your education setting from day 8.</p> <p>Daily testing for close contacts of COVID-19 People who are fully vaccinated, or children and young people aged between 5 and 18 years and 6 months, identified as a close contact of someone with COVID-19, should take an LFD test every day for seven days and continue to attend their setting as normal, unless they have a positive test result or develop symptoms at any time.</p> <p>A reminder that the current requirements on remote education continue to remain in place As students return to education following the holiday period, the current requirements for remote education continue to remain in place. We recognise that the high rates of COVID-19 may cause difficulties with the availability of staff. Our shared priority is to keep education settings open and children and young people continuing face-to-face education. Where workforce issues arise, you may wish to use existing teaching, temporary and support staff more flexibly where required to ensure your setting remains open, whilst ensuring that you continue to have appropriate support in place for pupils with SEND. As pupils do not need to be kept in consistent groups, you may wish to consider combining classes. We are working with school leaders to share case studies on developing and adopting flexible learning approaches and will add to these over the coming days. Where there is a need for remote education, live streaming is the preferred method for providing this wherever possible. There should be regular feedback and checking in with students.</p> <p>2 January 2022 - Updated guidance on the use of face coverings in education settings From today, Sunday 2 January, it is recommended that face coverings are worn in classrooms where students are educated. The advice is short term only, to support students and teachers as they return to college this term and builds on the existing proportionate guidance that recommends face coverings for all adults in communal areas of all settings. We are updating our guidance to reflect this. The advice on face coverings in classrooms will be in place until Wednesday 26 January, when Plan B regulations are currently scheduled to expire, at which point it will be reviewed. It is therefore recommended that all settings have a small contingency stock of face coverings available if an individual has forgotten or damaged their own.</p>	
<p>When an individual develops COVID-19 symptoms or has a positive test,</p> <p>Tracing close contacts</p>	<p>Students, staff and other adults should follow public health advice on when to self-isolate. They should not come into college if they have symptoms or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine). If anyone in college develops COVID-19 symptoms, however mild, we will send them home and they should follow public health advice.</p>	<p>LOW</p>

Self-isolation

Alternatively, if safe, they should walk, ride, cycle or drive wherever possible. If driving they should try to be the only person in the vehicle, but can share a car with their household if necessary. They should open windows, wear a face covering and sit far away from others if sharing a car. They should not use public transport to return home.

In exceptional circumstances alternative arrangements may need to be organised by the college. The local authority may be able to help source a suitable vehicle which would provide appropriate protection for the driver, who must be made aware that the individual has tested positive or is displaying symptoms.

If a student is awaiting collection they should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate PPE should also be used if close contact is necessary, any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.

Asymptomatic testing

Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within settings. That is why, whilst some measures are relaxed, others will remain, and if necessary, in response to the latest epidemiological data, we all need to be prepared to step measures up or down in future depending on local circumstances.

Staff and students should continue to test twice weekly at home, with lateral flow device (LFD) test kits, 3 to 4 days apart.

Testing remains voluntary but is strongly encouraged.

We will retain a small Asymptomatic Testing Site (ATS) on-site (medical room) until further notice so we can offer testing to students who are unable to test themselves at home.

We should encourage parents and other visitors to take an LFD test at home before attending your setting.

Close contacts will be identified via **NHS Test and Trace** and education settings are not expected to undertake contact tracing. As with positive cases in any other setting, NHS Test and Trace will work with the positive case to identify close contacts. Contacts from a 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. Staff and students may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts.

All individuals who have been identified as a close contact of a suspected or confirmed case of the **Omicron variant of COVID-19**, irrespective of vaccination status and age, will be contacted directly and required to self-isolate immediately and book a PCR test. They will be informed by the local health protection team or NHS Test and Trace if they fall into this category and provided details about self-isolation.

Further actions for educational settings may be advised by a local Incident Management Team (IMT) investigating a confirmed or suspected case of the **Omicron variant** of COVID-19.

Changes to the self-isolation period for those who test positive for COVID-19

From **Monday 17 January**, people who are self-isolating with COVID-19 will have the option to reduce their isolation period after 5 full days if they test negative with a lateral flow device (LFD) test on both day 5 and day 6 and they do not have a temperature. For example, if they test negative on the morning of day 5 and the morning of day 6, they can return to their education setting immediately on day 6.

The first test must be taken no earlier than day 5 of the self-isolation period, and the second must be taken the following day. All test results should be [reported to NHS Test and Trace](#).

If the result of either of their tests is positive, they should continue to self-isolate until they get negative results from two LFD tests on consecutive days or until they have completed 10 full days of self-isolation, whichever is earliest.

	<p>Anyone who is unable to take LFD tests or anyone who continues to have a temperature will need to complete the full 10-day period of self-isolation.</p> <p>Daily testing for close contacts of COVID-19 People who are fully vaccinated, or children and young people aged between 5 and 18 years and 6 months, identified as a close contact of someone with COVID-19, should take an LFD test every day for seven days and continue to attend their setting as normal, unless they have a positive test result or develop symptoms at any time.</p>	
Asymptomatic testing	<p>Testing remains important in reducing the risk of transmission of infection within college. Staff and students should continue to test twice weekly at home, with lateral flow device (LFD) test kits, 3 to 4 days apart. Testing remains voluntary but is strongly encouraged.</p> <p>Test kits are available from the reception desk.</p>	LOW
Cleaning <i>Potential spread of COVID-19 between staff, students and others on site</i>	<p>We will put in place and maintain an appropriate cleaning schedule. This could include regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces.</p>	LOW
Face coverings <i>Potential spread of COVID-19 between staff, students and others on site</i>	<p>From 4 January 2022 face coverings should be worn by staff, students and visitors when moving around the college premises, in corridors and communal areas, and for students in classrooms or workshops.</p> <p>Teaching staff - we would not ordinarily expect teachers to wear a face covering whilst teaching students if they are at the front of the class, to support education delivery, wearing of face masks for teaching staff in classrooms is optional. Face coverings do not need to be worn by staff, students or visitors when outdoors on the premises. This does not apply in situations where wearing a face covering would impact on the ability to take part in exercise or strenuous activity, for example during sports lessons and physical activity.</p> <p>We would not ordinarily expect teachers to wear a face covering whilst teaching students if they are at the front of the class, to support education delivery.</p> <p>The recommendation to wear face coverings in classrooms and other teaching areas such as workshops will be introduced for a limited time, and as with all measures, we will keep it under review and update this risk assessment after that point. Face coverings protect the wearer and others against the spread of infection because they cover the nose and mouth, which are the main confirmed sources of transmission of COVID-19.</p> <p>Circumstances where people are not able to wear a face covering We will be mindful and respectful of such circumstances. Some people are less able to wear face coverings, and the reasons for this may not be visible to others. In relation to education settings, this includes (but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who cannot put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or disability • people for whom putting on, wearing or removing a face covering will cause severe distress • people speaking to or providing assistance to someone who relies on lip reading, clear sound or facial expressions to communicate • to avoid the risk of harm or injury to yourself or others 	LOW

	<p>John Leggott College, as employers, have a duty to comply with the Equality Act 2010 which includes making reasonable adjustments for disabled staff and students, to support them to access education successfully. No student should be denied education on the grounds that they are not wearing a face covering.</p> <p>Students in college should also wear a face covering when travelling on public transport and dedicated transport to and from the college.</p> <p>When wearing a face covering, staff, visitors and students should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water for 20 seconds or use hand sanitiser before putting a face covering on • avoid touching the part of the face covering in contact with their mouth and nose, as it could be contaminated with the virus • change the face covering if it becomes damp or if they've touched the part of the face covering in contact with the nose and mouth • avoid taking it off and putting it back on a lot in quick succession to minimise potential contamination <p>Transparent face coverings - can be worn to assist communication with someone who relies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lip reading • clear sound • facial expression <p>Transparent face coverings may be effective in reducing the spread of COVID-19. However, the evidence to support this is currently very limited. The benefits of transparent face coverings 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. 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>A face visor or shield may be worn in addition to a face covering but not instead of one. This is because face visors or shields do not adequately cover the nose and mouth, and do not filter airborne particles.</p>	
<p>Hand hygiene</p>	<p>Frequent and thorough hand cleaning should now be regular practice. We will continue to ensure that students clean their hands regularly. This can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.</p> <p>Adequate supplies of hand soap, alcohol-based hand sanitiser is available for use across the site – these are replenished as necessary.</p> <p>All areas used for teaching which contain PC's will have adequate supplies of antibacterial wipes to be used by individuals on keyboards etc. during & after use.</p> <p>Respiratory hygiene The 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach continues to be very important.</p>	<p>LOW</p>
<p>Space & Social distancing</p>	<p>Social distancing measures ended in the workplace on 19 July 2021.</p> <p>GOV.UK do not recommend that it is necessary to keep students in consistent groups ('bubbles').</p>	<p>LOW</p>
<p>Working from home</p>	<p>In consultation with their line manager, support staff/office workers who can work from home should do so from Monday 13 December. Anyone who cannot work from home should continue to go into work.</p> <p>We will continue to provide face-to-face teaching, and staff should continue to attend their place of work if required in order to deliver this.</p>	<p>LOW</p>

	<p>Teaching and learning should not be moved online as a result of the work from home guidance and we continue to expect students to receive an element of face-to-face tuition.</p> <p>The Principal and SLT are best placed to determine the workforce required to meet the needs of their students, they will need to consider whether it is possible for specific staff undertaking certain roles to work from home, while minimising disruption to face-to-face education and care.</p> <p>Line managers should carry out a risk assessment for any member of their staff working from home</p>	
<p>Ventilation & air conditioning</p> <p><i>Potential spread of COVID-19 between staff, students and others on site</i></p>	<p>When the College is in operation, it is important to ensure it is well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained.</p> <p>We will identify any poorly ventilated spaces as part of this risk assessment, and take steps to improve fresh air flow in these areas, giving particular consideration to holding events where visitors are on site.</p> <p>Mechanical ventilation is a system that uses fans to draw fresh air into rooms and/or extract the room air.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Opening external windows can improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air. If necessary external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so).</p> <p>We will take particular care to keep toilets and shower facilities well-ventilated, as these can be areas of higher risk. Open doors, windows and air vents where possible, and ensure extractor fans work effectively.</p> <p>We will balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature.</p> <p>13.12.21</p> <p>CO2 monitors are being provided to state-funded education settings, so staff can quickly identify where ventilation needs to be improved by opening windows and doors etc.</p> <p>In the very few cases where an area of poor ventilation (sustained CO2 readings above 1500ppm) has been identified and this cannot be resolved through opening windows and doors or minor repair works, it may be appropriate to consider the use of an air cleaning unit as an additional mitigation whilst further remedial work is undertaken to improve ventilation. Air cleaning units, when used properly, can help reduce airborne contaminants in a poorly ventilated space, including viruses like COVID-19. However, it should be noted that they are not a substitute for ventilation and should never be used as a reason to reduce ventilation.</p>	LOW
Transport	<p>GOV.UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students must continue to wear a face covering when travelling to college by public transport or college minibuses • College minibuses will be sanitized after each trip • It is important to ensure our vehicles are well ventilated when occupied, particularly by opening windows and ceiling vents. We will balance the need for increased ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature 	LOW
Vaccination	<p>13th December 2021 - The New Omicron COVID-19 variant is spreading fast. Anyone who is unvaccinated or who hasn't had their booster is at even greater risk from COVID-19 and more serious illness. Vaccines are the best way we can protect ourselves and help keep children and young people in face-to-face education.</p>	LOW

	<p>People aged 18 years and over, and those aged 16 years and over who are at risk (including health and social care workers) will be offered a booster dose of coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine. Please do encourage those in your settings to take up the booster dose.</p> <p>You can pre-book your booster dose online if it's been 2 months (61 days) since you had your 2nd dose and you are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › aged 30 and over › aged 16 and over with a health condition that puts you at high risk from COVID-19 › a frontline health or social care worker <p>You will be offered appointment dates from 3 months after the date of your 2nd dose. 16 and 17 year olds can get two doses of the COVID vaccine. They can book an appointment through the national booking service and walk in centres are available.</p>	
External work placements	<p>Covid-19 - It is important that we involve staff, students and the organisations who provide work placements to co-produce guidance, student charters or agreements, making clear the responsibilities for staying safe and protecting others. By involving others, the guidance is more likely to be adhered to.</p>	LOW
Physical activity, sports and extra-curricular activities	<p>We have the flexibility to decide how activities will be provided while following any control measures.</p> <p>Large venues and events should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently clean audience or spectator areas, including seating and concourse areas. Pay particular attention to touch-points such as doors, door handles, seat arms, handrails and taps. Where possible, we should organise our attraction or event so that these areas are cleaned between use by different customers. For example, cleaning seating areas between theatre performances or sport competitions. • Take steps to reduce crowding in toilet facilities where possible, for example by implementing one-way systems. • Provide additional waste facilities, including closed bins, and ensure rubbish is collected frequently. <p>Ventilation In enclosed spaces (such as indoor settings, or indoor areas of outdoor venues), ventilation is an important control measure to reduce the risk of aerosol transmission of COVID-19. We should consider how best to increase ventilation in our facility, to maximise the supply of fresh or cleaned air. However, ventilation will not reduce the risk of droplet or surface transmission, so we should also put in place other control measures such as cleaning.</p> <p>Self-assessment: Before attending any sporting activities, all participants, officials, volunteers and spectators should self-assess for COVID-19 symptoms (a high temperature; a new, continuous cough; a loss of, or change to, their sense of smell or taste). If they have one or more of these symptoms (even if they are mild), you should advise them not to attend any sporting activity, and to follow NHS guidance on testing and self-isolation.</p>	LOW
Exams	<p>Examinations and assessments in January should go ahead as originally planned. Settings should liaise with their awarding organisation to make sure they have the latest information on adaptations to the delivery of the exams and assessments, and procedures for special considerations</p>	LOW

Contractors/ visitors attending site	Contractors/ visitors attending site must follow all current college Covid-19 procedures whilst on the premises.	LOW
Provision of first aid/medical treatment	There will always be a first aid trained staff member on site if required. PPE – gloves, masks, visors and disposable aprons are included in the first aid bag for the duty first aider in case they are dealing with a person showing symptoms of COVID-19. After dealing with a person with Covid - 19 symptoms the area will be cleaned.	LOW
Clinically vulnerable or clinically extremely vulnerable	As restrictions have been eased following the move to Step 4 of the roadmap, the government are advising clinically extremely vulnerable people, as a minimum, to follow the same guidance as everyone else. It is important that everyone adheres to this guidance. Any student who is clinically vulnerable or clinically extremely vulnerable and has concerns should contact the college well-being officer who will carry out a separate risk assessment.	LOW
Pregnancy	If you're pregnant your chance of getting COVID-19 is not higher than anyone else and it's very unlikely you'll get seriously ill with it. If you are pregnant, as a minimum, you should follow the same guidance as everyone else. You can find further advice on pregnancy and coronavirus (COVID-19) on NHS.UK .	LOW
	Contingency planning	
Contingency planning Update from DfE/GOV.UK 21 st June 2021 Managing local outbreaks of COVID-19 (including responding to variants of concern) Potential spread of COVID-19 between staff, students and others on site	<p><i>The government has made it a national priority that education and childcare settings should continue to operate as normally as possible during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p> <p><i>All education settings should have outbreak management plans (sometimes called contingency plans) outlining how they would operate if any of the measures described below were recommended for their setting or area.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>to help manage a COVID-19 outbreak within a setting</i> • <i>if there is extremely high prevalence of COVID-19 in the community and other measures have failed to reduce transmission</i> • <i>as part of a package of measures responding to a Variant of Concern (VoC)</i> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>JLC - Contingency plan</p> </div> <p>Roles and responsibilities Local authorities, DsPH and HPTs are responsible for managing localised outbreaks. They play an important role in providing support and advice to education and childcare settings.</p> <p>Testing</p>	LOW

John Leggott College will make sure our outbreak management plan covers the possibility that the reintroduction of an Asymptomatic Testing Site (ATS) is advised.

- ATS – temporary set up in the Gym, WCSH or Green/Grey room
- We will increase the use of home testing by staff and students.
- The medical room (A048) will be our small Asymptomatic Testing Site (ATS) until further notice so that we can offer testing to students who are unable to test themselves at home.

Face coverings

Our outbreak management plan covers the possibility that if advised that face coverings should temporarily be worn more widely in settings in our area. This may include face coverings in communal areas (for students) and/or classrooms (for both students and staff).

Space

Staff, students and visitors - we will re-introduce the need to stay 2 metres apart throughout the college.

Mixing and 'bubbles'

We will make sure our outbreak management plans cover the possibility that it may become necessary to reintroduce 'bubbles' for a temporary period, to reduce mixing between groups.

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.

Ventilation - When the College is in operation, it is important we ensure it is well ventilated and that a comfortable teaching environment is maintained

Shielding

Shielding is currently paused. In the event of a major outbreak or VoC that poses a significant risk to individuals on the shielded patient list (SPL), ministers can agree to reintroduce shielding. Shielding would be considered in addition to other measures to address the residual risk to people on the SPL, once the wider interventions are taken into account. Settings should make sure their contingency plans cover this possibility. Shielding can only be reintroduced by national government.

Other measures

The possibility we are advised to limit:

- residential educational visits
- open days
- transition or taster days
- parental attendance in settings
- performances in settings

Attendance restrictions

Attendance restrictions should only ever be considered as a last resort.

Other considerations

Where attendance has been restricted Remote Education High-quality remote learning in schools, further education and higher education settings should be provided for all pupils and students if:

- they have tested positive for COVID-19 but are well enough to learn from home; or
- attendance at their setting has been temporarily restricted

	<p>On-site provision should in all cases be retained for vulnerable children and young people and the children of critical workers. If settings have to temporarily stop onsite provision on public health advice, they should discuss alternative arrangements for vulnerable children and young people with the local authority.</p> <p>When College should consider extra action John Leggott College will think about taking extra action if the number of positive cases substantially increases. This is because it could indicate transmission is happening in our setting.</p> <p>The thresholds, detailed below, can be used by College as an indication for when to seek public health advice if we are concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 students or staff, who are likely to have mixed closely, test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period; • 10% of students/staff who are likely to have mixed closely test positive for COVID-19 within a 10-day period <p>College will seek public health advice if a student or staff member is admitted to hospital with COVID-19. We can do this by phoning the DfE helpline (0800 046 8687, option 1), or in line with other local arrangements. Hospitalisation could indicate increased severity of illness or a new variant of concern. Settings may be offered public health support in managing risk assessments and communicating with staff and parents.</p>	
Monitoring /Review	Continue with GOV.UK/DfE/HSE updates and recommendations and guidance.	

Risk assessor & title	Risk assessor signature	Date
Barrie Kirk (Estates & H&S Manager)	<i>B Kirk</i>	04.01.2022