



Health and Safety Policy

Date of ratification: September 2024

Date of next review: November 2025

(Governors: Yellow highlights = changes, blue is school specific information)

Signed Headteacher: _____ Date: _____

Signed CoG: _____ Date: _____

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Our policy has been adapted using:
Model Policy for Schools and other
Corporate Educational Establishments 2019
(with school updates)

Corporate Health and Safety Services

Author: Stuart McGregor
Corporate Health and Safety Services

April 2019 (with school updates)

Table of Contents

MODEL HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT FOR SCHOOLS **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY	10
PART 1: STATEMENT OF INTENT	10
PART 2: ORGANISATION	11
PART 3: ARRANGEMENTS	17
APPENDIX 1: LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT	20
APPENDIX 2(a): FIRE EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS	24
APPENDIX 2(b): FIRE PREVENTION, TESTING OF EQUIPMENT	26
APPENDIX 3: INCIDENT / ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES	28
APPENDIX 4: FIRST AID	29
APPENDIX 6(a): RISK ASSESSMENT	36
APPENDIX 6(b): STRESS	38
APPENDIX 7: DISPLAY SCREEN EQUIPMENT	41
APPENDIX 8: MANUAL HANDLING	41
APPENDIX 9: WORK AT HEIGHT	42
APPENDIX 10: NOISE & VIBRATION AT WORK	44
APPENDIX 11: HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS & RADIATION	45
APPENDIX 12: INDUSTRIAL KITCHEN	46
APPENDIX 13: OFFSITE VISITS	46
APPENDIX 14: TRANSPORT & DRIVING	47
APPENDIX 15: PREMISES SECURITY / PERSONAL SAFETY	48
APPENDIX 16: ASBESTOS	51
APPENDIX 18: ELECTRICITY	53
APPENDIX 19: LEGIONELLA / WATER MANAGEMENT	54
APPENDIX 20: WORK & LIFTING EQUIPMENT	55
APPENDIX 21(a): OUTDOOR PLAY EQUIPMENT	56
APPENDIX 21(b): OUTDOOR AREAS	57
APPENDIX 22(a): INDOOR PLAY EQUIPMENT	58
APPENDIX 22(b): INDOOR AREAS	58
APPENDIX 23: SWIMMING POOL	59
APPENDIX 24: MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS	59
APPENDIX 25: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	60
APPENDIX 26: WORK EXPERIENCE	62
APPENDIX 27: ANIMALS IN THE SCHOOL	63
APPENDIX 28: LETTINGS / SHARED USE OF PREMISES	63
APPENDIX 29: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY	63
APPENDIX 30: HOUSEKEEPING	64

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This document has been customised for Kobi Nazrul Primary School and is based on the LBTH model policy. Customisations are shown in *italics*.

Overall responsibility for health and safety in schools, rests with the employer. Who the employer is, depends upon the type of school;

Type of School	Who is the Employer?	Comments
Community Schools Community Special Schools Voluntary Controlled (VC) Schools Maintained Nursery Schools Pupil Referral Units	London Borough of Tower Hamlets as the Local Authority (LA)	Governors of schools in this category have an obligation to ensure that the LA Model Health and Safety Policy is implemented. These schools are expected to formally adopt/adapt where necessary and implement this Policy in the entirety. Head teachers/SLT/Governing body must ensure health and safety concerns/issues are escalated to the LA.
Foundation Schools Foundation Special Schools Voluntary Aided (VA) Schools	The Governing Body	These schools are advised to formally adopt/adapt where necessary and implement this Policy. NOTE. Where LA employed staff are working on these premises (e.g. Catering and cleaning staff) the LA has responsibility for their health and safety.
PFI Maintained Schools	LBTH is not the employer of all staff e.g. caretaking and cleaning staff	Therefore PFI schools should reflect this in their School risk assessments, and ensure high levels of communications are in place that include monitoring of performance, and statutory compliance management.

Regardless of anything stated above, all school governing bodies have health and safety responsibility as the **occupier** of the premises. LBTH scheme of delegation for managing the day to day health and safety of the school is delegated to the Head teacher, and governing body.

Head teachers must make arrangements for ensuring the implementation of the health and safety policies of their employer and/or any Governing Body arrangements arising out of their health and safety responsibilities.

The Council's delegation scheme includes provision to ensure that schools meet their health and safety responsibilities.

Writing a Policy Statement

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act, it is the duty of an employer to have an up-to-date **written statement** of health and safety; this general policy must be complemented by a school policy statement.

Adapting the model policy is the best way of complying with the LA's Health and Safety Policy, demonstrating compliance with statutory duties could be difficult in the absence of a school policy.

The safety policy should be **signed and dated** by the Head teacher and Governor on behalf of the Governing Body.

When complete the school policy should be **communicated** to all staff, and automatically issued to new staff as part of their induction process.

Structure of the Health and Safety Policy

Part 1: Statement of Intent

Outlining your commitment to providing a healthy and safe environment for all users of the establishment: - staff, pupils, visitors and contractors.

Part 2: Organisation (Roles and Responsibilities)

The organisation section should describe the roles and responsibilities of key personnel, for example:

- Governors
- Head teacher
- Those with responsibility for specific areas or activities which may have been delegated to them e.g. Heads of Department, Deputy Heads, Site Managers, Premises Managers etc and
- Other employees (both teaching and non-teaching) and any volunteers.

The procedures for joint management/employee **consultation** should be detailed. It is recommended that Health and Safety is included as a standing agenda item at relevant staff / team meetings. This enables you to demonstrate communication lines are in place enabling staff to participate in health and safety.

It should be decided whether you require a safety committee in the establishment. Where such a committee exists, then you should describe briefly its constitution and functions.

Part 3: Arrangements

The Arrangements section details how the standards identified in the statement of intent are met by detailing the local procedures in place for controlling significant risks. This makes it clear to staff what their roles and responsibilities are.

The model policy, outlines some of the key areas in which it would be helpful to make a clear statement of local arrangements, each establishment should ensure this is customised to fit their individual circumstances. Not all may be relevant to your school.

Arrangements for Policy Review

Governors are required to take steps to ensure that they are kept informed of the LBTH advice and guidance on health and safety matters.

It is recommended that health, safety and welfare is a regular, termly item on the **agenda** of either a full meeting of the governing/senior management body or an appropriate sub-committee of governors e.g. premises or resources etc.

Establishments should **review and revise** as necessary their Health and Safety policy annually.

The policy should be **communicated and made available** to all staff and others as necessary.

The policy should be included in the **induction** process for staff and others.

Important Legislation

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

The Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 (HSWA) requires employers to provide a safe place of work that is without risk to health and to ensure the health and safety of others who may be affected by their undertakings.

General duties

General duties 2(1) It shall be the duty of every employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees and maintenance of:

- (a) Safe plant and safe systems of work;
- (b) Safe handling, storage, maintenance and transport of work articles and substances;
- (c) Necessary information, instruction, training and supervision;
- (d) A safe place of work, with safe access and egress; and
- (e) A safe working environment with adequate welfare facilities.

Section 2: Organisations with five or more employees must produce a health and safety policy; statement of intent, organisation structure and arrangements for carrying it out.

Section 2 (4-7): consult with recognised Trade Union appointees. See the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1997.

Section 37: Proceedings against Director, Manager, Secretary or other similar official: will require proof of the following key elements.

- That an offence has been committed under any of the relevant statutory provisions by the Local Authority (LA) or Governing Body.
- That an offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of or has been attributed to any neglect on the part of the accused.
- The person accused in this context is a member of the Local Authority or Governing Body or other similar officer, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity, or a member of a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members.

The Management of Health and Safety at Work

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 places a duty on employers to assess and manage risks to their employees and others arising from work activities.

Employers must also make arrangements to ensure the health and safety of the workplace, including making arrangements for emergencies, adequate information and training for employees and for health surveillance where appropriate.

Employees must work safely in accordance with their training and instructions given to them.

Employees must also notify the employer or the person responsible for health and safety of any serious or immediate danger to health and safety or any shortcoming in health and safety arrangements.

Please note that the Management of Health and Safety at Work Approved Code of Practice (ACOP – L21) has been withdrawn and is no longer available. Advice and guidance can be sought from the Corporate Health and Safety Team. The HSE has also produced a suite of guidance, which provides targeted information, to include:

- [Health and safety made simple: The basics for your business](#)
- [The health and safety toolbox: How to control risks at work](#)
- [Managing for Health and Safety \(HSG65\) \(Revised edition 2013\)](#)
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#)

The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007

The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 came into force on the 6th April 2008.

The Act sets out a new offence for convicting an organisation where a gross failure in the way activities were managed or organized results in a person's death. Courts will look at management systems and practices across the organisation, providing a more effective means for prosecuting the worst corporate failures to manage health and safety properly.

An organisation will be guilty of an offence if the way in which its activities are managed or organised causes a death and amounts to a gross breach of a duty of care to the deceased.

A substantial part of the failure within the organisation must, however have been at senior level. Senior level means the people who make significant decisions about the organisation or substantial parts of it e.g. LA and/or Governing Body.

The Health and Safety (Offences) Act 2008

This Act increases the penalties that the courts can impose for breaches of health and safety legislation.

This Act serves to remind everyone of the importance of ensuring that systems for effectively managing health and safety are implemented and the consequences of not doing so.

For offences committed on and after the 12th March 2015 the maximum penalty in the Magistrates Court is an unlimited fine; imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both. In the Crown Court the maximum penalty is an unlimited fine or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

Further Information

For further information and guidance, you can contact:

Stuart McGregor

Juniper Ventures Limited

Stuart.mcgregor@junipersventures.co.uk

Raziul Haque: Corporate Health and Safety Team Manager

Tel: 020 7364 4193

Email: stuart.mcgregor@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Corporate Health and Safety Services (CHSS)

Email: HealthandSafety@towerhamlets.gov.uk

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

Kobi Nazrul Primary School

PART 1: STATEMENT OF INTENT

The Governing Body of Kobi Nazrul Primary School will strive to achieve the highest standards of health, safety and welfare consistent with their responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and other statutory and common law duties.

This statement sets out how these duties will be conducted and includes a description of the establishment's organisation and its arrangements for dealing with different areas of risk. Details of how these areas of risk will be addressed are given in the arrangements section.

This policy will be brought to the attention of, and/or issued to, all members of staff.

A copy is kept in the staffroom and on the staff drive under:

Staff:\policies\health and safety

This policy statement and the accompanying organisation and arrangements will be reviewed on an annual basis.

This policy statement supplements:

- LBTH's Corporate Health and Safety Policy; and
- CS (Children Services) Health and Safety Policy, Organisation and Arrangements Stateme

[Insert signature]

[Insert signature]

Ben Sperring, Chair of Governors

Date:

Belinda King, Head teacher

Date:

PART 2: ORGANISATION

As the employer, LBTH has overall responsibility for Health and Safety in Community and Voluntary Controlled Schools.

At school level duties and responsibilities have been assigned to staff and governors as laid out below.

Responsibilities of the Governing Body

The Governing Body are responsible for health and safety matters at a local level and this includes the following:

- Ensuring adherence to the local authority health and safety policy, procedures and standards;
- Formulating a health and safety statement detailing the responsibilities for ensuring health and safety within the establishment;
- Reviewing the establishments health and safety policy annually and implementing new arrangements where necessary;
- Monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the school's health and safety performance.
- Providing appropriate resources within the establishment's budget to meet statutory requirements and the local authority health and safety policy, procedures and standards;
- Receiving from the Head teacher or other nominated member of staff reports on health and safety matters and reporting to (CS, or other body as necessary), any hazards which the establishment is unable to rectify from its own budget;
- Seeking specialist advice on health and safety which the establishment may not feel competent to deal with; In Foundation and Voluntary Aided Schools, then as the employer access to competent H&S advice is a requirement of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
- Promoting a positive H&S culture and high standards of health and safety within the establishment via the nomination of a named health and safety governor- [Nurul Alom](#)
- Ensuring that when awarding contracts health and safety is included in specifications & contract conditions taking account of LBTH policy and procedures.

In all schools, the Governing Body controls the school premises (subject, in some cases, to the direction of the LA). Even if they do not employ school staff, governing bodies, to the extent that they control school premises, must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the premises and equipment on the premises are safe and do not put the health of pupils at risk while they are on the premises.

The Governing Body (and Head teacher) of a community, voluntary controlled, community special and maintained nursery school must comply with any directions given by the LA concerning the health and safety of persons in school, or on school activities elsewhere.

The Chair of the Governing Body should take steps to discharge their own responsibilities for health and safety performance in school. Some of the principle responsibilities are given below:

- Ensure that Head teacher has made adequate arrangements to discharge their responsibilities for health and safety within the school as detailed below.
- Take an active role in the development of the health and safety policy for the school that reflects local procedures and policies.
- In conjunction with the Head teacher, provide a monitoring role for the school for health and safety performance. Any inspection reports should contain the following:
 - Action allocated to individuals who are responsible for the function;
 - Time limits set for action;
 - Remedial action to deal with the problems identified; and
 - Identification of any long term action required in order to address underlying causes of problems.
- Ensuring that health and safety issues are covered at meetings of governing bodies, either through a special meeting or a standard agenda item. This should include discussion of any safety reports or information issued to the Head teacher by LBTH.
- To provide information to LBTH on Health and Safety matters when requested.
- To ensure adequate resources are given to safety issues.
- To review performance periodically.
- To ensure that safety training is given priority for both governors and staff.

Pupil Health and Safety

Health and safety responsibilities derive from the [Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974](#) and the [Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#)

Pupils are protected by the duties imposed because they are affected by an employer's undertaking or are using school premises. The legislation requires employers to assess and manage risk and is usually enforced by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in respect of schools.

Who is responsible for pupil health and safety?

Responsibility for the health and safety of pupils lies with the Governing Body of the school, either as the employer of school staff or because it controls school premises (or both). Where the Governing Body does not employ school staff, the LA has responsibilities as the employer.

Responsibilities of the Head teacher

Overall responsibility for the day to day management of health and safety in accordance with the Governing Body's health and safety policy and procedures, rests with the Head teacher.

As manager of the establishment and of all the activities carried on within it, the Head will advise Governors of the areas of health and safety concern which may need to be addressed by the allocation of funds.

The Head teacher has responsibility for:

- Co-operating with the LA and Governing Body to enable health and safety policy and procedures to be implemented and complied with;
- Ensure effective health and safety management arrangements are in place for carrying out regular inspections and risk assessments, implementing actions and submitting inspection reports to the Governing Body and LA where necessary;
- Communicating the policy and other appropriate health and safety information to all relevant people including contractors;
- Carrying out health and safety investigations;
- Ensuring all staff are competent to carry out their roles and are provided with adequate information, instruction and training;
- Ensuring consultation arrangements are in place for staff and their trade union representatives (where appointed) and recognising the right of trade unions in the workplace to require a health and safety committee to be set up.
- Reporting to LBTH any hazards which cannot be rectified within the establishment's budget;
- Ensuring that the premises, plant and equipment are maintained in a serviceable condition;
- Monitoring purchasing and contracting procedures to ensure compliance with LBTH policy.
- Ensuring accidents and incidents are reported on time, in the correct format, and local investigations are completed promptly.

The Head teacher may choose to delegate certain tasks to other members (must be competent) of staff. It is clearly understood by everyone concerned that the delegation of certain duties will not relieve the Head teacher from the overall day to day responsibilities for health and safety within the establishment.

The task of overseeing health and safety on the site has been delegated by the head to the: School Business Manager – Aqueddus Ali

Within departments this task is further delegated to the: Premises Manager – Tony Hill

Responsibilities of other teaching / non-teaching staff holding posts of special responsibility

(Itemise the functions and areas of responsibility delegated to staff from the Head teacher that are appropriate in the circumstances of the school. E.g. Deputy Head, Safety Coordinator, Heads of Department, Premises Managers etc.)

- Apply the school's health and safety policy to their own department or area of work and be directly responsible to the Head teacher for the application of the health and safety procedures and arrangements;
- Maintain or have access to an up to date library of relevant published health and safety guidance from sources which may include Consortium for Local Education Authorities for the Provision of Science Services (CLEAPSS), Association for Physical Education (AfPE), Design and Technology Association (DATA) etc., and ensure that all subordinate staff are aware of and make use of such guidance;
- Ensure regular health and safety risk assessments are undertaken for the activities for which they are responsible and that control measures are implemented;
- Ensure that appropriate safe working procedures are brought to the attention of all staff under their control;
- Resolve health, safety and welfare problems members of staff refer to them, and inform the head any problems to which they cannot achieve a satisfactory solution within the resources available to them;
- Carry out regular inspections of their areas of responsibility to ensure that equipment, furniture and activities are safe and record these inspections where required;
- Ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the provision of sufficient information, instruction, training and supervision to enable other employees and pupils to avoid hazards and contribute positively to their own health and safety;
- Ensure that all accidents (including near misses) occurring within their department are promptly reported and investigated using the appropriate forms etc;
- Arrange for the repair, replacement or removal of any item of furniture or equipment which has been identified as unsafe.

Health and Safety Co-ordinator (often the Business Manager/or Premises Manager)

The Health and Safety Co-ordinator, in this case the [School Business Manager](#) of [Kobi Nazrul Primary School](#) is responsible for the co-ordination of health and safety management throughout the school. If delegated by the Head teacher and competent to complete tasks, and should attend the LA's School Business Manager Health and Safety training day. It is advised that the job description should detail their health and safety roles and responsibilities.

The Health and Safety Co-ordinator is responsible for:

- Making an annual report on health and safety matters to the Head teacher and the Governing Body;

- Assisting with inspections and safety audits;
- Investigating and advising on hazards and precautions;
- Developing and establishing emergency procedures, and organising fire evacuation practices within the school;
- Having a general oversight of health, safety and first aid matters;
- Making recommendations to the Head teacher for matters requiring immediate attention, e.g. changes to legislation or outcomes from premises safety inspections;
- Making recommendations to the Head teacher on matters of safety policy in compliance with new and modified legislation;
- Publicising safety matters;
- Liaising with outside bodies concerned with safety and health e.g. Occupational Health consultants;
- Monitoring accidents to identify trends and introduce methods of reducing accidents;
- Ensuring that reports on health and safety matters with respect to the School premises are prepared;
- Keeping records of hazards identified on site by staff and the remedial action taken and when;
- The provision and maintenance of all 'fire' equipment and for the preparation and review of Fire Risk Assessments;
- Ensuring all accidents within the area of responsibility are recorded in line with the school policy;
- Ensuring that premises safety inspections are undertaken e.g. weekly, bi-termly, and keeping records of any faults identified (if appropriate);
- Ensuring that all portable electrical equipment is tested on an annual basis;
- Ensuring equipment, including personal protection equipment is maintained in a safe condition and that substances hazardous to health are stored in a safe place.

Principal Site Health and Safety Manager (Premises Manager)

The Premises Manager is responsible to the Head teacher/Business Manager, in ensuring compliance with all health and safety regulations in respect of matters affecting cleanliness, security and maintenance of all school buildings and grounds, including:

- Ensuring compliance by periodic inspection of all areas;
- Ensuring that appropriate signs and notices have been displayed;
- Ensuring that hazards are removed;
- Ensuring that fire exits are accessible and that fire-fighting equipment is correctly positioned and serviced;
- Ensuring that first aid equipment and supplies are correctly maintained and readily available;
- Ensuring that other staff at the school are aware of their responsibilities as appropriate;
- Notifying appropriate agencies via the line manager where there is a pest or vermin problem and dealing with the problem as directed;
- May undertake the annual testing of electrical equipment in the school after appropriate training.

Heads of Department

The Health and Safety at Work Act requires all supervisors to accept responsibility for the safety of processes under their direct control. In order to achieve this objective Heads of Departments are responsible to the Head teacher, so far as is reasonably practicable, for:

- Ensuring that all members of staff in the department are aware of any safety precautions to be taken when undertaking potentially hazardous activities.
- Ensuring that the curriculum of the department includes instructions in the correct and safe methods of carrying out potentially hazardous activities.
- Ensuring that the curriculum of the department does not involve staff and pupils in procedures likely to cause accidents.
- Ensuring that all equipment and machinery is maintained in safe and serviceable condition, and defective equipment not used until the necessary repairs have been carried out.
- Ensuring that competent members of staff carry out risk assessments for all the activities within their control. These assessments should cover general risks as well as the specific risks involved with the teaching and supervision of children. Consideration should be given to the use of hazardous substances, provision of personal protective equipment and selection of work equipment. Generic risk assessments are being revised centrally and will be issued to all the schools.
- Ensuring that all members of staff under his/her control adhere to all relevant aspects of the Safety Policy.
- Reporting all potential hazards to health or safety and all accidents to the Head teacher.

Employers

Who the employer is varies with the type of school. The employer is:

- The LA in community schools, special schools, voluntary controlled schools, maintained nursery schools and pupil referral units;
- The Governing Body in foundation schools, foundation special schools and voluntary aided schools.

The employer must ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that pupils are not exposed to risks to their health and safety in school and during off-site visits. The employer must have a health and safety policy and arrangements to implement it. Key elements of a policy can be found on the DFE website:

Health and Safety Responsibilities

The employer must assess the risks of all activities, introduce measures to manage those risks and tell their employees about the measures.

The employer whether the LA or Governing Body, has the power to ensure that its health and safety policy is carried out. It must provide health and safety guidance to the school and ensure that staff members who are delegated tasks such as risk assessment and risk management are competent to carry them out. If risk assessment shows training is needed the employer must make sure this takes place. The employer cannot fulfil its statutory duty unless it monitors how well its schools are complying with its policy.

A LA has no responsibilities for, and no power to intervene in, pupil health and safety in schools where the Governing Body is the employer, except where safety is threatened by, for example, serious breaches to fire safety reported to the LA.

Responsibilities of Employees

Under the Health and Safety at work Act etc 1974 all employees have general health and safety responsibilities. Staff must be aware that they are obliged to take care of their own health and safety whilst at work along with that of others who may be affected by their actions.

All employees have responsibility to:

- Take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves and others in undertaking their work
- Comply with the school's health and safety policy and procedures at all times
- Report all accidents and incidents in line with the reporting procedure (e accident form)
- Co-operate with school management on all matters relating to health and safety
- Not to intentionally interfere with or misuse any equipment or fittings provided in the interests of health safety and welfare
- Report all defects in condition of premises or equipment and any health and safety concerns immediately to their line manager.
- Report immediately to their line manager any shortcomings in the arrangements for health and safety.
- Ensure that they only use equipment or machinery that they are competent / have been trained to use.
- Make use of all necessary control measures and personal protective equipment provided for safety or health reasons.

PART 3: ARRANGEMENTS

Appendix 1	Leadership & Management
Appendix 2(a)	Fire Evacuation and other Emergency Arrangements
Appendix 2(b)	Fire Prevention, Testing of Equipment
Appendix 3	Accident Reporting Procedures
Appendix 4	First Aid
Appendix 5	Medicines, Sharps & Bio-waste
Appendix 6(a)	Risk Assessments
Appendix 6(b)	Stress
Appendix 6(c)	New and Expectant Mothers
Appendix 7	Display Screen Equipment
Appendix 8	Lifting and Handling
Appendix 9	Work at Height
Appendix 10	Noise & Vibration
Appendix 11	Hazardous Chemicals & Radiation
Appendix 12	Industrial Kitchen
Appendix 13	Offsite Visits
Appendix 14	Transport & Driving
Appendix 15	Premises Security / Personal Safety/ Lone Working
Appendix 16	Asbestos
Appendix 17	Gas
Appendix 18	Electricity
Appendix 19	Water & Legionella
Appendix 20	Work & Lifting Equipment
Appendix 21(a)	Outdoor Play

Appendix 21(b)	Outdoor Areas (Grounds Maintenance and Tree Management)
Appendix 22(a)	Indoor Play
Appendix 22(b)	Indoor Areas
Appendix 23	Swimming Pool
Appendix 24	Management of Contractors
Appendix 25	Personal Protective Equipment
Appendix 26	Work Experience
Appendix 27	Animals in the School
Appendix 28	Lettings
Appendix 29	Emergency Planning & Business Continuity
Appendix 30	Housekeeping
Appendix 31	Key Performance Indicators

APPENDIX 1: LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

Active Leadership

Protecting the health and safety of employees, students, visitors and contractors is an essential part of risk management and must be led locally by the school management team/Head teacher. Failure to include health and safety as a key business risk in school decisions can have catastrophic results and this has been proven over years of research into high profile safety cases. Health and safety law places duties on management to comply and individuals can be personally liable for health and safety failures.

But what does this mean in practice?

- Visible and active commitment, such as having a 'named health and safety champion'
- Effective 'top-down' cascading of communication and vice versa
- Performance review for health and safety, such as local inspections, safety tours, audits etc
- Proactive approaches to health and safety such as policy reviews, inspections, risk assessments
- Reactive approaches such as analysis of accident trends and taking appropriate control measures, that is shared with the Governing body throughout the year
- Being aware of significant risks in the school, by completing the risk profile and sharing with staff
- Managing contractors to ensure all health and safety checks are completed, from selection of safe contractor through to management of contractors whilst on your school site.

Health and Safety Auditing

Schools are required to carry out annual health and safety audits to ensure they are compliant with health and safety legislation. It is important to ensure that key personnel participate in the audit and take active roles to achieve compliance. Examples of key personnel are: Head of Governing Body, Head teachers, Deputy Head teachers, School Business Managers, Premises Managers, and Heads of Departments etc.

All schools are encouraged to use the competence advice and service the LA Corporate Health and Safety Service (CHSS) provide via the SLA online.

School Health and Safety Committee

It is The role of the **Committee** is to ensure that the school's policies, procedures and working practices regarding **health and safety** meet or exceed any legal obligations, with the object of promoting the well-being and **safety** of staff and pupils and others who may be affected by its activities. The Health and Safety Committee could have representatives from the following:

- Governing body
- Head teacher/Deputy Head
- Business Team
- Premises Team
- Teaching Staff
- Teaching Assistant

Meetings normally held termly with the minutes and action plans shared with all staff, normally found within the staffroom notice boards.

Consultation/worker involvement

You will need to engage the workforce in promoting health and safety.

The school has a Finance, Premises and Personnel committee where the Headteacher and School Business Manager report any issues that may need addressing including longer term plans such as capital expenditure planning (which is based on the health and safety priorities of the school).

All staff take part in health and safety / fire awareness training formally from the local authority or externally at least every three years and regularly through INSET training, staff meetings, and testing and procedure reviews (eg: fire drills, off-site evacuation plans).

In addition to this, additional training is scheduled relevant to individual roles. For example, the premises manager will attend needs based health and safety training regularly. Eg: COSHH training or the Events and Visits (EVC) leader. Also, we recognise that health and safety needs to be at the forefront of what we do and it is highlighted appropriately through all aspects of school life, for example, in briefings and is responsive to immediate needs. Eg: induction training or additional training where the need has been highlighted.

The [Governing Body](#) meets [at least termly](#) to discuss health, safety and welfare issues affecting staff, pupils or visitors. Action points from meetings are brought forward for review by school management. In addition to this, our link governor makes regular visits, attends audits where possible and is available (along with the Chair of Governors) should an urgent matter arise.

Communication of Information

Health and safety should appear as an agenda item in all board meetings.

Detailed information on how to comply with LBTH health and safety policy is located [on the staffroom health and safety board](#) or [on the staff drive under: policies\health and safety](#) or see the School Business Manager for further information.

The Health and Safety Law poster is displayed in [the staff room](#) and [at front reception](#).

The Service Level Agreement Corporate Health and Safety Lead Tel: 020 7364 4193 will provide competent health and safety advice.

Health and Safety Training

Health and safety induction training will be provided and documented for all new employees by [the School Business Manager](#) with aspects delegated to those with more specific roles. Eg: trips and visits: Deputy Headteacher.

The Head teacher is responsible for ensuring that all staff are provided with adequate information, instruction and training and identifying the health and safety training needs of staff.

All employees will be provided with:

- Induction training in the requirements of this policy;
- Update training in response to any significant change;
- Training in specific skills needed for certain activities, (e.g. use of hazardous substances, work at height etc.)
- Refresher training where required
- LBTH training at the Professional Development Centre

Training records are held by [the School Business Manager](#) who is responsible for co-ordinating health and safety training needs and for including details in the training and development plan. A training matrix for staff [is located within the single central record \(SCR\)](#) for staff is recommended. This includes a system for ensuring that refresher training (for example in first aid) is undertaken within the prescribed time limits.

The Head teacher will be responsible for assessing the effectiveness of training received.

Each member of staff is also responsible for drawing the Head Teacher's / line manager's attention to their own personal needs for training and for not undertaking duties unless they are confident that they have the necessary competence.

Health and Safety Inspection & Monitoring

A general inspection of the site will be conducted **termly** and be undertaken by /coordinated by [School Business Manager](#).

Monitoring inspections of individual departments will be carried out by Heads of Department or nominated staff. Records of such monitoring will be kept by [the Headteacher](#).

The person(s) undertaking such inspections will complete a report in writing and submit this to the Head teacher. Responsibility for following up items detailed in the safety inspection report will rest with [the Premises Manager](#).

A named governor [Nurul Amin](#) will be involved / undertake an inspection on an **annual** basis and report back to both the relevant sub-committee and full Governing Body meetings. This governor monitoring will also cover management systems in addition to inspecting the premises.

Inspections will be conducted jointly with the establishment's health and safety representative(s) if possible.

List the forms below in table format of all the inspections, safety tours, audits that are completed and by whom, also list who the owner is of the forms and who the reports are sent to.

APPENDIX 2(a): FIRE EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

It is the responsibility of the Head Teacher to ensure that the fire risk assessment is completed annually. The LA schools under the employment of the borough must use the LA Corporate Health and Safety Service to complete an annual fire risk assessment (via the SLA online).

The Head Teacher is responsible for ensuring the fire risk assessment is reviewed and an action plan attached to the fire risk assessment to ensure any recommendations are undertaken and implemented.

The fire risk assessment is located in [Health and Safety folder \(in the Headteacher's office\)](#) and reviewed on an annual basis or after any building change and incident of fire, or concerns with fire safety.

Fire Instructions

These documents are made available to all staff and included in the establishment induction process.

An outline of evacuation procedures are made available to all contractors / visitors and are posted throughout the site. This includes an off-site plan.

Ensure that the fire doors are maintained and not wedged open.

Emergency exits, fire alarm call points, assembly points etc. are clearly identified by safety signs and notices.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Fire and Evacuation

Fire and emergency evacuation procedures are detailed in [the electronic Premises drive](#) and a summary posted in each classroom. These procedures will be reviewed at least annually.

Emergency contact and key holder details are maintained by [the School Business Manager](#) and updated upon review.

Fire Drills

Fire drills will be undertaken termly, and a record kept in the fire log book;

Fire-Fighting

- The safe evacuation of persons is an absolute priority.
- Trained staff may only attempt to deal with small fires, **if it is safe to do so without putting themselves at risk**, using portable fire-fighting equipment.
- Ensure the alarm is raised BEFORE attempting to tackle a fire.
- [Staff should be made aware of the type and location of portable fire-fighting equipment and receive basic instruction in its correct use.](#)
- **Details of service isolation points** (i.e. gas, water, electricity)
 - Gas: gas cupboard in the carpark
 - Water: behind the boiler room
 - Electricity: in the car park

Details of chemicals and flammable substances on site

An inventory of these will be kept by [the Premises Manager/SBM](#) as appropriate, for consultation.

APPENDIX 2(b): FIRE PREVENTION, TESTING OF EQUIPMENT

TESTING OF THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

Fire alarm call points will be tested weekly in rotation by [the Premises Manager](#) and a record kept in the fire log book. This test will occur on [Fridays after school](#).

Any defects on the system will be reported immediately to the alarm contractor / electrical engineer [Churches Fire](#)

A fire alarm maintenance contract is in place with [Churches Fire](#) and the system tested [6 monthly](#) by them.

INSPECTION OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

[Churches Fire](#) undertakes an annual maintenance service of all fire-fighting equipment.

Weekly [the Premises Manager](#) checks that all fire-fighting equipment is available for use and operational and for any evidence of tampering.

Defective equipment or extinguishers that need recharging should be taken out of service and reported direct to [Churches Fire \(0370 608 4350\)](#)

EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEMS

These systems will be checked for operation monthly in house [the Premises Manager](#) recorded as monthly flick tests in the fire log and annually by [Churches Fire \(0370 608 4350\)](#).

Test records are located in the site's fire log book.

MEANS OF ESCAPE

Daily checks by the [premises manager](#) for any obstructions on exit routes and ensures all final exit doors are operational and available for use.

APPENDIX 3: INCIDENT / ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

In accordance with the LA's accident/incident reporting procedure employees must report accidents, violent incidents, dangerous occurrences, and near misses on the relevant LBTH Council forms. (AIR accident and Incident Report forms - The quickest way of doing this is by completing the [electronic AIR form](#). Further contact details if required: and emailing it to healthandsafety@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Reporting to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

Incidents resulting in the following must be reported to the Corporate Health and Safety Service (LA) as soon as possible as they have a statutory duty to report to the HSE within 10 days of the incident occurring. Delays can result in fines imposed by the HSE

[Accident are logged on school iPads located at the front desk. Records of all accidents are available electronically via the school office.](#)

[Accidents logged generate a 'First Aid Letter' which is given to the child at home time.](#)

[All head/face/serious injuries are reported to parents via a phone call.](#)

[Serious incidents \(staff & pupils\) are recorded on a 'Air form' and sent to LBTH](#)

[First aid administered whilst on trips can be recorded with a staff iPad or when they return back to school.](#)

[The responsibility of reviewing accidents and details of escalation lies with the Headteacher](#)

School accident reports will be monitored for trends and a report made to the Governors, as necessary. The Head teacher, or their nominee, will investigate accidents and take remedial steps to avoid similar instances recurring. Faulty equipment, systems of work etc. must be reported and attended to as soon as possible.

The following should be reported via the LA AIR forms;

- Incidents involving a fatality or Specified injury will be reported **immediately** to the Health and Safety Coordinator 020 7364 4193 or 020 7364 5008. The health and safety service will report these to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)
- Employee absence, as the result of a work related accident, for periods of 7 days or more (including W/E's and holidays).
- Member of public (this includes Pupils) taken direct from the scene of the accident to hospital AND receiving treatment.
- The following 'Specified Injuries' – Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes/ Amputation of an arm, hand, finger, thumb, leg, foot or toe/Any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight in one or both eyes/Any crush injury to the head or torso, causing damage to the brain or internal organ/Any burn injury (including scalding) Which: covers more than 10% of the whole body's total surface area or causes significant damage to the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs/Any degree of scalping requiring hospital treatment/Any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia/ Any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours

[HSE School accident guidance](#)

APPENDIX 4: FIRST AID

The school needs to carry out a documented 'provision for first aid needs' assessment. It is the school's policy to ensure that there are an adequate number of competent first aiders. Schools are classed as low risk environments (compared to factories) and therefore the one-day Emergency First Aid at Work (EFAW) course is deemed sufficient cover for staff and secondary age pupils.

In addition, in primary schools, your provision of first aid assessment should include staff that hold the 2-day Paediatric award to provide cover for children (paediatric is defined as 'up to puberty'), depending on the number and complexity of your pupils.

In terms of numbers, there must always be a qualified person on the premises, so schools need to allow for staff absences. As an example, a typical sized primary school could have five with EFAW and ten with Paediatric training. Many schools now do a three-hour whole staff inset 'Basic Skills' course. This gives staff the confidence to act in the absence of the main first aider. It is advised to have defibrillators (paediatric or adult) as these save lives. Staff will require training on its use and it will need to be maintained yearly.

FIRST AID BOXES ARE LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Front Desk

The [Inclusion Assistant](#) is responsible for regularly checking that the contents of first aid boxes are complete and replenished as necessary. A check should be made at least termly.

The following staff are available to provide first aid-

TRAINED TO FIRST AID AT WORK LEVEL (18 hr):

[Jusna Begum](#)
[Shahanara Parveen](#)
[Kalsan Nehar](#)
[Ruth Gwyther](#)
[Rujina Khanom](#)

[Rashel Amin](#)

TRAINED TO EMERGENCY AID LEVEL (6 hr):

[Alyah Khanom](#)
[Shazna Khanam](#)
[Lutfah Begum](#)
[Lucy Gasper](#)
[Shazeda Begum](#)
[Sharmin Sweety](#)
[Khudeja Khatun](#)

TRAINED TO EYFS STANDARD (PAEDIATRIC FIRST AID, 12 hr):

[Monwara Begum](#)
[Shamsia Begum](#)

Shazna Khanom

Shueli Akhtar

Repa Ali

Staff are trained in additional medical needs such as; Asthma, EPI-Pen, allergy and eczema training etc. as appropriate to where the need is in school.

The Head teacher will ensure that first aiders have a current certificate and that new persons are trained should first aiders leave.

Inclusion Assistant will check that any vehicles are properly equipped with first aid boxes before they are used.

Transport to hospital: If the first aider or Head teacher considers it necessary, the injured person will be sent directly to hospital (normally by ambulance). Parents and/or guardians will also be informed.

No casualty should be allowed to travel to hospital unaccompanied and an accompanying adult will be designated in situations where the parents cannot be contacted. The school will follow the procedure for completion of incident/accident records in accordance with LBTH guidance.

Royal London Hospital
Whitechapel Road, E1 1FR

PROCESS FOR FIRST AID AT KOBİ NAZRUL:

Administration of medicines

All medication will be administered to pupils in accordance with the DfE document ["Supporting pupils at School with medical conditions"](#)

The only medication kept and administered within school are those prescribed specifically for a pupil at the request of the parent / guardian and with the consent of the Head teacher. Records of administration will be kept by [the Inclusion Assistant](#).

No member of staff should administer any medicines unless a request form has been completed by the parent / guardian.

All medications kept in school are securely stored [front desk](#) with access strictly controlled.

Where children need to have access to emergency medication i.e. asthma inhalers, epi-pen etc., it will be kept in [class boxes behind front reception in a lockable room](#) and clearly labelled.

Health Care Plans

Health care plans are in place for those pupils with complex medical needs e.g. chronic or ongoing medical conditions (e.g. diabetes, epilepsy, anaphylaxis etc.) Schools should use the competence of the School Nurse to complete and advise on all pupil health care plans. All staff involved should be provided with the relevant information to manage and assist in the care of pupils.

These plans are reviewed and monitored by [the Assistant Headteacher for Inclusion](#) and written precautions /procedures made available to staff, the levels of monitoring will be suitable to the needs of the care plan. The School is responsible for monitoring the provision of the school nurse service.

Staff undergo specific training related to health conditions of pupils and administration of medicines (e.g. diabetes, epilepsy, anaphylaxis etc.) by a health professional as appropriate.

The templates are available from the DfE website;

"Supporting pupils at School with medical conditions"

These templates can be found in the 'Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs' policy which can be found on the staff drive under: [policies\health and safety\supporting pupils with medical needs](#)

Blood Borne Viruses

The school will manage the risk associated with staff coming into contact with blood and/or other body fluids that may contain Blood Borne Viruses (BBVs) in the course of their work by undertaking a risk assessment and implementing the preventative and protective measures, to include immunisation where appropriate.

BBVs are viruses that some people carry in their blood. The main BBVs are hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C and D, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

These viruses can also be found in body fluids other than blood e.g. urine, faeces, saliva and vomit, however, they do carry a minimal risk of BBV infection, unless contaminated with blood; for this reason, care should still be taken as the presence of blood is not always obvious.

BBVs are most likely to be transmitted by direct exposure to infected blood or other body fluids contaminated with infected blood, such as, through contamination of an open wound or skin condition or through a splash to the eyes, nose or mouth or a bite or accidental contamination with a needle stick or other sharps.

Preventing or controlling the risk

The following preventative and protective measures should be taken to reduce the risk from BBVs, to include:

- Use good basic hygiene practices, such as hand washing;
- Cover all breaks in exposed skin by using waterproof dressings and suitable disposable gloves;
- Where splashing is possible, protect the eyes and mouth by using appropriate personal protective equipment;
- Use the first aid equipment provided e.g. first aid face shield for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation but only if you have been trained to use them;
- Control contamination of surfaces by using the appropriate decontamination procedure e.g. dirty protest procedure and use of body fluid spillage kits; and
- Dispose of contaminated waste safely.

Coughing and Sneezing

Children and adults should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue. Wash your hands after using or disposing of tissues. Spitting should be discouraged.

Handwashing

Handwashing is one of the simplest and most important ways of controlling the spread of infection. Staff are advised to wash their hands before they eat, drink, take or administer medicine or after any work activity where you may have become contaminated with blood or any other body fluid.

You should:

- use soap and water, under running warm water;
- wash all surfaces thoroughly, to include, the palms, back of hands, fingers and thumbs and under the finger nails;
- rub hands together for at least 10 – 15 seconds; and
- rinse and dry hands; if towels are used these should be disposable.

Cleaning

Cleaning of the environment, including toys and equipment should be frequent, thorough, and follow national guidance e.g. use colour coded equipment, COSHH, correct decontamination of cleaning equipment.

Monitor cleaning contracts and ensure cleaners are appropriately trained with access to Personal Protective Equipment PPE.

Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages

All spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal, and eye discharges should be cleaned up immediately (always wear PPE). When spillages occur, clean using a product which combines both a detergent and a disinfectant.

Use as per manufacturer's instructions and 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. A spillage kit should be available for blood spills.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Disposable non powdered vinyl or latex free CE marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons, must be worn where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood/body fluids. (E.g. nappy or pad changing) Goggles should also be available for use if there is a risk of splashing to the face. Correct PPE should be used when handling cleaning chemicals.

For further information relating to PPE refer to the relevant section of this Policy.

Laundry

Laundry should be dealt with in a separate dedicated facility. Soiled linen should be washed separately at the hottest wash fabric will tolerate. Wear PPE when handling soiled linen. Soiled children's clothing should be bagged to go home, never rinse by hand.

Ensure that the washing machine or dryer is plan maintained in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

Clinical waste

Always segregate domestic and clinical waste in accordance with local policy. Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings should be stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot operated bins.

All clinical waste must be removed by a registered waste contractor. All clinical waste bags should be less than 2/3rds full and stored in a dedicated, secure area whilst awaiting collection.

Immediate action to take after exposure to blood or other body fluids

If you are contaminated with blood or other body fluids, take the following action without delay:

- wash splashes off your skin with soap and running water;
- if your skin is broken, encourage the wound to bleed, do not suck the wound and rinse thoroughly under running water;
- wash out splashes in your eyes using tap water or an eye wash bottle, and
- your nose or mouth with plenty of tap water, do not swallow the water;
- report the incident to your line manager or other manager; and
- **immediately** go to the nearest Accident and Emergency (A&E) department in transport provided by the establishment;
- [Front office administrator](#) to organise transport for the employee to the A&E department;
- manager [School Business Manager or Headteacher](#) to stay in touch with the employee to assess their needs and provide advice and assistance with the post exposure prophylaxis (PEP); and
- record the incident on the LA's [electronic](#) AIR form and follow the LA's Accident and Incident reporting procedure in this policy.

Location of the local NHS Trust

Prompt advice from a medical doctor is very important, to enable any treatment that is appropriate following the risk of infection with a BBV to be started quickly.

For this reason, staff should go **immediately** to [Royal London Hospital](#)

Aftercare

Occupational Health can provide support, advice and reassurance for staff contaminated with a BBV or undergoing post exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

Useful links

www.hpa.org.uk•www.dh.gov.uk•www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk•www.wiredforhealth.gov.uk
www.defra.gov.uk•www.hse.gov.uk•www.dfes.gov.uk•www.immunisation.nhs.uk

Fact Sheets and further information are also available at www.hpa.org.uk.

www.healthcareA2Z.org.uk•www.buginvestigators.co.uk

APPENDIX 6(a): RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessments

The school requires a list of risk assessments (for all activities, teaching and non-teaching, premises and one off activities). These will be co-ordinated by the [Deputy Headteacher](#) following guidance from Corporate Health and Safety, and are approved by the Head teacher.

These risk assessments are available for all staff to view and are held centrally in the [Risk Assessment folder in the Headteacher's office or on the staff drive\risk assessments](#)

Risk assessments will be reviewed on an annual basis or when the work activity changes, whichever is the soonest. Staff are made aware of any changes to risk assessments relating to their work. Corporate forms for carrying out risk assessments are available from LBTH.

Individual Risk Assessments

Specific risk assessments relating to individuals, e.g. staff member or young person/pupil are held on that person's file and will be undertaken by the [Deputy Headteacher](#).

It is the responsibility of staff to inform their line manager of any medical condition (including pregnancy) which may impact upon their work.

Such risk assessments will be reviewed on a regular basis.

Curriculum Activities

Risk assessments for curriculum activities will be carried out by [relevant school leaders \(eg: EYFS risk assessments are carried out by the EYFS leader, trips and visits by the adult leading the trip\)](#) using the relevant codes of practice and model risk assessments developed by national bodies. Whenever a new course is adopted or developed all activities are checked against the model risk assessments and significant findings incorporated into texts in daily use [such as planning documents](#).

All LA schools have a subscription to CLEAPSS and in science and DT their publications¹ can be used as sources of model risk assessment.

In addition, the following publications are used as sources of model risk assessments:

[\[Primary schools\]](#)

¹ CLEAPSS Science and D&T publications CD Rom or via www.cleapss.org.uk

[Make it safe (5th edition) NAAIDT]

[Be Safe! Health and Safety in primary science and technology, 3rd Edition ASE, 2001.]

[National Society for Education in Art & Design (NSEAD)

<http://www.nsead.org/hsg/index.aspx>]

[Safe Practice in Physical Education and School Sport' Association of PE 'afPE'

<http://www.afpe.org.uk/>]

APPENDIX 6(b): STRESS

Health and Wellbeing is important to us all. Teacher burnout, workload, stress are common things we hear about in schools. A school should be an environment for both students and staff to thrive and stay well. High quality staff can only be retained if the school is able to support them in their working lives. More broadly the School environment provides an ideal opportunity to support and develop the health and wellbeing not only of its pupils but of the workforce. At a national level there are a number of reports that highlight the importance of encouraging improvements in people's health and wellbeing within the workplace context including Dame Carol Black's report '*working for a healthier tomorrow*'² and NICE guidelines on workplace health management practices³

Whilst there is no legislative requirement for 'wellbeing or wellness programmes' the School Model Policy recognises the benefits that these activities can offer and encourages the School to consider this as part of its overall management of *health* and safety within the School-setting. An effective Wellbeing Strategy can provide the school with practical tips and tools to help teachers manage their jobs effectively. As a school we are committed to protecting the health, safety and welfare of our employees. We recognise that workplace stress is a health and safety issue and acknowledge the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors.

Definition of stress

The Health and Safety Executive define stress as "the adverse reaction people have to excessive pressure or other types of demand placed on them". This makes an important distinction between pressure, which can be a positive state if managed correctly, and stress which can be detrimental to health

Policy

The School will identify all workplace stressors and conduct risk assessments to eliminate stress or control the risks from stress. These risk assessments will be regularly reviewed.

The School will consult with Trade Union Safety Representatives on proposed action relating to the prevention of workplace stress. The School will provide training for all managers and supervisory staff in good management practices. The School will provide confidential counselling for staff affected by stress caused by either work or external factors.

The School will ensure there are adequate resources to enable line managers to implement the stress management strategy. Health and Safety Executive have devised a set of management

² Black, C., (2008). [*Working for a healthier tomorrow*](#) London

³ NICE (2016) NG13 [*Workplace policies and management practices to improve the health and wellbeing of employees*](#)

standards that cover six areas of work design that need to be addressed when carrying out Stress Risk Assessment;

Demands: Considers issues such as workload, work patterns and the work environment

Control: How much say the person has in the way they do their work

Support: Includes the encouragement, sponsorship and resources provided by the organisation, line management and colleagues

Relationships: This includes promoting positive working to avoid conflict and dealing with unacceptable behaviour

Role: Relates to whether people understand their role within the organisation and whether the organisation ensures that they do not have conflicting roles

Change: How organisational change (large or small) is managed and communicated in the organisation.

More information can be found at: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/stress/standards/index.htm>

Pregnant Workers and Nursing Mothers

It is the school's policy to assess any risks to female employees of childbearing age and, in particular, risks to new and expectant mothers (for example, from working conditions, or the use of physical, chemical or biological agents). The risk assessment process will determine appropriate local measures, which is a management function.

Notification

The [Deputy Headteacher](#) on notification that an employee is pregnant, breastfeeding or has given birth within the last six months, should undertake a New and Expectant Mothers risk assessment and check your workplace risk assessment to see if any new risks have arisen.

If risks are identified during the pregnancy, in the first six months after birth or while the employee is still breastfeeding, you must take appropriate, sensible action to reduce, remove or control them and take advice from the LA's Occupational Health provider.

The [Deputy Headteacher](#) is responsible for undertaking a regular review of this assessment throughout the pregnancy and when they return to work as a nursing mother.

Rest Room

We will provide somewhere for pregnant or breastfeeding employees to rest and lie down. Although there is no legal requirement for us to provide an environment for staff to express and store milk, please direct any enquiry of this nature to the [Headteacher](#)

APPENDIX 7: DISPLAY SCREEN EQUIPMENT

All staff who use habitually use computers/laptops/tablets as a significant part of their normal work (significant is taken to be continuous / near continuous spells of an hour at a time) e.g. admin staff, bursars, senior leadership team etc. should have an assessment.

Those staff identified as DSE users shall be entitled to an eyesight test for DSE use every 2 years by a qualified optician (and corrective glasses if required specifically for DSE use).

Schools should have a trained DSE assessor to complete and manage and monitor DSE assessments. Forms and advice specific to schools are available from the Corporate Health and Safety Team.

A DSE assessment form is available for schools on request from the CHSS team.

APPENDIX 8: MANUAL HANDLING

Risk assessments for manual handling operations are undertaken and staff provided with training and information on safe moving and handling techniques.

Staff should ensure they are not lifting heavy items and equipment unless they have received training and/or equipment in order to do so safely.

Paediatric Moving and Handling

All staff who move and handle pupils have received appropriate training (both in general moving and handling people techniques and specific training on any lifting equipment, hoists, slings etc. they are required to use).

All moving and handling of pupils has been risk assessed and recorded by a competent member of staff.

Equipment for moving and handling people is subject to inspection on a 6 monthly basis by a competent contractor.

APPENDIX 9: WORK AT HEIGHT

It is the school's policy that all working at height (WAH) activity is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people. This includes using the right type of equipment for working at height.

The [Premises Manager or Business Manager or Contractor as appropriate](#) is responsible for producing a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risk supported by a Safe System of Work (SSoW) factoring in:

- the height of the task; the duration and frequency; and
- The condition of the surface being worked on. However, there will also be certain low-risk situations where common sense tells you no particular precautions are necessary.

Competence

The [Premises Manager or Business Manager or Contractor as appropriate](#) must ensure that all person undertaking an activity where they are working at height have sufficient skills, knowledge and experience to undertake the task, or, if they are being trained, that they work under the supervision of somebody competent to do it.

In the case of low-risk, short duration tasks (short duration means tasks that take less than 30 minutes) involving ladders, competence requirements may be no more than making sure the person(s) undertaking the task receive instruction on how to use the equipment safely (e.g. how to tie a ladder properly) and appropriate training.

When a more technical level of competence is required the [Premises Manager or Business Manager](#) should seek advice from the Corporate Health and Safety team.

[Staff will only use specified equipment for reaching high places. Eg: school step ladder. If anything is needed at height, they should see the premises manager or school business manager for further support.](#)

[Pupils are only to be at height on designated equipment \(eg – climbing frames in the age-appropriate playgrounds.\)](#)

Must do's

Avoid work at height where it is reasonably practicable to do so and where working at height cannot be avoided:

- prevent falls using either an existing place of work that is already safe or the right type of equipment;
- minimise the distance and consequences of a fall, by using the right type of equipment where the risk cannot be eliminated;
- do as much work as possible from the ground;
- ensure workers can get safely to and from where they work at height;
- ensure equipment is suitable, stable and strong enough for the job, maintained and checked regularly;

- make sure you don't overload or overreach when working at height;
- take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces;
- provide protection from falling objects; and
- Consider your emergency evacuation and rescue procedures.

Safe Use of a Ladder

- suitable access is provided where appropriate;
- all ladders, stepladders and other access equipment is regularly inspected and maintained by a competent person and paper copy or electronic records are maintained;
- Relevant staff have received adequate training in the safe use of ladders and stepladders and hazards associated with their use;
- ladders are not used in adverse weather conditions or areas where there is a significant risk from moving vehicles;
- where the specific risk assessment records that a ladder can be used, in areas where there is vehicle movement the preventative and protective measure will include a prohibition on vehicle movement and close supervision of the activity;
- ladders are only used on a surface that is flat and in good condition;
- ladders are secured when in use; either at the top or bottom; and
- an arrangement is in place for the suitable storage of ladders.

Roof Work

The [Premises Manager](#) is responsible for implementing a process for contractors to undertake maintenance work or other activities at roof height or on the roof or in roof void. The following precautions must be taken:

- a Permit To Work (PTW) must be put in place;
- a suitable and sufficient risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) must be produced and approved by the [School Business Manager](#);
- anyone going onto the roof must be competent and given sufficient information, instruction and training, and be supervised; and
- prohibition on lone working;

Anchorage Points Eye-Bolts and Fixing Points

The eye-bolts/fixings are tested annually by a certified contractor in accord with the WAH and the Provision and Use of Work Equipment 1998.

The [Premises Manager](#) is responsible for making available the maintenance records either in paper copy or electronically.

For further information relating to the PUWER or the Management of Contractors refer to the relevant section of this Policy.

Noise at Work

It is the school's policy to either eliminate or reduce risks to health and safety from noise at work where the risk assessment identifies noise as a significant risk. Depending on the level of risk, preventative and protective measures will be put on place to reduce the noise exposure and provide employees with personal hearing protection.

Most of our LBTH schools have little or no equipment that cause any noise hazards, with the exception of some Equipment possibly used in Design Technology/Science/Premises Equipment/Workshops as examples.

In accordance with the Control of Noise at Work Regulations, the following action will be taken:

- designated areas and items of plant/equipment will be demarcated and identified by mandatory blue signs;
- reduce or minimise noise levels according to the hierarchy of controls as stated in the Regulations i.e. by engineering out so as to eliminate, reduce, contain or isolate, effective maintenance of equipment;
- reduce time exposure wherever possible;
- where this is not reasonable to do so, suitable personal protective equipment should be considered, but as a last resort; and
- Put in place a strategy to replace 'noisy equipment' over a period (may be long term, but not open ended).

For further information relating to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), refer to the relevant section of this Policy.

Vibration

Vibration from tools can affect your health but it is unlikely that vibration can be identified as a hazard in schools. However, using tools that vibrate for long periods of time regularly can cause long term damage to the fingers and hands. The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005 and more information can be obtained from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/index.htm>

APPENDIX 11: HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS & RADIATION

Every attempt will be made to avoid, or choose the least harmful of substances which fall under the **“Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002” (COSHH)**

Within curriculum areas (in particular science and DT) the heads of department are responsible for COSHH and ensuring that an up to date inventory and model risk assessments contained in the relevant national publications (CLEAPSS, Association for Science Education's "Topics in Safety" etc.) are in place.

In all other areas the establishments nominated person(s) responsible for substances hazardous to health the [Premises Manager](#).

They shall ensure:

- an inventory of all hazardous and flammable substances used on site is compiled and regularly reviewed.
- material safety data sheets are obtained from the relevant supplier for all such materials. Remember the safety data sheets are not your risk assessments for that chemical but information only
- risk assessments are conducted for the use of hazardous substances (where generic risk assessments are available e.g. for products purchased from approved Suppliers, these are adapted to suit specific use of material on site)
- all chemicals are appropriately and securely stored out of the reach of children.
- all chemicals are kept in their original packaging and labelled (no decanting into unmarked containers).
- suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) has been identified and available for use.

PPE is to be provided free of charge where the need is identified as part of the risk assessment.

RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

The school follows CLEAPSS guidance L93 in Managing Ionising radiations and Radioactive sources.

- London Borough of Tower Hamlets Radiation Protection Officer is the Health and Safety Coordinator Children Schools and Families
- CLEAPSS provide the Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA) service for London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- Member of staff in charge of radioactive sources (RPS) is the [School Business Manager](#) and is responsible for ensuring all records pertaining to radioactive sources are maintained.
- Ensure detailed list of Radiation held is sent to stuart.mcgregor@towerhamlets.gov.uk on an annual basis, or if any changes.

APPENDIX 12: INDUSTRIAL KITCHEN

Schools may have LBTH Contract Services or external sources as their food provider. It is important to have knowledge of their documentation such as up to date risk assessments, valid staff training records, food hygiene inspection reports, gas safety certificates, pest control information and accident data. These will be required for the Health and Safety Audit annually. All external audits from the contract kitchen should be communicated with the school, to ensure a good level of contract compliance/monitoring.

Kitchen staff will need to be briefed on first aid, any presence of asbestos in their work areas, fire safety arrangements and be familiarised with the school's allergy and medicine policy. All reports of accidents and near misses in the kitchen are to be provided to the school administration, this may include the contractor completing the school's accident report as well as their own company accident report.

The School management is responsible for sharing information to the Kitchen staff of individual child needs such as allergies when preparing and serving food. The school needs to document how this communicated to the kitchen staff.

APPENDIX 13: OFFSITE VISITS

All offsite visits will be planned following guidance contained in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Children Services Directorate Outdoor Education Policy, which is located on the LBTH Evolve front page.

The LA's Offsite Visits Advisor must be notified of trips which include self-led adventurous activities, fieldwork trips to open or "wild" country, and all trips overseas and residential trips. This will be done via the use of Evolve, the online notification and approvals system.

[Evolve will be used for overnight or adventurous activities and our school Trips and Visits planning and procedures for all other activities.](#)

The member of staff planning the trip will submit all relevant paperwork and risk assessments relating to the trip to the school's Educational Visits Co-ordinator (EVC) [the Deputy Headteacher](#), who will check the documentation and planning of the trip and if acceptable initially approve the visit before referring to [the Head teacher](#).

The EVC should have the relevant up to date training.

APPENDIX 14: TRANSPORT & DRIVING

It is the policy of the school that all vehicles and pedestrians should operate in a safe manner and be effectively managed and controlled.

This policy includes the safety of all vehicle and pedestrian routes both internal and external; to include the access routes used by the emergency services i.e. Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service.

Vehicular access to the school is restricted to school staff and visitors only and not for general use by parents/guardians when bringing children to school or collecting them.

The School Business Manager is responsible for completion of the management plan and risk assessment.

The vehicle access gate must not normally be used for pedestrian access. If an event is being held outside of normal school activities for which this is the sole access, then all due care must be taken to ensure the safety of those passing through this entrance, and a suitable and sufficient risk assessment completed for pedestrian and vehicular movement.

The School Business Manager is responsible for checking driver license, competence and self - declaration forms or delete if not applicable.

The Premises Manager is responsible for:

- upkeep and maintenance of all external/internal pedestrian and vehicle routes and car park
- location and maintenance of road and pedestrian traffic safety signs;
- lighting for road and pedestrian routes;
- routine safety checks and inspections;
- suitable gritting of these routes both internally and externally;
- provision of suitable signage;
- parking bays for persons with a disability; and
- liaising with and managing contractors undertaking activities on site that involve the movement of vehicles, to include, the review of risk assessments and method statements (RAMS).

Speed limit

- The maximum speed limit in the school is 5mph.

Vehicle escort

All vehicles entering the establishment will require an escort, the escort must:

- maintain visual contact with their driver;
- assist drivers carrying out reversing manoeuvres;
- do not walk or stand directly in front or behind vehicles; and
- Do not assist drivers, vehicle or plant operators in manual handling operations.

It is the school's policy that all work-related violence and intimidation is unacceptable and will take all steps to avert the risk of violence through physical security measures, safe working practices and staff training. The risk assessment process will determine appropriate local measures, which is a management function.

However, it is recognised that even with proactive measures, incidents of violence may still occur. Therefore, it is also the school's policy that appropriate support mechanisms exist for all members of staff who may be subjected to incidents of violence during their work.

The Health and Safety Executive define violence as: 'any incident in which an employee is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work'.

The school will take into account both the nature and level of the risk of violence to staff into account when assessing risk and where necessary undertake a specific violence risk assessment.

When undertaking such risk assessment, the opinions and views of staff must be sought by consultation. The assessments will evaluate the adequacy of measures to reduce the risk of violence and where necessary develop plans to further improve these precautions.

Preventative measures will include those relating to:

- the environment;
- physical security precautions;
- means of raising an alarm;
- emergency response procedures;
- safe systems of work;
- training and information; and
- individual measures identified in specific risk assessments such as new and expectant mothers, stress etc.

The school will ensure that staff and others as appropriate will receive adequate information, instruction and training in handling potentially or actual violent situations relevant to the degree of contact. The emphasis of all information, instruction and training will be on prevention and defusion/de-escalation.

Following a violent incident, [the Headteacher or a senior leader](#) will be expected to immediately provide initial sympathetic support to affected members of staff. This may include ensuring medical treatment, providing reassurance, de-briefing, and/or allowing an immediate short period of time away from the workplace to recover.

In cases of actual physical assault [Headteacher or a senior leader](#) will be expected to ensure the actions below are taken:

- appropriate treatment of injuries is given to the assaulted member of staff by a first aider or emergency services (if necessary);
- where the injuries suffered are serious enough or where the assaulted member of staff wishes to, the assaulted member of staff attends Hospital as soon as possible;
- a member of staff attending Hospital must be accompanied by a member of staff;
- the taking of photographs should be considered/offered as it may help with any police prosecutions etc. in the future;
- the [Headteacher or a senior leader](#) informed as soon as possible.

Where an affected member of staff is unable (or unwilling) to remain at work, managers will be expected to ensure the member of staff is able to get home safely. This may involve arranging for them to be collected by a relative or friend or to be taken home by another member of staff or by taxi.

All staff have a duty to report incidents of violence in accordance with school and LA accidents/incident reporting procedures using the AIR form.

Ideally this should include all incidents of swearing or verbally abuse to staff. However, it is appreciated that some people can swear or be verbally abusive during without necessarily intending to be aggressive and on such occasions staff do not necessarily feel threatened or offended and are reluctant to report these as violent incidents. The school accepts this and therefore permits staff individual discretion to determine the nature of the incident and whether it requires reporting.

However, the school still requires all incidents that exceed a staff member's personal threshold or is personally directed at an individual staff member or another employee to be reported. All reported incidents of violence should as soon as possible be investigated by the [Headteacher or a senior leader](#) to determine the support necessary for the staff involved and any action necessary to minimise the risks of a recurrence.

All reported incidents will be reviewed by the Corporate Health and Safety Team to ascertain if any further follow up or more detailed investigation is needed. For further information relating to Risk Assessment, Offsite Visits, Lone Working and New and Expectant Mothers, refer to the relevant section of this Policy, Corporate Health and Safety Team and the HSE website:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/violence/>

Lone Working

Work carried out unaccompanied or without immediate access to assistance should be risk assessed to determine if the activity is necessary. Work involving potentially significant risks (for example work at height) **should not** be undertaken whilst working alone.

Where lone working cannot be avoided staff should:

- Complete a lone working risk assessment
- Obtain the Head teacher's/senior member of staff's permission and notify him/her on each occasion when lone working will occur.
- Ensure they do not put themselves or others at risk.
- Ensure they have means to summon help in an emergency e.g. access to a telephone or mobile telephone etc.
- When working off site (e.g. when visiting homes) notify a colleague of their whereabouts and the estimated time of return. [staff undertaking home visits to obtain as much background information as possible about the child/family being visited]
- Key holders attending empty premises where there has been an incident or suspected crime should do so with a colleague if possible. They should not enter the premises unless they are sure it is safe to do so.
- [CMS Keyholding](#)
- Report any incidents or situations where they may have felt "uncomfortable".

APPENDIX 16: ASBESTOS

It is the school's policy that the London of Tower Hamlets asbestos policy will be followed.

The asbestos survey is held in [the Premises file in the Headteacher's office and the electronic premises folder](#) and will be made available to all staff and visiting contractors prior to **any** work commencing on the fabric of the building or fixed equipment.

The Establishment's Asbestos Authorising Officers are [the premises manager and school business manager](#) and refresher training is required 3 yearly.

The Asbestos Management Plan is completed and managed/monitored by [the School Business Manager](#)

A re-inspection on all identified asbestos/current asbestos management survey (and plan) will be completed every 3 years [or as deemed appropriate by the LA Health and Safety Designate](#), organised by the [School Business Manager](#).

[The School Business Manager](#) will review and manage all contractor/building works, and ensure inductions and shared information that includes the school asbestos survey and management plan before works commences.

The Head Teacher shall ensure:

- The asbestos log is maintained and that any changes are notified to the asset management team.
- **All** work on the fabric of the building or fixed equipment is checked with the asbestos management plan and advise sought from the asset management team before any undertaking of work.
- An annual visual inspection of asbestos containing materials on site is conducted and recorded in the asbestos log.
- A 3 year re-inspection is completed.
- Will organise another survey in the event of potential building/construction works, before the works begin. It is noted, that the school's asbestos survey is a 'management survey' and there are other more intrusive surveys required for any building works.

Please note that even drilling a hole or pushing a drawing pin into asbestos containing materials may result in the release of fibres into the air.

Under no circumstances must staff drill or affix anything to walls without first obtaining approval from the Head teacher with reference being made to the school's asbestos management plan of knowing locations, actions required and control measures in place.

Any damage to materials known or suspected to contain asbestos should be reported to [the School Business Manager or Headteacher](#) who will contact the LA for advice

Any contractor who is suspected to be carrying out unauthorised work on the fabric of the building should be reported to [the School Business Manager or Headteacher](#).

APPENDIX 17: GAS



If the school has gas boilers for heating and hot water provision, contractors who manage these have to be registered with the government's Gas Safe Register.

Boilers have to be maintained yearly under the Boiler Maintenance (Gas Safety and Use Regulations 1998).

Annual gas safety checks are required on each appliance and flue.

The school will ensure that all gas appliances are serviced and also receive the gas safety inspections this includes catering gas, boilers, science, food tech etc.

The person responsible for arranging and managing/monitoring the statutory compliance gas requirements is [the Premises Manager](#).

APPENDIX 18: ELECTRICITY

Electrical contractors used by the school must be registered with the NICEIC (National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting)

Fixed electrical installations require periodic inspections, conducted by [Denver Electrical](#)

Staff should monitor the condition of plugs, cables and electrical equipment and conduct a quick visual inspection prior to use. All portable items of electrical equipment will be subject to PAT (portable appliance testing) annually, conducted by [AGG Safety Electrical Testing Ltd](#)

Personal items of equipment (electrical or mechanical) should not be brought into the school without prior authorisation and subjected to the same tests as school equipment.

Please refer to HSE guidance on PAT testing : <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg107.htm>

APPENDIX 19: LEGIONELLA / WATER MANAGEMENT

As an employer, or a person in control of the premises, we will:

- Organise a Legionella water risk assessment (WRA) to be completed every 2 years, by a company registered with The Legionella Control Association
- Complete all recommendations from the WRA within the specified timescales
- Complete a detailed specification of water management to ensure compliance to L8, with details of roles and responsibilities that includes both contractor and local school management
- Ensure the relevant staff complete Legionella awareness training
- Maintain a high standard of monitoring of all log books, and take appropriate action when needed, such as responding to identified legionella bacteria within the school water system

A water risk assessment of the school has been completed by [Water Monitoring LTD](#) and the [Premises Manager](#) is responsible for ensuring that operational controls are being conducted and recorded in the water log book. [The Premises Manager](#) will be responsible for undertaking basic operational controls in lieu of a water risk assessment being conducted by named company.

This will include, with reference to the risk assessment:

- all remedial action identified in reports is undertaken within the timescale identified;
- identifying and flushing rarely used outlets on a weekly basis and after school holiday periods;
- conducting necessary water temperature checks (monthly);
- disinfecting / descaling showers, or other areas where water droplets are formed (quarterly);
- Thermostatic mixing valves (TMV) to form part of the regular test and inspection process and procedure;
- microbiological testing of the system, in accord with the risk assessment e.g. every six months;
- annual chlorination of the water system; and
- the Legionella risk assessment to be reviewed at least every two years by a competent person.

Useful link

The Approved Code of Practice: [Legionnaires' disease: The control of Legionella bacteria in water systems \(L8\)](#) contains practical guidance on how to manage and control the risks in your system.

APPENDIX 20: WORK & LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Statutory inspections

Regular inspection and testing of school equipment is conducted by appropriate contractors. Records of such monitoring will be kept in the Premises File / Health and Safety file in paper copies (Headteacher's office) and electronically on the Premises drive.

The Premises Manager is responsible for identifying all plant and equipment in an equipment register and ensuring that any training or instruction needs, personal protective equipment requirements are identified and relevant risk assessments conducted.

Equipment restricted to those users who are authorised / have received specific training is listed with the Premises Manager

All staff are required to report to the Premises Manager or School Business Manager, any problems found with plant/equipment. Defective equipment will be clearly marked and taken out of service by storing in a secure location pending repair / disposal.

Curriculum areas

Heads of department are responsible for ensuring maintenance requirements for equipment in their areas are identified and implemented.

APPENDIX 21(a): OUTDOOR PLAY EQUIPMENT

External play equipment

The use of external play equipment will only be used after a suitable and sufficient risk assessment has been completed. Equipment will be checked daily before use for any apparent defects, and [the Premises Manager](#) will conduct a weekly visual inspection of the equipment. PE and Play equipment is subject to an annual inspection by [GymFix](#).

Weekly recorded checks – play equipment

All play equipment **must** be visually inspected for any damage; this should be recorded with detailed action completed.

Operational play equipment inspections

Operational **Quarterly** Play Inspections **must** be undertaken by a qualified RPII Inspector.

Annual outdoor play equipment inspections

Annual Outdoor Play Inspection **must** be undertaken by qualified RPII Inspector.

The person responsible for organising the above inspections is [the Premises Manager](#) and the [School Business Manager](#) is responsible for ensuring all inspections (weekly visual, Quarterly Operational, and Annual) are completed to the above specification, and remedial works are completed within the timescales.

Useful link

Register of Play Inspectors International <http://www.playinspectors.com/>

The following should be arranged and managed by the School Premises Manager–

Daily Recorded Site Inspections to ensure that visual checks completed and recorded:

- play equipment is not damaged;
- play equipment is free of algae, weeds etc.;
- there are no potentially dangerous trees (e.g. broken or dead branches);
- there are no accessible drains or damaged drainpipes;

- sheds/storage areas are secured so children may not get unauthorised access;
- all rubbish has been removed – in particular sharps such as hypodermic needles;
- dead animals are removed;
- vermin control boxes are suitably stocked and have not been tampered with;
- fences are intact and secure (including around ponds); and
- no potentially hazardous plants have seeded into the area e.g. Nettles, Foxgloves. Laburnum, bind weed or Chinese knotweed etc.

APPENDIX 21(b): OUTDOOR AREAS

Grounds Maintenance

It is the schools policy that the seasonal trimming of hedges, grass areas and other foliage which may block or obstruct either the vehicle or pedestrian routes or street/pedestrian routes or lighting, and various other horticultural activities is carried out by competent people.

It is the responsibility of the [Premises Manager](#) in consultation with the Senior Leadership Team to:

- select a competent arboriculturist to manage the individual trees, shrub and perennial/annual plants;
- in particular to undertake a tree risk assessment to determine the health and safety of the trees; and
- production of risk assessments and safe systems of work, to include: working at height, control of substances hazardous to health, use of work equipment and movement of vehicles etc.

The horticultural activities are undertaken by [regulated contractors](#) and the contract is monitored by the [Premises Manager](#).

Requests for dealing with any outbreaks of infestation should be reported to the [Premises Manager](#) or [School Business Manager](#).

For further information relating to COSHH or the Management of Contractors refer to the relevant section of this Policy.

Useful link

Arboricultural Association <http://www.trees.org.uk/>

APPENDIX 22(a): INDOOR PLAY EQUIPMENT

The Premises Manager is responsible for arranging maintenance.

Fieldwhite Services is the named contractor who has been assessed for their competence

APPENDIX 22(b): INDOOR AREAS

Staff toilets, drinking water, change and rest facilities, heating, ventilation, lighting, temperature, safe traffic routes and staircases are all covered in the document referred to below:

The Workplace (Health Safety Welfare) Regulations 1992

Please refer to link: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l24.htm>

The Premises Manager is responsible for the management of the building, including general day to day building issues, statutory compliance, and condition surveys. All staff with any building concerns/welfare, should report via the following way Maintenance book/board to the Premises Manager

APPENDIX 23: SWIMMING POOL

It is the school's policy that the pool is managed safely. A risk assessment has been carried out by **Poplar Baths**. Normal Operating Procedures (NOP) and Emergency Action Plans (EAP) are available from **their reception** and are available to any groups hiring the facility. **In addition to this, the school has its own swimming risk assessment which includes getting to and from the pool and takes into account the needs of the that group of children. It is updated at least annually but also when any change has taken place.**

Lettings agreements are managed by **the School Business Manager** who will ensure that a lettings agreement has been completed, risk assessments for the activity have been completed by the hirer and returned to the school and that the hirer knows and understands the NOP and EAP.

Pool plant operations and water testing is carried out by **the external provider** who will ensure that the water quality meets the standards identified by the Pool Water Treatment Advisory Body (PWTAG). Including ensuring that bacterial testing is carried out and, where necessary, carry out any remedial actions.

All staff are to ensure that they are familiar with the NOP and EAP for the swimming pool, check that rescue equipment is available and that the swimming pool is secured to prevent unauthorised access when not supervised.

The teaching of swimming has been sourced externally to a provider with trained swimming instructors. A full first aider from school attends each week.

Useful links

HSE publication Safety in Swimming Pools <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg179.pdf>

Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group

<http://pwtag.org/>

APPENDIX 24: MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS

All contractors used by the school shall ensure compliance with relevant health and safety legislation, guidance and good practice.

All contractors must report to **school office** where they will be asked to sign the visitors' book and wear an identification badge. Contractors will be issued with guidance on fire procedures, local management arrangements and vehicle movement restrictions.

The [School Business Manager](#) is responsible for monitoring areas where the contractor's work may directly affect staff and pupils and for keeping records of all contractor work.

School managed projects

Where the school undertakes projects direct the Governing Body would be considered the 'client' and therefore have additional statutory obligations.

These are managed by [the Headteacher and School Business Manager](#), who will ensure that landlords' consent has been obtained and, where applicable, all statutory approvals, such as planning permission and building regulations have been sought. This would include whether CDM⁴ regulations will apply.

To ensure contractor competency the school uses London Borough of Tower Hamlets registered contractors [where possible or appropriate](#). These contractors have satisfied the Council that they understand and abide by health and safety regulations. [Where non registered contractors are used the School Business Manager will undertake appropriate competency checks prior to engaging a contractor.](#)

Contractors will be asked to provide risk assessments and method statements specific to the site and works to be undertaken. The school, contractor(s) and any subcontractor(s) involved will agree the risk assessment and safe systems of work to be used prior to works commencing on site.

The school has a detailed listing of all contractors, with relevant checks completed before works commence, and evidence that includes;

- Health and Safety Policy
- Insurance
- References
- Risk assessments
- Training
- Construction Phase Plans

APPENDIX 25: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

It is the school's policy to put in place all necessary safe systems of work, control measures and engineering solutions so that use of PPE is minimised.

⁴ CDM refers to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and apply to any building, demolition, maintenance or refurbishment work.

Such projects are notifiable to the HSE where the work exceeds 30 days or involves more than 500 person days of work. In addition, two specific and specialist roles of CDM Co-ordinator and principal contractor must be appointed.

In such instances it is recommended that an agent be used to work on the school's behalf.

Where PPE is needed it must be the most appropriate for the identified risk and it will only be issued where the risk assessment identifies that it will further reduce the level of risk as low as is reasonably practicable as PPE is recognised as a safeguard of last resort since it only protects the individual wearer.

Common Selection and Use of PPE

- PPE should be labelled to show what it protects against and is resistant to; and
- always use PPE according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2018 state that PPE on the market must be supplied with relevant information on:

- storage, use, maintenance, servicing, cleaning and disinfecting;
- the level of protection provided by the PPE;
- suitable PPE accessories and appropriate spare parts;
- limitations on use; and
- the obsolescence period for the PPE or certain of its components.

Ensure items of PPE used together are compatible with each other to ensure they continue to be effective against the risks.

Do not:

- reuse disposable PPE;
- leave contaminated work areas without removing the contaminated clothing in appropriate changing areas;
- store PPE in direct sunlight or in hot humid places as this can cause damage to some equipment; and
- Use PPE if it is damaged, heavily worn, unfit for use or past its usable protective life. You should dispose of it properly and replace it.

APPENDIX 26: WORK EXPERIENCE

The school has a separate [work experience / volunteer](#) policy which is regularly reviewed and updated. The school's [volunteer leader](#) is responsible for managing and co-ordinating work related learning within the school following guidance contained in the LA guidelines for work experience and in accordance with the Quality Standard for Work Experience.

The school retains a duty of care for all students undertaking work experience and must ensure the placement is appropriate, therefore:

- All students are briefed before taking part in work experience on supervision arrangements and health and safety responsibilities.
- All placements (including private placements) are subject to pre-placement checks. No work experience placement will go ahead if deemed unsuitable.
- Where work placements form part of the vocational qualification offered by a FE college then the college is responsible for ensuring equivalent placement checks are conducted.
- Every student will receive a placement job description highlighting tasks to be undertaken and any necessary health and safety information which is passed onto the parent / carer.
- Arrangements will be in place to visit/monitor students during the placement.
- Emergency contact arrangements are in place (including out of school hours provision) in order that a member of school staff can be contacted should an incident occur.
- All incidents involving students on work placement activities will be reported to the placement organiser / CHSS at the earliest possible opportunity.

APPENDIX 27: ANIMALS IN THE SCHOOL

If animals are kept in the school, zoonosis risk assessments are completed to identify hazards and implement control measures. Animals may bite, cause allergies to children and carry infectious diseases and transmit worms.

There is a risk assessment for the 2 pet rabbits and age-appropriate training is given to children and the adults responsible for them at least annually.

All vaccinations for the rabbits are kept up to date as appropriate.

Zoonoses are diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans. There are approximately 40 potential zoonosis in the UK. For further information, please contact the Corporate Health and Safety Services.

When the pupils are to visit farms or have contact with animals, guidelines from Evolve and provider should be strictly followed.

APPENDIX 28: LETTINGS / SHARED USE OF PREMISES

The School Business Manager is the responsible person for reviewing lettings, insurance, risk assessments, induction, fire safety and security arrangements.

The school has a comprehensive list of all letting arrangements with specific details, communications, induction forms, management of building whilst lettings in operation. Lettings are managed and monitored to ensure the safety of the occupants.

Lettings are managed by the School Business Manager

Please see separate policy for restrictions / safeguarding etc.

APPENDIX 29: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY

The school has a separate emergency planning procedure, a lockdown procedure that needs to be referred to in a separate document. It is important that the fire risk assessment has taken this into consideration.

APPENDIX 30: HOUSEKEEPING

Housekeeping

The expectation is that all staff and others will play their part in maintaining a decent level of hygiene and housekeeping within the school.

Departments

Every employee is responsible for his/her own work area on a day-to-day basis. Bulky items should be broken down into manageable loads, where possible and put into the bins.

If excessive/heavy volumes of waste requires disposal, each employee/department should make arrangements to get the waste cleared with the [Premises Manager or Business Manager](#).

No waste materials may be placed in walkways or any fire escape route. Each manager is also responsible for the safety of his/her department, including housekeeping matters. Waste bins are provided for recycling and residual type waste. Bins should be emptied on a daily basis.

Kitchenettes

Every employee is required to observe basic housekeeping rules i.e. to clean and wash up crockery etc. after themselves.

Any spillage should be cleared immediately and reported as soon as possible to the [Premises Manager or Business Manager](#) who will arrange for the cleaning staff to undertake remedial action.

Fridges/freezers/microwave ovens should be kept clean by the users and completely emptied each week.

Rest and Meeting Rooms

Rest room, meeting rooms - everyone is expected to apply general principles of good housekeeping in all areas. All walkways must be kept clear of obstructions or combustible materials or trailing cables. Combustible or flammable materials must not be stored in the Boiler/electrical intake rooms; only authorised persons are permitted access to these high risk areas.

Food Safety

Food items - all unwanted food/drink should be disposed of by its use-by/ best before date to prevent waste accumulation and to reduce the risk of contamination.

The school reserve the right to dispose of uncovered or other food/drink stored or found on the premises, if it is considered to be a hazard. Open containers should not be left lying around as it increases the risk from pests, such as fruit flies, flies, wasps and mice.