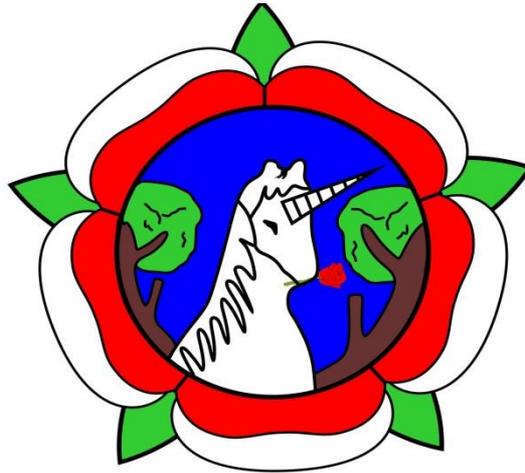


ROSE WOOD ACADEMY



RISK ASSESSMENT POLICY

Approved by the Governors of Rose Wood Academy

Date	Amendment	Signed
March 2016		

Introduction

Rose Wood Academy clearly recognises that a failure to take reasonable safety precautions in relation to identified hazards would represent a serious risk to staff, visitors, general public and contractors and, in particular, pupils.

The aim of this policy is to set out the systematic approach for suitable and sufficient risk management throughout Rose Wood Academy.

This policy has particular regard for ensuring the welfare of pupils 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 purpose of risk assessment is to identify hazards and evaluate any associated risks. This includes such areas as:

- Safeguarding
- Health and Safety
- Security
- Fire Safety
- Site Security
- School Trips
- Critical incidents

Risk assessments do not have to be complicated. The level of detail contained in them should be relevant to the level of the risks involved with the activity. In many cases a risk assessment will lead to clarification and the documenting of protocols and procedures that are often already in place, following best practice and relevant industry standards where applicable.

Risk assessments can also assist in the identification of requirements for levels of instruction, information, training and supervision that may be required for the activity. ([See Appendix 1 Risk Assessment and Control Process Map](#))

In addition, some topic specific risk assessments are required by legislation for example those concerning fire safety, pupil supervision, school trips, manual handling, display screen assessments, substances hazardous to health, provision and use of work equipment, asbestos, and security assessments. This list is in no way exhaustive.

Where relevant these risk assessments will be completed using industry standard assessment templates or guidelines. All risk assessments for trip and visits should be completed using the Evolve risk assessments

1.Responsibilities

a) Employees are responsible for:

- Assisting with and participating in the process of risk assessment, undertaking risk assessments, identifying and implementing control measures, effectively communicating the outcomes to other staff as appropriate.

b) SLT/SBM are responsible for:

- Allocating resources in response to risk assessments completed within departments and determining a course of action should it be identified that a risk cannot be suitably controlled so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Setting up frameworks for decision making and corporate strategies which incorporate risk assessment principles. This will ensure that decisions made take into account relevant risk factors.
- Ensuring that those who are tasked with completing risk assessments within departments are suitably trained to do so.
- Ensuring that a suitable mechanism exists to communicate the safe systems of work identified as part of the risk assessment procedures. Typically these are likely to be in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or own guidelines such as those set out in Rose Wood's policies, procedures, handbooks and codes of conduct.
- Make suitable representation to the relevant Health & Safety Committee or SMT Committee if risk assessments identify an outstanding need which cannot be resourced within existing departmental resources.

2. Scope

For the purpose of this policy the following definitions apply:

- a) Hazard: Something with the potential to cause harm
- b) Hazardous Outcome: A description of how someone could be hurt or damage could occur as a result of interacting with the hazard
- c) Risk Rating: The overall judgement of the level of risk which may arise from the hazard, based upon the likelihood of the event occurring and the potential severity of the consequence
- d) Control Measures: Method used to reduce or control risks arising from identified hazards

e) Residual Risk: The level of risk remaining once control measures have been applied to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

3. Legal aspects of Risk Assessment

There are clear duties for risk assessment under acts such as the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999. The following requirements are laid down in those regulations and can be applied to other areas of risk assessment;

- *The risk assessment shall be 'suitable and sufficient' and cover both employees and non-employees affected by the employers undertaking (e.g. contractors, members of the public, pupils, etc)*

The term 'suitable and sufficient' is important as it defines the limits to the risk assessment process. A suitable and sufficient risk assessment should:

- Identify the significant risks and ignore the trivial ones;
- Identify and prioritise the measures required to comply with any relevant statutory provisions;
- Remain appropriate to the nature of the work and valid over a reasonable period of time;
- Identify the risk arising from or in connection with the work. The detail should be proportionate to the risk.

The significant findings that should be recorded include a detailed statement of the hazards and risks; the preventative, protective or control measures in place; and any further measures to reduce the risks present.

4. Risk Assessment

Rose Wood Academy has a responsibility to ensure that the risk posed to staff, pupils, property, contractors and the public are reduced, so far as reasonably practicable.

Risk assessment is a subjective but logical process which can be broken down into 5 steps:

- Step 1 Identify the hazard
- Step 2 Decide who or what might be harmed and how
- Step 3 Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions
- Step 4 Record significant findings and implement them
- Step 5 Review the assessment and update if necessary

When conducting a risk assessment, staff should adopt a team approach to risk assessment whenever possible and involve staff members who have practical experience (as they often

have the best awareness and understanding of the hazards involved with the activity and how the activity is actually carried out.)

5. Types of Risk Assessment

All significant risks shall be assessed. Although the principles of assessment remain the same their application can differ. There are 3 recognised methods of assessment;

- a) Formal – A written method of evaluating the risk of harm (as described above).
- b) Generic – An evaluation of risk that can be applied to common tasks.

In unusual circumstances, when an unforeseen risk presents itself (a previous Formal or Generic risk assessment not having been compiled and / or in use) an employee may be required to use a dynamic risk assessment.

- c) Dynamic – A mental assessment of risk for use when any delay would increase the risk from harm.

6. Training

Rose Wood Academy as a responsible employer will provide appropriate risk assessment training for staff as necessary.

Those who have a responsibility for the completion of risk assessments will initially be provided with basic risk assessment training.

This foundation training covers the processes and key stages of risk assessment including the rationale behind the risk assessment; application of suitable and sufficient control measures to mitigate risk; communication of the risk assessment; record keeping and incident management.

Specialised risk assessment training will be provided to staff as required ensuring appropriate expertise, monitoring and supervision.

7. Communication

Relevant information identified in the risk assessment regarding the hazards, their associated risks and the appropriate control measures must be effectively communicated, and be readily accessible to, employees and others as appropriate.

8. Monitoring

Senior Leaders or appropriate persons shall monitor the effectiveness of control measures and ensure that physical control measures are used, installed correctly and suitably

maintained where applicable. Likewise checks should be made to ensure that agreed control measures and safe systems of work are being followed correctly.

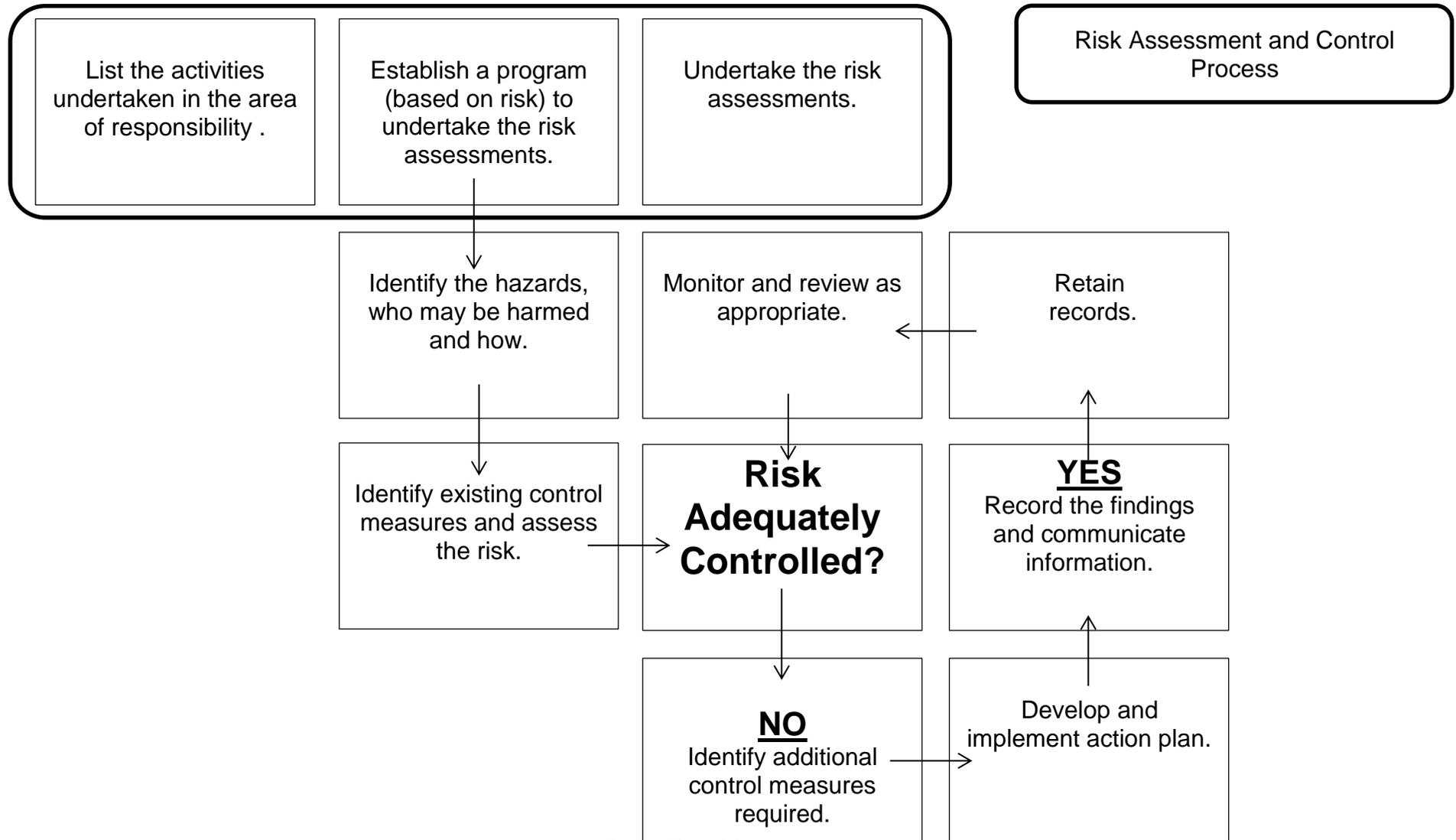
9. Record Keeping

Risk Assessments and associated documents must be kept for a minimum period of three years from the date which they are superseded as they may be required in the event of a litigation claim for compensation (note that claims for compensation can, generally be made up to 3 years from the date of the incident occurring). It should be noted that risk assessments which relate to the use of substances may need to be kept for 40 years, in order to trace exposure to substances which are known to have ill health effects e.g. asbestos.

10. Review of Policy

This policy will be reviewed annually or at an earlier date if changes are required due to risk assessment review or changes in legislation and/or guidance.

Risk Assessment and Control Process Map



Risk Assessment & Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment

- Looking at an activity or situation, identifying hazards, evaluating risk levels and implementing measures to eliminate or reduce the risk, so far as is reasonably practicable
- Focus on significant risks and ignore trivial risks
- A hazard is something with the potential to cause harm
- A risk is the likelihood of harm being caused combined with potential severity □ Risk assessment considers:
- how likely harm is to be caused
- the degree of harm
- the number and type of people who may be affected

Risk Control Measures

- Remove or eliminate hazard
- Substitute a hazardous material or process with a non-hazardous or less hazardous one
- Separate or isolate people from the hazard
- Use safe systems of work
- Wear personal protection as a last resort
- Ensure everyone involved are trained, instructed and supervised accordingly

Risk Matrix

LIKELIHOOD (L) = Frequent (5) – Probable (4) – Occasional (3) – Improbable (2) – Remote (1)

SEVERITY (S) = Catastrophic (5) – Major (4) – Reportable (3) – Serious (2) – Minor (1) Degree of Risk (DR) = likelihood x severity 1 – 25 (See Matrix below)

Risk Rating	Degree of Risk	Risk Treatment
(1-2)	Minimal	Acceptable risk. No further action or additional controls are required. Risks at this level should be monitored and reassessed at appropriate intervals
(3-6)	Low	A risk at this level may be acceptable. If not acceptable, existing controls should be monitored or adjusted. No further action or additional controls are required.
(7-10)	Moderate	Not normally acceptable. Efforts should be made to reduce the risk, provided this is not disproportionate. Establish more precisely the likelihood of harm as a basis for determining the need for improved control measures.
(11- 19)	Significant	Very unlikely to be acceptable. Significant resources may have to be allocated to reduce the risk. Where the risk involves work in progress urgent action should be taken.
(20 – 25)	High	Unacceptable. Immediate action must be taken to manage the risk. Control measures should be put into place which have the effect of reducing the impact of an event or the likelihood of an event occurring. A number of control measures may be required.

