



Risk Assessment – Extreme Heat Weather Conditions

Name of School	Name / Position of Reviewer	Date Assessed	Date for Review
Stivichall Primary School	Karen Ferguson-Headteacher	17 th JULY 2022	DAILY

Activity / Concern	Risk Rating (prior to action) H/M/L	Potential Control Measures (highlight those school will adopt and include detail specific to school where appropriate)	Additional Control Measures – specific to school	Residual Risk Rating H/M/L
Illness in children / adults caused by high temperatures (e.g. heat stroke, heat exhaustion, dehydration)	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniform / dress code expectations relaxed (loose fitting, cool colours advised) for staff and pupils • Regular water breaks built into the school day and children / staff have access to their water bottles at all times. Build in time to remind children to refill water bottles with cold water. • Windows open with blinds / curtains shut from the earliest possible time in the morning. Windows remain wide open unless external temperatures exceed 37 degrees (in which case windows openings are reduced to a crack) • Where possible, windows to be left open overnight (this will need to be assessed by ESU) to allow residual heat to disperse. • All available air conditioning units and fans are utilised and spread across school on rotation • When room temperatures are above 35 degrees, put ice bowls in front of fans to circulate cold air. • Classrooms doors left open to increase air flow • Identify hottest classrooms and consider moving children in those rooms to cooler areas in school • Turn off lights and unnecessary heat generating equipment (consider whether any items on standby need to be on at all) • Limit physical activity (no PE lessons or, at least, significantly modified activities) • Consider offering early pick-up for parents/carers who wish to have this option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancel lunchtime clubs i.e. football coach and Fylte gymnastics • Cancel all after school sporting events • Consider changing the end of the school day to avoid teaching in the hottest conditions. • Lunchtime play to be carefully monitored with children out for no longer than 20 mins and only if they have had sun cream applied and are wearing a hat. • Children to be encouraged to eat as usual. • Hot lunch menu modified 	M

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Illness in children / adults caused by exposure to sun (e.g. heat stroke, heat exhaustion, dehydration, sunburn)	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide brimmed hats encouraged to be worn by all • High factor sunscreen advised for all (above factor 15 and with UVA) • Time spent in direct sunlight is limited as much as possible where possible, time outdoor breaks for the coolest part of the day (usually, the morning) • Ask adults to take children to areas outside with shade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If temperatures continue to rise, school to consider earlier collection. Decision to be made mid-morning to avoid collection in the hottest part of the day. • Children remaining in school to be spread across coolest areas 	M
Particularly vulnerable children / adults become ill due to lack of awareness	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potentially vulnerable children and discuss any additional measures with parents/carers (e.g. working in a cooler part of school) • Identify potentially vulnerable adults and discuss any additional measures (e.g. working in a cooler part of school or, if children start departing early, releasing them early as numbers in school reduce) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aiders to assess need. If necessary, parents called to collect and seek medical attention 	M
Heat / sun related illness exacerbated by lack of staff awareness in identifying symptoms	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure staff are all aware of symptoms (link) to be aware of and know how to flag to appropriately trained first aiders in school • Regular monitoring and reminders throughout the day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aiders to assess need. If necessary, parents called to collect and seek medical attention 	M
Negative impact on quality of education (e.g. through changing curriculum delivery or children not attending school)	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum activities will necessarily need to be adapted to manage physical activity throughout the day – children not attending for all or part of the day will not have alternative education offered (e.g. remote education) because of the change in timetable activity necessitated by the heat (assuming situation is short-term – this may need reviewing if extreme heat lasts for longer periods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote education plan to be implemented in event of school closure 	L

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Parents / carers keeping children at home but not following guidelines about keeping children safe from heat and sun related risks	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure parents / carers have been signposted to government advice in staying safe in hot weather • Reiterate this guidance in the event that school does facilitate early pick-up from school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily messaging during extreme weather conditions 	L