Health and safety COVID-19 risk assessment update for 19th July 2021

Carried out by: Vicki Dumont, Nursery Manager Date updated: 13/07/2021

Who is at risk:	Level of risk:	Control measures and person(s) responsible:	Review:
All staff, children, parents,	From 19 July	Limit the number, proximity and duration of social contacts, increasing close contact gradually.	
visitors are at risk. May be at	England	Meet outdoors where possible and let fresh air into the buildings.	
high risk from coronavirus:	moves to Step	Expect and recommend that people wear face coverings in crowded, communal areas.	
are aged 70 or older are	4 of the	Clean surfaces that people touch regularly.	
pregnant have a learning	roadmap.	Ensure that staff, parents, children and visitors who are unwell do not attend the workplace or venue.	
disability have a lung		Everyone must also self-isolate if they are told to do so by NHS Test and Trace, for example if they have come	
condition that's not severe	Everyone	into contact with someone who has tested positive. This remains the law, regardless of vaccination status.	
(such as asthma, COPD,	should be	(From 16 August, those who have been fully vaccinated or are under 18 years and 4 months old will be	
emphysema or bronchitis)	cautious whilst	exempt from the requirement to self-isolate if they are a contact of a positive case. They will need to take a	
have heart disease (such as	managing the	PCR test as soon as possible.)	
heart failure) have high	risks as cases	All adults in England have now been offered at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. The coronavirus (COVID-	
blood pressure	of COVID-19	19) vaccines are safe and effective. They give you the best protection against COVID-19. If you have not yet	
(hypertension) have diabetes	remain high.	received the COVID-19 vaccine, you should get vaccinated. It usually takes around two to three weeks for an	
have chronic kidney disease		antibody response to develop. You need two doses of vaccine for maximum protection against COVID-19.	
have liver disease (such as		Testing twice a week increases the chances of detecting COVID-19 when a person is infectious - helping to	
hepatitis) have a condition		make sure you don't spread COVID-19. Rapid lateral flow testing is available for free to anybody, but is	
affecting your brain or		particularly focused on those who are not fully vaccinated, those in education, and those in higher-risk	
nerves (such as Parkinson's		settings such as the NHS, social care and prisons.	
disease, motor neurone		Regular hand washing is an effective way to reduce your risk of catching illnesses, including COVID-19. It is	
disease, multiple sclerosis, or		particularly important to wash your hands after coughing, sneezing and blowing your nose, before you eat or	
cerebral palsy) have a		handle food, after coming into contact with surfaces touched by many others, such as handles, handrails and	
problem with your spleen or		light switches, after coming into contact with shared areas such as kitchens and bathrooms, and when you	
have had your spleen		return home.	
removed have a condition		Anyone unwell without COVID-19 symptoms, or with a negative COVID-19 test result may still have an illness	
that means you have a high		which could be passed on to other people. Staying at home until they feel better reduces the risk that they	
risk of getting infections		will pass on an illness to friends, colleagues, and others in our community. This will help reduce the burden on	
(such as HIV, lupus or		our health services.	
scleroderma) are taking		Clinically extremely vulnerable people are advised to follow the same guidance as everyone else.	
medicine that can affect		Anyone arriving from red list countries and for those people not fully vaccinated arriving from amber list	
your immune system (such		countries must quarantine as set out by the government.	
as low doses of steroids) are			
very obese (a BMI of 40 or			
above)			

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Person unwell with COVID	If you develop COVID-19 symptoms, self-isolate immediately and get a PCR test, even if your symptoms are	
symptoms or positive case,	mild. You should self-isolate at home while you book the test and wait for the results. You must self-isolate if	
and their close contacts.	you test positive. Your isolation period includes the day your symptoms started (or the day your test was taken if you do not have symptoms), and the next 10 full days. This is the law.	
The most important	If you test positive you will still need to self-isolate regardless of your vaccination status or age.	
symptoms of COVID-19 are		
recent onset of any of the		
following:		
a new continuous cough		
a high temperature		
a loss of, or change in, your		
normal sense of taste or		
smell (anosmia)		