

# 1.23 Policy for Risk Assessments (EYFS & KS1-3)

Reviewer responsible: Bursar Date of last review: 09/22
Reviewed by: NB Date of next review: 09/23

Authorised by Chair: AH

## **Policy for Risk Assessments**

#### Introduction

The aim of this policy is to set out the systematic approach for suitable and sufficient risk management throughout the school to ensure it has arrangements in place at all levels to meet the requirements of the Independent Schools Standards Regulations (ISSRs) 2014, Early Years Foundations Stage and the Management of Health and safety at Work regulations 1999. NHP recognises that a failure to take reasonable safety precautions in relation to identified hazards would represent a serious risk to staff, pupils, visitors and contractors.

This policy has particular regard for ensuring the welfare of pupils, staff and visitors at the school is safeguarded and promoted at all times and appropriate action is taken to reduce risks and potential risks that are identified. The Policy for Risk Assessments is a general approach to safeguarding the welfare of all staff, pupils and parents at NHP.

#### **Managing Risk**

Risk to the school and its pupils is managed by ensuring risk assessments are in place. The purpose of risk assessments is to identify hazards and evaluate any associated risk and identify controls that could be put in place to reduce such risk. Whilst risks can be managed, they can never be completely eliminated. Areas of risk to be considered should include (but are not limited to):

- Safeguarding
- Health & Safety
- Fire safety
- Security

#### **Definitions**

The HSE guidance leaflet "Five steps to risk assessment" offers the following definitions in terms of risk assessments:

- A **hazard** is anything that may cause harm, such as chemicals, electricity, working from ladders, an open drawer, etc.
- The risk is the chance, high or low, that somebody could be harmed by these and other hazards and how serious the harm could be.
- **Control measures** are physical measures or procedures put in place to mitigate the risk.

The 'risk rating' will depend upon:

- a. the likelihood of that harm occurring;
- b. the severity of that harm;
- c. the population which might be affected i.e. the number of people.

#### **Carrying out Risk Assessments**

Where possible risk assessments do need to be data driven as opposed to opinion driven. Effective risk management requires evidence that all significant hazards have been identified, risks adequately assessed and that the controls have been determined, implemented and are effective.

Risk assessors, having identified the tasks involved, must:

identify the significant hazards which arise from those tasks (i.e. what could go wrong); assess

who might be harmed;

- assess the likelihood of those hazards occurring;
- evaluate the level of risk that arises and determine control measures;
- Record findings and implement them
- Review the adequacy of existing controls; and
- identify the need for any further action;

A list of common hazards and associated risk is attached as Appendix 1.

Risk assessments should be carried out for all activities in key areas, to include:

- premises
- school trips
- managing hazardous chemicals eg in science
- sport
- catering
- lettings

Additionally, some topic specific risk assessments are required by legislation, for example those concerning fire safety, school trips, managing hazardous substances, asbestos and security.

### Responsibilities

The Head, Bursar and Governors are responsible for the overarching risk management policy of the school, to include setting up a framework for decision making and corporate strategies which incorporate risk assessment principles.

Employees are required to undertake risk assessments, identifying and implementing control measures and effectively communicating the outcomes to employees and others, as appropriate, for those activities and areas where they are responsible.

SMT is responsible for:

- Ensuring those tasked with completing risk assessments are competent to do the task, with sufficient experience and knowledge to identify hazards, evaluate risks and determine effective controls.
- Ensuring a suitable mechanism exists to communicate any additional controls and procedures required to minimise risks.
- Allocate appropriate resources identified by the risk assessments as necessary to minimise risk within the school.

The Bursar will be responsible for the reviewing, maintenance and recording of risk assessment records.

### **Recording and reviewing of Risk Assessments**

All general risk assessments must be recorded on a Risk Assessment Form (see Appendix 2) and all **significant** findings of the risk assessment must be noted.

Once completed the risk assessment must be reviewed by the Bursar's department and all actions drawn to the attention of the Bursar.

Risk assessments should be reviewed:

- a. when there are changes to the activity
- b. after a near miss or accident
- c. when there are changes to the type of people involved in the activity
- d. when there are changes in good practice
- e. when there are legislative changes
- f. annually if for no other reason

The completed risk assessments will form the basis of the School's safety policy and procedures and therefore adequate records must be kept.

Actions identified on the risk assessments will be discussed at the H&S committee where appropriate. This policy is to be reviewed by the H&S committee every 2 years.

### **Training**

The Bursar must ensure adequate briefing and training of those responsible for completing risk assessments.

# **APPENDIX 1: RISK ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES**

Description of hazard	Hazards and Associated Risks	Possible outcome and some factors affecting the level of risk				
Poorly maintained floors	Slips, trips and falls	Type of surface/footwear, speed, age,				
and stairs	Ships, trips and rans	inclination of surface, weather				
Machinery in motion	Physical injury,	Guarding, experience of operator,				
Wachinery in motion	entrapment, crushing	training, type of operation				
Ejection of material from	Physical injury, eye injury	Guarding, wearing of eye protection for				
machinery	r rrysicar mjury, eye mjury	type of material being worked				
Vehicles	Physical injury	Age and experience of driver, segregate				
Verificies	r ilysical ilijuly	pedestrian walkways, volume of traffic				
Manual handling	Physical injury (back,	Lack of proper evaluation, lack of				
Manual Handing	arm, etc)	experience/ awareness/ training				
Chemicals, dusts and fume	(e.g. Exposure welding)	Type and quantity of substance,				
Chemicais, dusts and fume	(e.g. Exposure weiding)	efficiency of control measures				
Flammable materials	Fire	Type and quantity of material storage,				
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Hot surfaces	Burns					
Hot surfaces	Bullis	Accessibility, temperature, signage/				
Cold surfaces, very low	Burns, frostbite	information, protective measures				
temperatures	Burns, mostbile	Accessibility, temperature, training and awareness, protective measures				
Workstation layout	Work Related Upper	Proper assessment and layout of				
Workstation layout		·				
Draceura sustanas	Limb Disorder (WRULD)	workstation, training of operators				
Pressure systems	Explosion	Construction, proper use, location,				
Naisa	Haaring damage	protective devices				
Noise	Hearing damage	Accessibility, temperature, signage/				
Flootricity	Electric shock	information, protective measures				
Electricity	Electric shock	Correct installation, testing and use of				
		equipment, environment, protective devices				
Poor lighting	Physical injury ove strain					
Poor lighting	Physical injury, eye strain	Proper assessment of requirements for specific tasks,				
		eradication of glare				
Working at height	Falls					
Working at neight	raiis	Proper access equipment, training, experience of operator, safety				
		equipment (harnesses etc)				
Aggression	Physical injury or mental	Avoidance of situations, training				
Aggression	trauma	provision of physical protection				
Poorly stacked materials	Physical injury	Provision of correct storage facilities,				
FOOTIY Stacked Illaterials	Filysical Injury	use of proper handling				
		equipment/techniques				
Trailing leads	Trips and falls	Provision of adequate socket outlets,				
Training icaus	וווף מווע ומווס	location of equipment, good				
		housekeeping				
Falling objects	Head injuries	Ground workers wearing head				
i annig objects	riedu injulies	protection, lack of segregation				
Pandemic	Risk of spread of	Social distancing, PPE provision and				
ranucillic	pandemic throughout	class/building bubbles to mitigate risk				
	school community	of pandemic spread. Limited				

## **APPENDIX 2**

MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH & SAFETY AT WORK REGULATIONS 1999 - GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT (GRA)												
Location/Department/Project Reference:												
Activity/Task/Area Assessed:												
Assessor(s):		Date:		Rev		Revi	iew date:					
HAZARDS	PEOPLE AFFECTED	RISK L/N	RATING 1 / H	FXISITING CONTROL MEASURES			FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED					