



# Health & Safety and Premises Management Policy

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## 1. Aims

Our Academy aims to ensure that it:

- Establish and maintain safe working procedures amongst staff, pupils and all visitors
- Have robust procedures in place in case of emergencies
- Ensure that the premises and equipment are maintained safely, and are regularly inspected
- Manages its buildings and equipment in an efficient, legally compliant way
- Inspects and tests buildings and equipment regularly, taking into account statutory requirements and best practice recommendations
- Promotes the safety and wellbeing of our staff, pupils, parent/carers and visitors through effective maintenance of buildings and equipment in accordance with the [Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#)
- Academies, including free schools: Complies with the requirements of [The Education \(Independent School Standards\) Regulations 2014](#)

## 2. Guidance

This document is based on the Department for Education's guidance on [good estate management for schools](#).

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

## 3. Legislation

This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education on [health and safety in Academy's](#) and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#), which sets out the general duties employers have towards employees and duties relating to lettings
- [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 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002](#), which require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health
- [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 and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
- [The Health and Safety \(Display Screen Equipment\) Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to carry out digital screen equipment assessments and states users' entitlement to an eyesight test
- [The Gas Safety \(Installation and Use\) Regulations 1998](#), which require work on gas fittings to be carried out by someone on the Gas Safe Register
- [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#), which requires employers to take general fire precautions to ensure the safety of their staff
- [The Work at Height Regulations 2005](#), which requires employers to protect their staff from falls from height

The Trust follows [national guidance published by Public Health England](#) when responding to infection control issues.

## **4. Roles and responsibilities**

### **4.1 The Trust Board & Academy Councils/Advisory Boards**

The Trust Board and Academy Councils/Advisory Boards have ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in each of its Academies, but will delegate day-to-day responsibility to the Headteacher.

The Trust Board and Academy Councils/Advisory Boards have a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that its staff and pupils are not exposed to risks to their health and safety. This applies to activities on or off the Academy premises.

The Trust Board and Academy Councils/Advisory Boards as the employer, also has a duty to:

- Assess the risks to staff and others affected by Academy activities in order to identify and introduce the health and safety measures necessary to manage those risks
- Inform employees about risks and the measures in place to manage them
- Ensure that adequate health and safety training is provided

### **4.2 Headteacher**

The Headteacher is responsible for health and safety day-to-day. This involves:

- Implementing the Trust Health and Safety policy
- Ensuring there is enough staff to safely supervise pupils
- Ensuring that the Academy building and premises are safe and regularly inspected
- Providing adequate training for all Academy staff
- Reporting to the Academy Council/Advisory Board on health and safety matters
- Ensuring appropriate evacuation procedures are in place and regular fire drills are held
- Ensuring that in their absence, health and safety responsibilities are delegated to another member of staff
- Ensuring all risk assessments are completed and reviewed
- Monitoring cleaning contracts, and ensuring cleaners are appropriately trained and have access to personal protective equipment, where necessary

In the Headteacher's absence, members of the SLT assumes the above day-to-day health and safety responsibilities.

### **4.3 Staff**

Academy staff have a duty to take care of pupils in the same way that a prudent parent/carer would do so.

Staff will:

- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do at work
- Co-operate with the Academy on health and safety matters
- Work in accordance with training and instructions
- Inform the appropriate person of any work situation representing a serious and immediate danger so that remedial action can be taken
- Model safe and hygienic practice for pupils
- Understand emergency evacuation procedures and feel confident in implementing them

### **4.4 Pupils and parent/carers**

Pupils and parent/carers are responsible for following the Academy's health and safety advice, on-site and off-site, and for reporting any health and safety incidents to a member of staff.

### **4.5 Contractors**

Contractors will agree health and safety practices with the Headteacher/Premises Manager before starting work. Before work begins the contractor will provide evidence that they have completed an adequate risk assessment of all their planned work.

## 4.6 Premises Management

The Academy Council, Headteacher and site manager will ensure this premises management policy is properly implemented, and that tests and inspections are carried out in accordance with this policy.

The Headteacher and site manager are responsible for ensuring relevant risk assessments are conducted and for reporting to the Academy Council, as required.

The site manager is responsible for:

- Inspecting and maintaining the Academy premises
- Conducting repairs and maintenance
- Being the first point of contact for any issues with the premises
- Conducting and keeping a record of risk assessments and incident logs related to the academy premises
- Liaising with the Headteacher about what actions need to be taken to keep the academy premises safe

This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

## 5. Site security

Premises staff are responsible for the security of the Academy site in and out of Academy hours. They are responsible for visual inspections of the site, and for the intruder and fire alarm systems.

A list of key holders must be in place in the event that a response is required in an emergency.

## 6. Fire

Emergency exits, assembly points and assembly point instructions are clearly identified by safety signs and notices. Fire risk assessment of the premises will be reviewed regularly.

Emergency evacuations are practised at least once a term.

New staff will be trained in fire safety and all staff and pupils will be made aware of any new fire risks.

In the event of a fire:

- The alarm will be raised immediately by whoever discovers the fire and emergency services contacted. Evacuation procedures will also begin immediately
- Fire extinguishers may be used by staff only, and only then if staff are trained in how to operate them and are confident they can use them without putting themselves or others at risk
- Staff and pupils will congregate at the designated assembly points.
- Class teachers will take a register of pupils, which will then be checked against the attendance register of that day
- The Headteacher to delegate that a register is taken of all staff
- Staff and pupils will remain outside the building until the emergency services say it is safe to re-enter

The Academy will have special arrangements in place for the evacuation of people with mobility needs and fire risk assessments will also pay particular attention to those with disabilities.

A fire safety checklist can be found in appendix 1.

## 7. Inspection and testing

We maintain accurate records and details of all statutory tests which are undertaken at our premises. This includes relevant paperwork and certificates.

All requirements and recommendations highlighted in inspection reports and certificates are reviewed and acted on as necessary.

As part of the records of completed works, we include the dates when the works were undertaken and the details of the individual or company who completed them, along with their qualifications/certifications and/or experience.

The table below sets out the issues we inspect, the inspection frequency, and the person responsible for checking each issue and, where appropriate, engaging a suitably qualified person to carry out inspection, testing or maintenance. It covers statutory checks as well as recommended good practice checks from relevant guidance. It is based on the [checks and testing sections of the DfE estates guidance](#)

ISSUE TO INSPECT	FREQUENCY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Portable appliance testing (PAT)	Variable, according to risk and how the equipment is constructed. Regular visual inspections where PAT is not required. We will refer to <a href="#">HSE guidance</a> on maintaining portable electric equipment for suggested intervals and types of testing/inspection.	Chris Philips Contractor - HMC
Fixed electrical installation tests (including lightning conductors)	Variable, according to the number and severity of faults found at last inspection. Inspection and testing always carried out by a competent person.	Chris Philips Contractor - HMC
Emergency lighting	Monthly flash test. 6-monthly condition test (including 3-hour battery test) by a competent person.	Chris Philips Contractor - BDS
Lifts	At least every 6 months for passenger lifts and lift accessories, every 12 months for other lifts (e.g. goods lifts) – always by a competent person.	N/A
Gas appliances and fittings	Routinely, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations (or other professional advice if unavailable). Annual safety checks (in line with good practice / required if the premises are used for residential accommodation). All work carried out by a Gas Safe Registered engineer.	Chris Philips Contractor - SCSM
Fuel oil storage	Checks at least weekly, with more detailed annual inspections by qualified inspectors.	N/A
Air conditioning systems	Inspections by an energy assessor at regular intervals (not exceeding 5 years). Annual certificated inspection to ensure no refrigerant leakage. Bi-annual checks and an annual maintenance schedule (in line with good practice).	Chris Philips Contractor - SCSM

ISSUE TO INSPECT	FREQUENCY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Pressure systems	No fixed maintenance requirement (our programme takes account of the list on page 44 of the <a href="#">HSE's Safety of Pressure Systems guidance</a> , and an examination of the system is carried out by a competent person by the date set at the previous examination – see pages 35 to 37 of the HSE guidance).	Chris Philips Contractor – JT Edwards & SCSM
Legionella checks on all water systems	Risk assessment of each site carried out and reviewed regularly by a competent person. The frequency of monitoring checks varies for evaporative cooling systems, hot and cold water systems and other risk systems – specific details can be found in <a href="#">guidance for each type from the HSE</a> .	Chris Philips Contractor - Mitie
Asbestos	Regular inspections as part of the asbestos register and management plan. Reviews of the asbestos register annually. Refurbishment and demolition surveys before any refurbishment or demolition work.	Chris Philips Contractor - Euro Environmental
Equipment used for working at height	Inspected before use, and at suitable intervals appropriate to the environment it's used in and how it's used. In addition, inspections after anything that may affect the safety or stability of equipment, e.g. adverse weather or accidental damage.	Chris Philips
Fire detection and alarm systems	Weekly alarm tests, with a different call point tested each week where applicable. Quarterly and annual inspections and tests by a competent person. Annual fire risk assessment by a competent person also includes the maintenance of fire detection and alarm systems.	Chris Philips Contractor - BDS
Fire doors	Regular checks by a competent person.	Chris Philips

ISSUE TO INSPECT	FREQUENCY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Firefighting equipment	Most equipment – extinguishers, fire blankets, hose reels, fixed systems (such as sprinkler systems) and fire service facilities (such as dry risers and access for emergency vehicles) – inspected annually (by a competent person where required) unless manufacturers' guidelines suggest differently.	Chris Philips Contractor - Chubb
Extraction systems	Regular removal and cleaning of grease filters and cleaning of ductwork for kitchen extraction systems.  Local exhaust ventilation systems (such as those for working with hazardous substances) examined and tested at least every 14 months by a competent person.  More routine checks also set out in system logbooks.	Chris Philips Contractor - InDepth Cleaning
Chemical storage	Inventories are kept up-to-date.  Risk assessments for the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) are reviewed on a regular basis, plus whenever it's considered that the original assessment may no longer be valid, or where the circumstances of the work change significantly and may affect employees' exposure to a hazardous substance (in line with <a href="#">HSE guidance on COSHH assessment</a> ).	Chris Philips
Hydrotherapy pools and swimming pools	In addition to inclusion as part of the legionella checks, we follow the operation and maintenance guidance on pages 32 to 43 of the <a href="#">HSE's guide for spa-pool systems</a> .  Swimming pools are subject to risk assessments and included in legionella checks and COSHH assessments.	N/A
Playground and gymnasium equipment	Regular inspections – at least annually, and more regularly where any equipment is used more frequently than normal (e.g. where community use increases how often equipment is used).  Outdoor fixed play equipment – periodic and annual inspections by a competent person.	Chris Philips Contractor - Universal Services



ISSUE TO INSPECT	FREQUENCY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Tree safety	As part of risk assessment responsibilities, periodic visual checks for stability are carried out, with more detailed assessments if suspected structural faults or other risks are found.	Chris Philips
Radon	<p>Risk assessments including radon measurements will be carried out in all of our above-ground workplaces in radon-affected areas, and all of our below-ground workplaces.</p> <p>Radon measurements will last for 3 months, using radon monitors, in line with <a href="#">Public Health England radon guidance for schools</a>. Where measurements show radon levels below 300Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, radon levels will be remeasured at least every 10 years. If significant changes are made to the buildings or work processes, remeasurement will also be considered.</p> <p>For any sites with radon levels above 300Bq/m<sup>3</sup> we will work with a radiation protection adviser to manage reduction and decide on risk assessment and remeasurement frequency.</p>	N/A.

## 8. COSHH

Academy's are required to control hazardous substances, which can take many forms, including:

- Chemicals
- Products containing chemicals
- Fumes
- Dusts
- Vapours
- Mists
- Gases and asphyxiating gases
- Germs that cause diseases, such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease

Control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) risk assessments are completed by the Premises Manager and circulated to all employees who work with hazardous substances. Staff will also be provided with protective equipment, where necessary.

Our staff use and store hazardous products in accordance with instructions on the product label. All hazardous products are kept in their original containers, with clear labelling and product information.

Any hazardous products are disposed of in accordance with specific disposal procedures.

Emergency procedures, including procedures for dealing with spillages, are displayed near where hazardous products are stored and in areas where they are routinely used.

### 8.1 Gas safety

- Installation, maintenance and repair of gas appliances and fittings will be carried out by a competent Gas Safe registered engineer

- Gas pipework, appliances and flues are regularly maintained
- All rooms with gas appliances are checked to ensure that they have adequate ventilation

**8.2 Legionella** • A water risk assessment is the responsibility of the Premises Manager who ensures that the identified operational controls are conducted and recorded in the Academy's water log book

- This risk assessment will be reviewed every year and when significant changes have occurred to the water system and/or building footprint

### **8.3 Asbestos**

- Staff are briefed on the hazards of asbestos, the location of any asbestos in the Academy and the action to take if they suspect they have disturbed it
- Arrangements are in place to ensure that contractors are made aware of any asbestos on the premises and that it is not disturbed by their work
- Contractors will be advised that if they discover material which they suspect could be asbestos, they will stop work immediately until the area is declared safe
- A record is kept of the location of asbestos that has been found on the Academy site

## **9. Equipment**

- All equipment and machinery is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, maintenance schedules outline when extra checks should take place
- When new equipment is purchased, it is checked to ensure that it meets appropriate educational standards
- All equipment is stored in the appropriate storage containers and areas. All containers are labelled with the correct hazard sign and contents

### **9.1 Electrical equipment**

- All staff are responsible for ensuring that they use and handle electrical equipment sensibly and safely
- Any pupil or volunteer who handles electrical appliances does so under the supervision of the member of staff who so directs them
- Any potential hazards will be reported to the Headteacher and Premises Manager immediately
- Permanently installed electrical equipment is connected through a dedicated isolator switch and adequately earthed
- Only trained staff members can check plugs
- Where necessary a portable appliance test (PAT) will be carried out by a competent person
- All isolators switches are clearly marked to identify their machine
- Electrical apparatus and connections will not be touched by wet hands and will only be used in dry conditions
- Maintenance, repair, installation and disconnection work associated with permanently installed or portable electrical equipment is only carried out by a competent person

### **9.2 PE equipment**

- Pupils are taught how to carry out and set up PE equipment safely and efficiently. Staff check that equipment is set up safely
- Any concerns about the condition of the gym floor or other apparatus will be reported to the Premises Manager

### **9.3 Display screen equipment**

- All staff who use computers daily as a significant part of their normal work have a display screen equipment (DSE) assessment carried out. 'Significant' is taken to be continuous/near continuous spells of an hour or more at a time
- Staff identified as DSE users are entitled to an eyesight test for DSE use upon request, and at regular intervals thereafter, by a qualified optician (and corrective glasses provided if required specifically for DSE use)

## 10. Risk assessments and other checks

Risk assessments we are required to have in place (please refer health and safety policy for more information), we ensure we have risk assessments in place, regularly updated, to cover:

- Car parking and vehicle/pedestrian segregation
- Traffic management
- Lettings

We also make sure further checks are made to confirm the following:

- Correct and up-to-date information is displayed in all notices
- Compliance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 during construction projects
- Contractors have the necessary qualifications to carry out the specified work
- Compliance with the Equality Act 2010 when making changes or alterations to a building or the external environment.

### 10.1 Lone working

Lone working may include:

- Late working
- Home or site visits
- Weekend working
- Site manager duties
- Site cleaning duties
- Working in a single occupancy office

Potentially dangerous activities, such as those where there is a risk of falling from height, will not be undertaken when working alone. If there are any doubts about the task to be performed then the task will be postponed until other staff members are available.

If lone working is to be undertaken, a colleague, friend or family member will be informed about where the member of staff is and when they are likely to return.

The lone worker will ensure that they are medically fit to work alone. Please refer to the PLT Lone Working Policy for further information.

### 10.2 Working at height

We will ensure that work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people with the skills, knowledge and experience to do the work.

In addition:

- The Premises Manager retains ladders for working at height
- Pupils are prohibited from using ladders
- Staff will wear appropriate footwear and clothing when using ladders
- Contractors are expected to provide their own ladders for working at height
- Before using a ladder, staff are expected to conduct a visual inspection to ensure its safety
- Access to high levels, such as roofs, is only permitted by trained persons

### 10.3 Manual handling

It is up to individuals to determine whether they are fit to lift or move equipment and furniture. If an individual feels that to lift an item could result in injury or exacerbate an existing condition, they will ask for assistance.

The Academy will ensure that proper mechanical aids and lifting equipment are available in Academy, and that staff are trained in how to use them safely.

Staff and pupils are expected to use the following basic manual handling procedure:

- Plan the lift and assess the load. If it is awkward or heavy, use a mechanical aid, such as a trolley, or ask another person to help
- Take the more direct route that is clear from obstruction and is as flat as possible
- Ensure the area where you plan to offload the load is clear
- When lifting, bend your knees and keep your back straight, feet apart and angled out. Ensure the load is held close to the body and firmly. Lift smoothly and slowly and avoid twisting, stretching and reaching where practicable

#### **10.4 Off-site visits**

When taking pupils off the Academy premises, we will ensure that:

- Risk assessments will be completed where off-site visits and activities require them
- All off-site visits are appropriately staffed
- Staff will take an Academy mobile phone, a portable first aid kit, information about the specific medical needs of pupils along with the parent/carer contact details
- There will always be at least one first aider on Academy trips and visits

### **11. Lettings**

This policy applies to lettings. Those who hire any aspect of the Academy site or any facilities will be made aware of the content of the Academy's health and safety policy, and will have responsibility for complying with it.

### **12. Violence at work**

We believe that staff should not be in any danger at work, and will not tolerate violent or threatening behaviour towards our staff.

All staff will report any incidents of aggression or violence (or near misses) directed to themselves to their line manager/headteacher immediately. This applies to violence from pupils, visitors or other staff.

### **13. Smoking**

Smoking is not permitted anywhere on the Academy premises. Please refer to the PLT Smoking Policy for further information.

### **14. Infection prevention and control**

We follow national guidance published by Public Health England when responding to infection control issues. We will encourage staff and pupils to follow this good hygiene practice, outlined below, where applicable.

#### **14.1 Handwashing**

- Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water, and dry with paper towels
- Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals
- Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings

#### **14.2 Coughing and sneezing**

- Cover mouth and nose with a tissue
- Wash hands after using or disposing of tissues
- Spitting is discouraged

#### **14.3 Personal protective equipment**

- Wear disposable non-powdered vinyl or latex-free CE-marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood/body fluids
- Wear goggles if there is a risk of splashing to the face
- Use the correct personal protective equipment when handling cleaning chemicals

#### **14.4 Cleaning of the environment**

- Clean the environment frequently and thoroughly

#### **14.5 Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages**

- Clean up all spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges immediately and wear personal protective equipment
- When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant and use as per manufacturer's instructions. Ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses and suitable for use on the affected surface
- Never use mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages – use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below
- Make spillage kits available for blood spills

#### **14.6 Laundry**

- Wash laundry in a separate dedicated facility
- Wash soiled linen separately and at the hottest wash the fabric will tolerate
- Wear personal protective clothing when handling soiled linen
- Bag children's soiled clothing to be sent home, never rinse by hand

#### **14.7 Clinical waste**

- Always segregate domestic and clinical waste, in accordance with local policy
- Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings are stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot-operated bins
- Remove clinical waste with a registered waste contractor
- Remove all clinical waste bags when they are two-thirds full and store in a dedicated, secure area while awaiting collection

#### **14.8 Animals**

- Wash hands before and after handling any animals
- Keep animals' living quarters clean and away from food areas
- Dispose of animal waste regularly, and keep litter boxes away from pupils
- Supervise pupils when playing with animals
- Seek veterinary advice on animal welfare and animal health issues, and the suitability of the animal as a pet

#### **14.9 Pupils vulnerable to infection**

Some medical conditions make pupils vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children. The Academy will normally have been made aware of such vulnerable children. These children are particularly vulnerable to chickenpox, measles or slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) and, if exposed to either of these, the parent/carers will be informed promptly and further medical advice sought. We will advise these children to have additional immunisations, for example for pneumococcal and influenza.

#### **14.10 Exclusion periods for infectious diseases**

The Academy will follow recommended exclusion periods outlined by Public Health England, summarised in appendix 4.

In the event of an epidemic/pandemic, we will follow advice from Public Health England about the appropriate course of action.

### **15. New and expectant mothers**

Risk assessments will be carried out whenever any employee or pupil notifies the Academy that they are pregnant.

Appropriate measures will be put in place to control risks identified. Some specific risks are summarised below:

- Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Expectant mothers should report exposure to antenatal carer and GP at any stage of exposure. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles

- If a pregnant woman comes into contact with measles or German measles (rubella), she should inform her antenatal carer and GP immediately to ensure investigation
- Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy (before 20 weeks), the pregnant woman should inform her antenatal care and GP as this must be investigated promptly

## 16. Occupational stress

The Trust is committed to promoting high levels of health and wellbeing and recognise the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors through risk assessment.

Systems are in place within the Trust for responding to individual concerns and monitoring staff workloads. The Trust provides emergency support for all staff 24 hours a day through APL Health: **0845 862 2113** or staff can contact [hello@aplhealth.com](mailto:hello@aplhealth.com) for further support.

## 17. Accident reporting

### 17.1 Accident record book

- An accident form will be completed as soon as possible after the accident occurs by the member of staff or first aider who deals with it. An accident form template can be found in appendix 2
- As much detail as possible will be supplied when reporting an accident
- Information about injuries will also be kept in the pupil's educational record
- Records held in the first aid and accident book will be retained by the Academy for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed

### 17.2 Reporting to the Health and Safety Executive

The main School Office 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. These 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 scalping 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
- Where an accident leads to someone being taken to hospital
- Where something happens that does not result in an injury, but could have done

- Near-miss events that do not result in an injury, but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to Academy's 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>

### **17.3 Notifying parent/carers**

The Headteacher will inform parent/carers 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.

### **17.4 Reporting to Ofsted and child protection agencies**

The Headteacher will notify the CEO of the Trust after any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, a pupil while in the Academy's care.

Any serious incident will automatically trigger a serious case review.

The Headteacher will notify Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, a pupil while in the Academy'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 Local Authority child protection agencies of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, a pupil while in the Academy's care.

## **18. Training**

Our staff are provided with health and safety training as part of their induction process.

Staff who work in high risk environments, such as in science labs or with woodwork equipment, or work with pupils with special educational needs (SEN), are given additional health and safety training.

## **19. Monitoring**

The application of this policy is monitored by the site manager and headteacher through, visual checks of the academy site and equipment, and checks of risk assessments

Copies of risk assessments are kept electronically on the Parago system and paperwork relating to any checks are kept in the Site Supervisor's Managers office.

This policy will be reviewed by Site Supervisor Manager every 12 months at every review, the policy will be shared with and approved by the governing body

This policy will be reviewed by the Trust every annually.

At every review, the policy will be approved by Staffing, Safeguarding and Performance Committee.

## **20. Links with other policies**

This health and safety policy links to the following policies:

- Supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Accessibility plan
- Smoking
- Lone Working

## Appendix 1. Fire safety checklist

Issue to check	Yes/No
Are fire regulations prominently displayed?	
Is fire-fighting equipment, including fire blankets, in place?	
Does fire-fighting equipment give details for the type of fire it should be used for?	
Are fire exits clearly labelled?	
Are fire doors fitted with self-closing mechanisms?	
Are flammable materials stored away from open flames?	
Do all staff and pupils understand what to do in the event of a fire?	
Can you easily hear the fire alarm from all areas?	



Appendix 2. Accident report

Name of injured person		Role/class	
Date and time of incident		Location of incident	
Incident details			
<i>Describe in detail what happened, how it happened and what injuries the person incurred</i>			
Action taken			
<i>Describe the steps taken in response to the incident, including any first aid treatment, and what happened to the injured person immediately afterwards.</i>			
Follow-up action required			
<i>Outline what steps the Academy will take to check on the injured person, and what it will do to reduce the risk of the incident happening again</i>			
Name of person attending the incident			
Signature		Date	

### Appendix 3. Asbestos Record

Location	Product	How much	Surface coating	Condition	Ease of access	Asbestos type	Comment
Loft Space	Pipework	20 lin m	Thermal Insulation	Damaged lagging	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Access limited area managed
Admin Toilet	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive.	4m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Check and manage
Admin Toilet	Toilet Cistern			Good	Inaccessible	Amosite	Resin toilet cistern
Stationary Cupboard	Floor Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	3m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Area managed and checked
The Base and Base Office	Floor Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	10m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Tiles are beneath carpet
Stairs from Disabled toilet	Stair Nosings	18 lin m		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Area checked and managed

Stairs from Disabled toilet	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	10m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed.
Stairs from Music studio	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	10m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed
Stairs from Music studio	Stair Nosings	18 lin m		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Area checked and managed
1st floor corridor	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	8m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed
Admin Stairs	Stair Nosings	24 lin m		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Area checked and managed
Admin Stairs	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	12m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed

Science Prep room	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	10m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed
Oak Room	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	18m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Tiles are under the existing carpet
Admin waiting room	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	10m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Tiles are under the existing carpet
SALT Room	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	14m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Tiles are under the existing carpet
Finance Office	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	14m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Tiles are under the existing carpet
Admin Corridor	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	50m <sup>2</sup>		Good	Inaccessible	Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed

Year 7 Transition Room 1 <sup>st</sup> floor	Insulating Board Ceiling	40m <sup>2</sup>			Occasional Disturbance	Amosite and Chrysotile	Area managed.
Construction Room	Floor tiles and Bitumen adhesive	12m <sup>2</sup>		Good		Chrysotile	Tiles under carpet
Dining Hall stairs	Tiles and Bitumen adhesive	3m <sup>2</sup>		Good		Chrysotile	Any damage to tiles the area is sealed
Dining Hall stairs	Stair Nosings	6 lin m		Good		Chrysotile	Area managed
Corridor behind Stage area		60m <sup>2</sup>		Damaged		Chrysotile	Areas damaged have been sealed

## Appendix 4. Recommended absence period for preventing the spread of infection

This list of recommended absence periods for preventing the spread of infection is taken from non-statutory guidance for Academy's and other childcare settings from Public Health England. For each of these infections or complaints, there [is further information in the guidance on the symptoms, how it spreads and some 'do's and don'ts' to follow that you can check](#).

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from Academy or nursery
<b>Athlete's foot</b>	None.
<b>Campylobacter</b>	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
<b>Chicken pox (shingles)</b>	<p>Cases of chickenpox are generally infectious from 2 days before the rash appears to 5 days after the onset of rash. Although the usual exclusion period is 5 days, all lesions should be crusted over before children return to nursery or Academy.</p> <p>A person with shingles is infectious to those who have not had chickenpox and should be excluded from Academy if the rash is weeping and cannot be covered or until the rash is dry and crusted over.</p>
<b>Cold sores</b>	None.
<b>Rubella (German measles)</b>	5 days from appearance of the rash.
<b>Hand, foot and mouth</b>	Children are safe to return to Academy or nursery as soon as they are feeling better, there is no need to stay off until the blisters have all healed.
<b>Impetigo</b>	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.

<b>Measles</b>	Cases are infectious from 4 days before onset of rash to 4 days after so it is important to ensure cases are excluded from Academy during this period.
<b>Ringworm</b>	Exclusion not needed once treatment has started.
<b>Scabies</b>	The infected child or staff member should be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.
<b>Scarlet fever</b>	Children can return to Academy 24 hours after commencing appropriate antibiotic treatment. If no antibiotics have been administered the person will be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. If there is an outbreak of scarlet fever at the Academy or nursery, the health protection team will assist with letters and factsheet to send to parents or carers and staff.
<b>Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's disease</b>	None (not infectious by the time the rash has developed).
<b>Bacillary Dysentery (Shigella)</b>	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella species prior to the child or food handler returning to Academy.
<b>Diarrhoea and/or vomiting (Gastroenteritis)</b>	<p>Children and adults with diarrhoea or vomiting should be excluded until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped and they are well enough to return. If medication is prescribed, ensure that the full course is completed and there is no further diarrhoea or vomiting for 48 hours after the course is completed.</p> <p>For some gastrointestinal infections, longer periods of exclusion from Academy are required and there may be a need to obtain microbiological clearance. For these groups, your local health protection team, Academy health advisor or environmental health officer will advise.</p> <p>If a child has been diagnosed with cryptosporidium, they should NOT go swimming for 2 weeks following the last episode of diarrhoea.</p>

<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
<b>E. coli (verocytotoxigenic or VTEC)</b>	The standard exclusion period is until 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. However, some people pose a greater risk to others and may be excluded until they have a negative stool sample (for example, pre-Academy infants, food handlers, and care staff working with vulnerable people). The health protection team will advise in these instances.
<b>Food poisoning</b>	Until 48 hours from the last episode of vomiting and diarrhoea and they are well enough to return. Some infections may require longer periods (local health protection team will advise).
<b>Salmonella</b>	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
<b>Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever</b>	Seek advice from environmental health officers or the local health protection team.
<b>Flu (influenza)</b>	Until recovered.
<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>	Pupils and staff with infectious TB can return to Academy after 2 weeks of treatment if well enough to do so and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy. Pupils and staff with non-pulmonary TB do not require exclusion and can return to Academy as soon as they are well enough.
<b>Whooping cough (pertussis)</b>	A child or staff member should not return to Academy until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and they feel well enough to do so or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment.
<b>Conjunctivitis</b>	None.



<b>Giardia</b>	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
<b>Glandular fever</b>	None (can return once they feel well).
<b>Head lice</b>	None.
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Exclude cases from Academy while unwell or until 7 days after the onset of jaundice (or onset of symptoms if no jaundice, or if under 5, or where hygiene is poor. There is no need to exclude well, older children with good hygiene who will have been much more infectious prior to diagnosis.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Acute cases of hepatitis B will be too ill to attend Academy and their doctors will advise when they can return. Do not exclude chronic cases of hepatitis B or restrict their activities. Similarly, do not exclude staff with chronic hepatitis B infection. Contact your local health protection team for more advice if required.
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	None.
<b>Meningococcal meningitis/ septicaemia</b>	If the child has been treated and has recovered, they can return to Academy.
<b>Meningitis</b>	Once the child has been treated (if necessary) and has recovered, they can return to Academy. No exclusion is needed.
<b>Meningitis viral</b>	None.
<b>MRSA (meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus)</b>	None.

<b>Mumps</b>	5 days after onset of swelling (if well).
<b>Threadworm</b>	None.
<b>Rotavirus</b>	Until 48 hours after symptoms have subsided.