



First Aid Policy

Date Policy Created:	July 2021
Policy Created by	Emma Delves
Policy Agreed by Governors;	March 2022
To be reviewed;	July 2023
UNCRC (United Nation Convention of the Rights of a Child) Articles included in this policy;	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 28, 34, 36 and 39
<p><u>Our Mission Statement</u></p> <p>At St Anne's RC Primary School, we work together, learn together, play and care together in God's love to enable each unique person to achieve their full potential.</p> <p>We aim to meet the needs of every child through a challenging, enriched curriculum, where everyone feels valued and respected. Providing a safe, secure and stimulating learning environment through an inclusive partnership between children, parents, our school, our church and the wider community.</p>	

Contents

1. Aims	3
2. Legislation and guidance	3
3. Roles and responsibilities	4
4. First aid procedures	5
5. First aid equipment	6
6. Record-keeping and reporting	6
7. Training	8
8. Monitoring arrangements	8
9. Links with other policies	8
Appendix 1: list of appointed persons for first aid and trained first aiders	9
Appendix 2: accident report form	10
Appendix 3: first aid training log	11

1. Aims

The aims of our first aid policy are to:

- Ensure the health and safety of all staff, pupils and visitors
- Ensure that staff and governors are aware of their responsibilities with regards to health and safety
- Provide a framework for responding to an incident and recording and reporting the outcomes

2. Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on the [Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage](#) and [Early years foundation stage: coronavirus disapplications](#) guidance, advice from the Department for Education on [first aid in schools](#), [health and safety in schools](#) and [actions for schools during the coronavirus outbreak](#), and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety \(First Aid\) Regulations 1981](#), which state that employers must provide adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities to enable first aid to be administered to employees, and qualified first aid personnel
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training
- [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
- [Social Security \(Claims and Payments\) Regulations 1979](#), which set out rules on the retention of accident records
- [The School Premises \(England\) Regulations 2012](#), which require that suitable space is provided to cater for the medical and therapy needs of pupils

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 Appointed person(s) and first aiders

The school's appointed persons are Emma Delves and Louise Peers. They are responsible for:

- Taking charge when someone is injured or becomes ill
- Ensuring there is an adequate supply of medical materials in first aid kits, and replenishing the contents of these kits
- Ensuring that an ambulance or other professional medical help is summoned when appropriate

First aiders are trained and qualified to carry out the role (see section 7) and are responsible for:

- Acting as first responders to any incidents; they will assess the situation where there is an injured or ill person, and provide immediate and appropriate treatment
- Sending pupils home to recover, where necessary
- Filling in an accident report on the same day, or as soon as is reasonably practicable, after an incident. These are in carbon copy books within First Aid resources, a copy is sent home with the child at home time on the same day of the accident. If a child receives a head injury parents are contacted to inform them.
- Keeping their contact details up to date

Our school's appointed persons and first aiders are listed in appendix 1. Their names and photograph will be displayed prominently around the school on posters with staff members included on the poster who work within the phase where the poster is displayed.

3.2 The local authority and governing board

Manchester Local Authority has ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but delegates responsibility for the strategic management of such matters to the school's governing board.

The governing board delegates operational matters and day-to-day tasks to the headteacher and staff members.

3.4 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

- Ensuring that an appropriate number of appointed persons and trained first aid personnel are present in the school at all times
- Ensuring that first aiders have an appropriate qualification, keep training up to date and remain competent to perform their role
- Ensuring all staff are aware of first aid procedures
- Ensuring appropriate risk assessments are completed and appropriate measures are put in place
- Undertaking, or ensuring that leaders undertake, risk assessments, as appropriate, and that appropriate measures are put in place
- Ensuring that adequate space is available for catering to the medical needs of pupils (see school medical policy)
- Reporting specified incidents to the HSE when necessary (see section 6)

3.5 Staff

School staff are responsible for:

- Ensuring they follow first aid procedures
- Ensuring they know who the first aiders in school are
- Completing accident reports for all incidents they attend to where a first aider is not called
- Informing the headteacher or their manager of any specific health conditions or first aid needs

4. First aid procedures

4.1 In-school procedures

In the event of an accident resulting in injury:

- The closest member of staff present will assess the seriousness of the injury and seek the assistance of a qualified first aider, if appropriate, who will provide the required first aid treatment
- The first aider, if called, will assess the injury and decide if further assistance is needed from a colleague or the emergency services. They will remain on scene until help arrives
- The first aider will also decide whether the injured person should be moved or placed in a recovery position
- If the first aider judges that a pupil is too unwell to remain in school, parents will be contacted and asked to collect their child. Upon their arrival, the first aider will recommend next steps to the parents
- If emergency services are called, the office staff will contact parents immediately

- The first aider/relevant member of staff will complete an accident report form on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practical after an incident resulting in an injury and give a copy to parents

There will be at least 1 person who has a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate on the premises at all times.

During coronavirus: we will use our 'best endeavours' to ensure 1 person with a full PFA certificate is on site when children aged 2 to 5 are present. If, after taking all possible steps in our power, we're still unable to secure a staff member with a full PFA certificate, we will carry out a written risk assessment and ensure someone with a current first aid at work or emergency PFA certification is on site at all times when these children are.

During coronavirus: first aiders will follow Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance for [first aid during coronavirus](#). They will try to assist at a safe distance from the casualty as much as possible and minimise the time they share a breathing zone. Treating any casualty properly will be the first concern. Where it is necessary for first aid provision to be administered in close proximity, those administering it will pay particular attention to sanitation measures immediately afterwards including washing their hands.

4.2 Off-site procedures

When taking pupils off the school premises, staff will ensure they always have the following:

- A school mobile phone
- A portable first aid kit
- Information about the specific medical needs of pupils
- Parents' contact details

Risk assessments will be completed by the teacher in charge of the trip / visit prior to any educational visit that necessitates taking pupils off school premises.

There will always be at least 1 first aider with a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate on school trips and visits, as required by the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

During coronavirus: we will use our 'best endeavours' to ensure 1 person with a full PFA certificate accompanies children on outings when children aged 2 to 5 are present. If, after taking all possible steps in our power, we're still unable to secure a staff member with a full PFA certificate, we will include this in our written risk assessment and ensure someone with a current first aid at work or emergency PFA certification accompanies these children on the outing. Outings will only be undertaken if it is safe to do so. We will take account of any government advice in relation to educational visits during the coronavirus pandemic.

5. First aid equipment

A typical first aid kit in our school will include the following:

- A leaflet with general first aid advice
- Regular and large bandages
- Eye pad bandages
- Triangular bandages
- Adhesive tape
- Safety pins
- Disposable gloves
- Antiseptic wipes
- Plasters of assorted sizes
- Scissors
- Cold compresses

- Burns dressings

No medication is kept in first aid kits.

First aid kits are stored in labelled cupboards, all staff know where the nearest first aid kit would be in case of an accident or emergency.

6. Record-keeping and reporting

6.1 First aid and accident record book

- School use Medical Tracker for reporting accidents. This will be completed by the first aider/relevant member of staff on the same day or as soon as possible after an incident resulting in an injury and an email will be sent to parents. As much detail as possible should be supplied when reporting an accident.
- Records held on Medical Tracker will be retained by the school for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed of.

6.2 Reporting to the HSE

The Headteacher will keep a record of any accident which results in a reportable injury, disease, or dangerous occurrence as defined in the RIDDOR 2013 legislation (regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The Headteacher will report these to the Health and Safety Executive as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident.

Reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences include:

- Death
- Specified injuries, which are:
 - Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
 - Amputations
 - Any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight
 - Any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
 - Serious burns (including scalding)
 - Any scalding requiring hospital treatment
 - Any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
 - Any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness, or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- Injuries where an employee is away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days (not including the day of the incident)
- Where an accident leads to someone being taken to hospital
- Near-miss events that do not result in an injury, but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to schools include, but are not limited to:
 - The collapse or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment
 - The accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness
 - The accidental release or escape of any substance that may cause a serious injury or damage to health
 - An electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire or explosion

Information on how to make a RIDDOR report is available here:

[How to make a RIDDOR report, HSE](http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm)

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm>

6.3 Notifying parents

The first aider / class teacher will inform parents of any accident or injury sustained by a pupil, and any first aid treatment given, on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable.

6.4 Reporting to Ofsted and child protection agencies

The Headteacher will notify Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, a pupil while in the school's care. This will happen as soon as is reasonably practicable, and no later than 14 days after the incident.

The Headteacher will also notify Manchester Children's Services of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, a pupil while in the school's care.

7. Training

All school staff are able to undertake first aid training if they would like to.

All first aiders must have completed a training course, and must hold a valid certificate of competence to show this. The school will keep a register of all trained first aiders, what training they have received and when this is valid until (see appendix 3).

Staff are encouraged to renew their first aid training when it is no longer valid.

At all times, at least 1 staff member will have a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate which meets the requirements set out in the Early Years Foundation Stage statutory framework and is updated at least every 3 years.

During coronavirus: if PFA certificate requalification training is prevented for reasons associated with the pandemic, the validity of current PFA certificates (expiring on or after 1 October 2020) can be extended to 31 March 2021 at the latest. We will do our best to arrange requalification training at the earliest opportunity. If staff members' certificates do need to be extended, we will encourage them to access online resources to refresh their knowledge of paediatric first aid procedures while waiting for face-to-face training.

8. Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be reviewed by the Emma Delves every two years.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing body.

9. Links with other policies

This first aid policy is linked to the

- Health and safety policy
- Risk assessment policy
- Policy on supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Safeguarding policy
- SEND policy

Appendix 1: list of appointed persons for first aid and trained first aiders

STAFF MEMBER'S NAME	ROLE	CONTACT DETAILS
July 2021 – to be renewed July 2024		
Emma Delves	Appointed person and trained First Aider	
Louise Peers	Appointed person and trained First Aider	
Lucy Ball	Trained First Aider	
Rachel Heslop	Trained First Aider	
Jane Bowman	Trained First Aider	
Rebecca Parr	Trained First Aider	
Donna Grimes	Trained First Aider	
Joanne Hodson	Trained First Aider	
Clare Kennedy	Trained First Aider	
Aneta Miara	Trained First Aider	
Linzi Hough	Trained First Aider	
Lorraine Boniface	Trained First Aider	
Sharon Lewis	Trained First Aider	
Johann Seers	Trained First Aider	

Michelle Singleton-Davies	Trained First Aider	
Michelle Garside	Trained First Aider	
Gail Butterfield	Trained First Aider	
Shirley Campbell	Trained First Aider	
November 2020 – to be renewed November 2023		
Debbie Boyle	Trained First Aider	
Miranda Rogers	Trained First Aider	
Lorraine Owen	Trained First Aider	
Jaz Kaur	Trained First Aider	
Sofia Qadir	Trained First Aider	
Reka Kaur	Trained First Aider	

Appendix 2: first aid training log

NAME/TYPE OF TRAINING	STAFF WHO ATTENDED (INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS OR GROUPS)	DATE ATTENDED	DATE FOR TRAINING TO BE UPDATED (WHERE APPLICABLE)
Emergency Paediatric First Aid and Emergency First Aid at Work	Staff named in appendix 1	July 2021	July 2024
Diabetes	Louise Peers, Emma Delves, Gemma Regan, Ciara Robinson, Linzi Hough	February 2021	September 2021
Asthma and Epipen	Teachers, teaching assistants, office staff, senior leaders	September 2021	September 2022
Epilepsy	Year 3 team	September 2020	September 2021

A SUMMARY OF THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD



ARTICLE 1 (definition of the child)
Everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in the Convention.

ARTICLE 2 (non-discrimination)
The Convention applies to every child without discrimination, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities or any other status, whatever they think or say, whatever their family background.

ARTICLE 3 (best interests of the child)
The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

ARTICLE 4 (implementation of the Convention)
Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.

ARTICLE 5 (parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities)
Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and carers to provide guidance and direction to their

ARTICLE 13 (freedom of expression)
Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.

ARTICLE 14 (freedom of thought, belief and religion)
Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up.

ARTICLE 15 (freedom of association)
Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

ARTICLE 16 (right to privacy)
Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.

ARTICLE 24 (health and health services)
Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

ARTICLE 25 (review of treatment in care)
If a child has been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (for example, with a foster family or in hospital), they have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.

ARTICLE 26 (social security)
Every child has the right to benefit from social security. Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits, to families in need of assistance.

ARTICLE 27 (adequate standard of living)
Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their

ARTICLE 36 (other forms of exploitation)
Governments must protect children from all other forms of exploitation, for example the exploitation of children for political activities, by the media or for medical research.

ARTICLE 37 (inhumane treatment and detention)
Children must not be tortured, sentenced to the death penalty or suffer other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. Children should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible. They must be treated with respect and care, and be able to keep in contact with their family. Children must not be put in prison with adults.

ARTICLE 38 (war and armed conflicts)
Governments must not allow children under the age of 15 to take part in war or join the armed forces. Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflicts.

ARTICLE 39 (recovery from trauma)

child as they grow up, so that they fully enjoy their rights. This must be done in a way that recognises the child's increasing capacity to make their own choices.

ARTICLE 6 (life, survival and development)
Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

ARTICLE 7 (birth registration, name, nationality, care)
Every child has the right to be registered at birth, to have a name and nationality, and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by their parents.

ARTICLE 8 (protection and preservation of identity)
Every child has the right to an identity. Governments must respect and protect that right, and prevent the child's name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully.

ARTICLE 9 (separation from parents)
Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (for example, if a parent is hurting or neglecting a child). Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this could cause them harm.

ARTICLE 10 (family reunification)

Governments must respond quickly and sympathetically if a child or their parents apply to live together in the same country. If a child's parents live apart in different countries, the child has the right to visit and keep in contact with both of them.

ARTICLE 11 (abduction and non-return of children)
Governments must do everything they can to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally by their parents or other relatives, or being prevented from returning home.

ARTICLE 12 (respect for the views of the child)
Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.

ARTICLE 17 (access to information from the media)
Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

ARTICLE 18 (parental responsibilities and state assistance)
Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their child and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help they need to raise their children.

ARTICLE 19 (protection from violence, abuse and neglect)
Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

ARTICLE 20 (children unable to live with their family)
If a child cannot be looked after by their immediate family, the government must give them special protection and assistance. This includes making sure the child is provided with alternative care that is continuous and respects the child's

culture, language and religion.

ARTICLE 21 (adoption)
Governments must oversee the process of adoption to make sure it is safe, lawful and that it prioritises children's best interests. Children should only be adopted outside of their country if they cannot be placed with a family in their own country.

ARTICLE 22 (refugee children)
If a child is seeking refuge or has refugee status, governments must provide them with appropriate protection and assistance to help them enjoy all the rights in the Convention. Governments must help refugee children who are separated from their parents to be reunited with them.

ARTICLE 23 (children with a disability)
A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and, as far as possible, independence and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to support disabled children and their families.

physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

ARTICLE 28 (right to education)
Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

ARTICLE 29 (goals of education)
Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.

ARTICLE 30 (children from minority or indigenous groups)
Every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live.

ARTICLE 31 (leisure, play and culture)
Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

ARTICLE 32 (child labour)

Governments must protect children from economic exploitation and work that is dangerous or might harm their health, development or education. Governments must set a minimum age for children to work and ensure that work conditions are safe and appropriate.

ARTICLE 33 (drug abuse)
Governments must protect children from the illegal use of drugs and from being involved in the production or distribution of drugs.

ARTICLE 34 (sexual exploitation)
Governments must protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.

ARTICLE 35 (abduction, sale and trafficking)
Governments must protect children from being abducted, sold or moved illegally to a different place in or outside their country for the purpose of exploitation.

and reintegration)
Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.

ARTICLE 40 (juvenile justice)
A child accused or guilty of breaking the law must be treated with dignity and respect. They have the right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of their age. Governments must set a minimum age for children to be tried in a criminal court and manage a justice system that enables children who have been in conflict with the law to reintegrate into society.

ARTICLE 41 (respect for higher national standards)
If a country has laws and standards that go further than the present Convention, then the country must keep these laws.

ARTICLE 42 (knowledge of rights)
Governments must actively work to make sure all children and adults know about the Convention.

The Convention has 54 articles in total. Articles 43–54 are about how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights, including:

ARTICLE 45
Unicef can provide expert advice and assistance on children's rights.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS

There are three agreements, called Optional Protocols, that strengthen the Convention and add further unique rights for children. They are optional because governments that ratify the Convention can decide whether or not to sign up to these Optional Protocols. They are: the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on a complaints mechanism for children (called Communications Procedure).

For more information go to [unicef.org/uk/crc/op](https://www.unicef.org/uk/crc/op)