

The Early Years Foundation Stage Risk Assessment Booklet



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Checklist

Have all relevant staff (including supply staff, lunchtime supervisors etc.) been provided with a copy of the Risk assessment?

Have they had the opportunity to give their feedback?

Has all staff had sight of the completed booklet and know where to get access to it?

Are any findings, after staff have read the booklet shared with SLT?

All new staff has been made aware of this booklet.

The booklet is regularly reviewed. Especially when there has been a new intake of children or change of staff.

Introduction

Safety and Security of Children in the Foundation Stage

This document has been produced to follow guidelines in the Early Years The Statutory framework for the EYFS, section 3: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/974907/EYFS_framework_-_March_2021.pdf

The risk assessment process

Providers must have a clear and well-understood policy, and procedures, for assessing any risks to children's safety, and review risk. assessments regularly. Providers must determine where it is helpful to make some written risk assessments in relation to specific issues, to inform staff practice, and to demonstrate how they are managing risks if asked by parents and/or carers or inspectors. Risk Assessments should identify aspects of the environment that need to be checked on a regular basis, when and by whom those aspects will be checked, and how the risk will be removed or minimised. This booklet provides this information.

Risk Assessment is a legal requirement under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

The duty to ensure that risk assessments are carried out rests with the headteacher. The findings of risk assessments should be shared with <u>all</u> staff (and volunteers) and should be regularly reviewed /monitored. This booklet covers issues relating to the safety and security of children within the Early Years Foundation Stage.

The structured deployment of staff and the implementation of positive working practices throughout the duration of the day are crucial to ensure that the safety and security of children is not compromised.

This booklet should be followed in a methodical manner, as each section is designed to control the risks associated with a particular area of concern. Any findings staff make should be assessed and documented and should identify the level of risk presented.

When / if staff identify risks , an action plan that outlines the measures required for improving safety and security on site should be put into place. It is important that the findings of such risk assessments are communicated to staff.

Risk assessment is a continuous process, reviews should be carried out at reasonable intervals, particularly where there is a significant change in the working environment i.e., new staff / new intake of children or following an incident/near miss.

This booklet should also be made available, upon request, to Health and Safety personnel.

As the risk assessments in this booklet are general it is important for the EYFS staff to identify any activities which are not included in this booklet and assess the risks.

Risk Assessment Procedure

Five Steps to risk assessing on a daily basis:

- 1. **Identify the hazards** (talk to staff, consider previous accidents/incidents, observe work processes)
- 2. **Decide who can be harmed and how** (consider staff, pupils, service users, vulnerable people, extended services, visitors, contractors etc.)
- 3. **Evaluate the risks** and apply the required preventative and protective measures (decide whether you need to do anything more to keep people safe)
- 4. Record the findings (and communicate to staff)
- 5. **Review** (periodically, after an accident / incident, introduction of new work processes, look at patterns e.g., more accidents in bad weather, time of day etc.?

Risk Control Measures

Where possible the following hierarchy of risk control measures should be applied:

Eliminate or avoid the risk at its source
Reduce the risk at its source
Contain the risk.
Remove employees/pupils (as applicable)
Reduce exposure to the risk.
Utilise protective equipment.



Staff Roles and Responsibilities

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
Child leaving the premises unsupervised. Preparatory work should be planned to avoid other issues being dealt with the start of sessions and other busy times. All members of staff, students and volunteers must be clear about their roles and responsibilities particularly at the critical times at the beginning and end of the session/school day. This should include role of supply staff, supervisors/caretakers who may play a crucial role in ensuring the site is secure. A formal emergency procedure for missing children is held in the school office and known to staff.	 Our arrangements include: All members of staff, students and volunteers have a clear understanding of their own roles and responsibilities, this is particularly important when staff leave the setting for any reason. (i.e., PPA time, meetings etc.) All staff have received induction training to help them understand their roles and responsibilities. All staff have received induction training on emergency fire procedures, safeguarding, child protection, health & safety issues etc. There is clarity about who will be: "Meeting and greeting" on the door / handing children back at the end of the day. These roles should be carried out by a permanent member of staff. A dedicated staff member is "on" the gate morning and afternoon to observe arrivals and departures. Cover for the above is provided as a priority is staff are absent / called away. A 2nd staff member is inside the room, over and above those on the doors/ gates to "have eyes" on the pupils inside when the gates are open. Ensuring that doors and gates are secure as soon as possible after parents have left the site.

Pupil Supervision & Managing Behaviours

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
 ☐ Horseplay ☐ Inappropriate behavior ☐ Off-site activities ☐ Physical Injury ☐ Children leaving the premises. Only those aged 17 and over can be included in ratios, students and volunteers aged over 17 maybe included if they are competent and	□ Supervision levels are assessed and documented. Consideration is given to the following: - □ General movement around the setting □ Beginning and end of the day (including handover arrangements) □ Time in provision □ Break times (including "wet" days) □ Lunch time periods. □ In the dining room □ Breakfast and After school clubs / extra-curricular activities □ Educational visits □ Practical lessons such as Food Technology, PE etc.
responsible.	☐ Special / One off Events (e.g., school concerts, visiting performers etc.)
	This list is not exhaustive - there may be others
The level of care provided for vulnerable pupils or pupils with behavioural problems are assessed as part of their individual learning plan.	 □ Children are always within sight and hearing of staff. □ At all times children are supervised in accordance with the statutory guidance.
	 □ A behaviour management policy is in place and is implemented □ A named member of staff is responsible for behaviour management □ Records are kept where physical intervention has been used towards a child.

General Security

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
Young children being able to leave the site.	Physical Security Measures Doors are regularly checked and are maintained in a good working condition Door closers are fully operational and bring each door and gates back to a fully closed position
Perimeter security is monitored by the premises manager/ headteacher.	 Doors are not propped open when rooms / areas are left unattended. There is a formal procedure in place for reporting defective equipment Vision panels (where provided) are not obscured. All external doors prevent unwanted visitors from entering the building whilst allowing people to escape quickly in the event of an emergency. Doors with self-closing devices are checked and maintained regularly to ensure that the gate/ doors
External gates are secured once parents have left the premises. CCTV is in operation.	closes in a safe manner. Gates are secured with padlocks during the school day. Perimeter walls and fencing are of an appropriate height and constructions
Physical security is key consideration when planning any refurbishment or remodeling work.	Visitor Management ☐ All visitors are directed to the correct entrance ☐ There is a system in place for all visitors to "sign in." ☐ Visitors are issued with an identity badge and asked to wear this at all times whilst on the premises
Arrangements should be reviewed when Contractors are working on site they also might need to be. Inducted / supervised.	☐ There is a known and understood process in place to deal with unauthorised visitors to site.

Entrances & External Doors/ Internal room layout

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
Young Children being able to leave the premises.	☐ Children enter the setting at a dedicated entrance door; This is continuously supervised at the start and end of sessions.
Investigations have shown that staff being distracted has been a key factor when children have left settings unsupervised.	☐ Doors are supervised when parents are leaving after any unusual activities (e.g., nativity play)
	Members of staff are aware they should not allow themselves to be distracted by parents at these key times.
	 All external doors prevent unwanted visitors from entering the setting independently whilst allowing people to escape quickly in the event of an emergency.
	☐ There is a formal procedure in place for reporting defective equipment / fittings
	☐ Doors are not wedged open especially fire doors while the room is not in use.
	☐ A balance between independent access (especially for older children) and children's safety has been considered.
	☐ Finger guards are installed on all external doors.
	☐ The size and layout of the room are taken into account especially where low numbers of staff and / or children are present. Areas that might be difficult to supervise are restricted or cordoned off as a temporary measure under these circumstances.

Large Numbers of People - Start and End of Session

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
	Our arrangements include:
Child tailgating a parent / leaving the premises unsupervised.	 □ A clear protocol for dealing with parents that may want to speak to a member of staff □ There is a meeting provided for staff to talk to parents confidentially and this does not compromise. supervision levels, this can be used with prior arrangements.
The beginning of the day must be well	☐ A procedure for dealing with young children that may be upset or distressed.
organised and members of staff, parents,	
and children each have a role to play. Each must be clear about their roles and	 □ A formal welcome procedure for receiving parents and children at the beginning of each session. □ The structured deployment of staff to ensure the safety of children, particularly at the beginning and end of the session
responsibilities	 An assigned member of staff to take responsibility for opening, supervising, and securing of the door after parents have left.
A member of staff needs to be	 This includes formal exit procedures for parent collecting children for medical & dental
strategically placed at the entrance	appointments and when there are special events in school (e.g., school concerts and visiting
doorway at the start of session.	performers)
	☐ A dedicated member of staff ensures there is a daily record of the names of children on site and
The above powers's values a key powt of	their actual hours of attendance (This is a legal requirement under The Statutory Framework for the EYFS Safeguarding & Welfare Requirements)
The above person's role is a key part of the welcome procedure; the aim of which	☐ Ensuring other doors from the unit are secure and that parents are not using them as a short cut
is to ensure that a	☐ A self-registration procedure. This allows staff to see at a glance which children have arrived,
young child cannot leave the	gives the children a task to do, and effectively removes them from the entrance door area
premises unnoticed.	☐ A formal register is taken at the earliest opportunity.
promoso annostosa.	☐ A formal procedure for receiving late arrivals.
	☐ A formal procedure for handing children back to parents and carers at the end of each session or
Members of staff must remain	before the end of the session.
vigilant and not be distracted	☐ Clear written instructions from parents regarding authorisation for other adults to collect their child
whilst greeting parents and	(NB parents will need reminders at regular intervals to update information periodically)
children at the beginning of the	☐ Formal handover procedures as required i.e., from Breakfast Club, to After School Club, to
day.	parents / carers; to escorts on home to school transport etc.
	☐ Staff only release children into the care of the individuals who have been notified by parents.

Managing Children throughout the Day / Session

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
Child managing to leave during outdoor provision etc.	 Consideration has been given to new starters, children with SEN / Disabilities and those where English is not their first language as additional control measures may be needed.
It is important that physical measures, supervision levels and organisational arrangements are not in conflict.	 Continuous provision is structured to take account of the play, care and learning needs of all children Gates are padlocked and checked to ensure that they remain secure.
During "continuous provision" it is easy to assume that a child who is not inside the classroom will be accessing outdoor provision; assumptions should not be made.	I IND Whordshallte at chilaron is manifaron thrallonalit LO INV rootlist hospitalities I
Consideration should also be given to new starters and also children with special needs, as additional control measures may be needed and recorded in their learning plans.	 relocate the obstruction cordon off the area. ensure that staff are strategically placed. Where necessary, at crucial times of the session, areas may be restricted to help with the safe supervision of children particularly where numbers of staff may have been reduced. Supervision levels both inside and outside are continually assessed by members of staff. All classrooms are equipped with a phone system summoning assistance from other staff members i.e., in the case of an accident / incident.

Outings

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
Off-site activities	☐ Written parental permission has been given prior to any outings taking place.
If other children in the setting are not attending an outing, you must ensure that there is a paediatric first aider	☐ A risk assessment has been carried out by the group leader identifying all hazards, supervision ratios etc.
with them at all times.	☐ The risk assessment has been shared with relevant members of staff, volunteers etc.
The Statutory Framework for the EYFS Safeguarding & Welfare	□ All coaches are hired from a reputable company.
Requirements states that: -	\square A paediatric first aider is with the children at all times when they go off site for outings \square
"At least one person who has a current paediatric first aid certificate must be on the premises at all times	The group leader has access to a fully charged mobile phone.
when children are present and must accompany children on outings."	NB ALL School trips and outings are also covered y our school visit / EVC procedures and vis the Trust Evolve system.

Play Equipment

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
☐ Slips, Trips and Falls from (could be from height0 or injuries sustained during provision or play.	☐ All fixed play equipment e.g., trim trail, climbing apparatus etc. complies with a relevant British Standard or European Standard and is age / stage appropriate for children using it. They are safety checked by independent company and monitored by the premises manager/caretaker.
	☐ Appropriate safety surfaces, which are in good condition, are in place to prevent injury from falls.
Milk crates, tyres, tubing etc. are often encouraged as part of creative play. As these are not being used for	☐ Use of play equipment is undertaken under close supervision at all times.
their original purpose close monitoring should be made of their use.	□ Supervising members of staff are strategically placed to ensure they can supervise pupils on play equipment. The number and age range of pupils using play equipment at any one time is restricted (as necessary) by members of staff.
Whilst there will always be an element of risk when pupils use any form of climbing equipment, it is the aim of the following preventative	☐ Procedures are in place to ensure that equipment is not used if wet or icy conditions make it unsafe to do so.
and protective control measures to reduce those risks to an acceptable level.	 All play equipment and surfacing are visually checked on a daily basis or prior to each use and more formally checked by the caretaker/premises manager.
	☐ All play equipment and surfacing are inspected and maintained annually by a competent person.
	 Outdoor play sports equipment is checked regularly/prior to each use to ensure that it remains in a safe condition and maintained periodically by a competent contractor.

Play Equipment cont..

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
☐ Slips, Trips and Falls from (could be from height0 or injuries sustained during provision or play. NB	 □ Members of staff are aware of the correct layout and assembly of equipment □ Equipment provided is age / stage appropriate. □ The surface of the outside area is either wet pour or grass so the impact of a fall in minimised. □ There is adequate supervision and controlled numbers of pupils using equipment at any one time. It is regularly checked for hazards e.g. stability, rough parts which might splinter. □ Safety arrangements in place have been formally communicated to relevant members of staff. □ Any unsafe equipment is disabled and signed appropriately to prevent unsupervised use/ or access outside of session times. □ Children using the mud kitchen wash hands and other muddy parts after play.

Accidents and First Aid

Under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) employers are legally required to report work related accidents that fall into specific categories and ill health to the enforcing authority.

Employers have a legal requirement under the Health and Safety at Work First Aid Regulations 1981 to provide adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities, and personnel to ensure employees receive immediate attention should they be injured or become ill at work.

<u>Hazards</u>	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
	Accidents
□ Physical Injury	
All serious accidents have to be	 □ Staff are aware that it is their responsibility to report and record accidents (to themselves and the children) on Every accident report form. □ A written record of all accidents, incidents and first aid are kept on Every.
	□ Parents are informed of their child's accident or injury as soon as possible.
reported and our Every system completed for reporting.	 Serious injuries are reported to the Health and Safety Executive under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)
Instances such as choking or swallowing foreign objects are	 All significant accidents are investigated to identify immediate and underlying causes Where applicable, the findings of investigations are shared with staff and Trust officials, risk assessments are reviewed, and any additional measures required are
mitigated by 1 st aid training.	implemented.
	First Aid
	 There is an adequate number of first aiders on site throughout the day (including extended services activities)
	☐ At least one Paediatric first aider is on the premises at all times when children are present.
	☐ All members of staff are aware of the first aid arrangements that are in place.
	☐ A scheduled programme is in place for the periodic retraining of first aid personnel
	☐ An appropriate number of first aid boxes are at strategic points throughout the school building
	☐ An appointed person is responsible for checking first aid kits on a strategic basis; ALL staff must monitor the stock they use/dispense to ensure there are always adequate resources available for the next treatment. Staff should know where both their" everyday" and more specialist 1 st Aid stock is
	held.

Drugs and Medication

Working Environment (Heating, Lighting, Temperature, Ventilation)

Workplace, Health Safety & Welfare Regulations

Regulation 6 (Ventilation) - requires that every enclosed workplace is ventilated by a sufficient quantity of fresh or purified air Regulation 7 (Temperature) - during working hours the temperature in all workplaces inside buildings shall be reasonable Regulation 8 (Lighting) - every workplace shall have suitable and sufficient lighting.

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
 □ Extremes of Temperature Inadequate lighting levels □ Poor Air Quality □ Welfare Facilities 	 □ The heating system provides and maintains a comfortable working temperature □ Lighting levels are appropriate for the tasks being carried out. □ Lights are replaced, repaired, or cleaned before lighting levels become too low to be safe □ Natural ventilation can be provided by opening windows. □ The equipment and access to the building is suitable for children with disabilities. □ There is an appropriate number of toilets / hands washing facilities for children and staff □ There is provision for washing and eating etc. □ There is an adequate supply of drinking water. □ If it is necessary, there is provision to store clothing e.g., personal protective equipment.

Vehicles and Vehicle Movement

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
 Physical Injury to pedestrians and cyclists Collision with vehicles Cycling 	 Vehicle Movement □ Vehicle and pedestrian routes are clearly defined, children in the EYFS only access these under parental supervision. □ Car parking spaces are marked appropriately, as well as drop off bays
Moving vehicles on site can present a serious risk to pedestrians and the two, where possible, should be segregated or managed by appropriate control measures.	 □ Speed restriction signs are in place and enforced. □ The school policy on parental use of the school carpark is communicated to parents □ Routes are maintained for emergency vehicular access. □ External lighting is provided as necessary □ Designated cycle parking is available Employees Private Vehicles used for Work Purposes
	 □ All drivers hold a current driving license. □ All vehicles used are roadworthy (e.g., has a current MOT certificate) and insured for business use □ The driver does not smoke or use a mobile phone when driving. □ Parental consent is obtained prior to transporting pupils in private vehicles □ Seatbelts, restraints etc. are used at all times. □ There is appropriate supervision when transporting pupils, 2 adults at all times. □ Child car seats are age appropriate, available, and used as appropriate.

Safety & Suitability of Premises, Environment & Equipment

Hazards	The Following Control Measures are in Place.
☐ Slips, trips, and falls☐ Burns / scalding.	☐ All fire exit routes are clear; children's toys are not stored in front of them.
☐ Cuts / lacerations/ bumps and bruises	☐ All furniture, equipment and toys are to a British standard and display the CE mark and are fit for purpose
	☐ All toys and equipment are clean and comply with the relevant hygiene requirements.
	☐ All play equipment is stored safely.
Some craft equipment is not designed for children's unsupervised use, but it is still	☐ There is a procedure in place for reporting faulty equipment.
appropriate for them to access (e.g., wood working tools, nails etc.). This	☐ Hot drinks are stored out of children's reach.
type of equipment needs to be appropriately supervised.	□ Safety cups are used when children are in the vicinity.
Similarly garden tools and sports	☐ All craft equipment / scissors are designed for children's use and are stored safely.
equipment can be accessed but will need their use modelled and scaffolded, at least in the first instance.	☐ All paints and glues that are used are child appropriate.

Roles and Responsibilities in Early Years-Good Practice

The safety of children is paramount at all times. An awareness of children's constantly developing abilities helps to ensure appropriate safety measures are applied to avoid dangerous situations.

In order to meet this standard, there is a requirement and a shared responsibility that staff have an understanding of Health and Safety requirements for children during the period they are in staff's care. The responsibility for day-to-day management of health and safety lies with the headteacher / SLT and the |Trust H&S lead. Additionally, all employees have duties to themselves and others under health and safety legislation. This includes a duty of care towards the children in their care. Members of staff should also ensure they have a good understanding of safety procedures in order to create a safe and secure environment.

This would include:

Staff understanding the Health and Safety policy with particular regard to the sections that are appropriate for the Nursery or Reception class. Sharing the policy at the induction of all staff including supply staff / students / regular volunteers etc.

- Health and safety policy is made available to all staff, on the school web site.
- Developing the competency of staff, not only through formal training but also through experience, knowledge, and skills. Staff also need to be made aware of legislation and advice, which could be addressed through allocated staff meeting time, specific training, and discussion, reference to the Health and Safety Policy, Health and Safety documentation and the findings of recent risk assessments.
- Ensuring effective communication systems are in place to ensure that all staff actively promote and achieve a safe and healthy environment.

Parental Awareness

Pre-admission discussions with parents should include information on any child who may need additional supervision due to their individual needs. The information should be shared with all staff concerned.

Parents need to have an awareness of Health and Safety matters, and this could be achieved through, initial Home Visits, School Welcome Meetings, Visits, newsletters, signage, notices, and leaflets.

Children also should be aware of safety.

This could be achieved through well-established routines that are understood and implemented by all, discussions, and planned activities around safety, simple rules that are set, understood, and implemented by children and staff. These should be constantly reviewed and reinforced.

Children should be provided with appropriate opportunities to take responsibility for their own safety so that there is a balance between needed risk, the freedom to develop independence and fun.

Contractors on site must work closely with our staff and premises team and be informed of the school's practice with regard to the safety and security of children as they may need to adjust their routine to ensure this. This can be achieved by being aware of policy and procedures and may include:

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- Dedicated time for securing gates and entrances.
- Regular meetings with named Health and Safety person or person who has delegated responsibility
- Regular monitoring of condition on gates/doors and fencing
- Keeping well informed of safety procedures through courses/training.
- Reporting concerns to the designated health & safety representative or the head / senior member of staff.

Security and Access Control

Security measures in the foundation stage ensure that children remain on the premises and unwanted visitors are kept out. Consideration should be given to: Which doors are to be kept secure. (If fire doors are to be kept secure, they need to open easily in an emergency i.e., not needing a key)

- Door closers, which are be fully operational.
- Height of door fastenings, intercoms and electronic opening devices
- Signage and notices regarding the need for security clearly displayed for parents and visitors to see. (NB these may need to be made available in other languages or in pictorial format for those whose first language is not English)
- Use of CCTV

This can be achieved through:

- Established arrival and departure procedures that are understood and implemented.
- The use of a visitor's book and badge system.
- Procedures for answering the door to unrecognised visitors.

- Procedures for admitting late arrivers at the beginning of the session and children leaving before the end of the session. ② Formal procedures for handing over children at the end of session.
- Procedures for handing over children to another adult.

Roles and Responsibilities

To ensure that roles and responsibilities are fully understood by all members of staff within the Foundation Stage the following should be in place.

- A clear understanding by all staff (including supply staff, students etc.) of the deployment of staff for the start and end of sessions and also, for the safe delivery of the curriculum
- Staff are certain of their role and their responsibilities.
- Staff understand the procedures for the beginning and ending of sessions in relation to staff deployment and are consistent in implementing the responsibilities attached to the role.

Consistent systems are implemented e.g.

- A member of staff (who is permanent not a student or supply staff) based at the entrance door and is responsible for welcoming/registering the children.
- Self registration which involves children and gives the children a task to do.
- Staff will take simple messages and then redirect more complex information to the office who will take be responsible for noting such messages from parents.
- A dedicated member of staff to be responsible for supervising the children in the main body of the classroom, not on the door
- The securing of the door by the welcoming person
- Procedures for registering late arrivals / early departures.
- A procedure for making sure that gates are secure.

This should be included in staff induction training and should be reinforced regularly.

Contingency procedures should be considered on a case-by-case basis as relates to each child.

e.g., What procedures are in place for dealing with distressed children and parents at the beginnings of sessions? N.B this could be the case whenever the setting admits new children, this happens regularly at Carlton Road and each arrangement is discussed individually.

Example of a Contingency Procedure when a child is distressed.

One person to have the responsibility of talking with the parent. This person would be the person supervising children within the
nursery/Foundation Stage not the welcoming person but both members of staff, so the others are focussed on the class .Additional support FWO /
SENDCo or SLT may support.

- The parent asked (by the supervising person) to stay for a short while with the child if in the the nursery is settled and both staff are within the main body of the nursery. (This enables the teacher to continue in the role of supervising children and the parent to pacify their child.)
- Once the second member has secured the nursery and is in the main body of the nursery then there is the opportunity to discuss the problem with the parent, console the child and reassure the parent that the child will be OK offering to phone the parent to confirm this.