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Ref: **Extreme Heat weather forecast**
Dynamic Risk Assessment

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The Met Office has forecast temperatures of up to 28 degrees for Stalybridge on Monday reducing to 23 degrees for Tuesday and Wednesday. At time of writing, the temperature for Stalybridge next track as follows:

Monday 30th	Tuesday 1st July	Wednesday 2nd July	Thursday 3rd July	Friday 4th July
Mostly Sunny 28C	Mostly Sunny 23C	Mostly Sunny 21C	Partly Cloudy 21C	Partly Cloudy 21C

Government Guidance for School Leaders:

- During severe weather conditions, such as flooding, storms, or snow, **you should keep your setting open for as many children, pupils or students as possible**. However, it might be necessary to close temporarily due to inaccessibility or risk of injury. You should do all you can to reopen as soon as possible

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heatwave-plan-for-england/looking-after-children-and-those-in-early-years-settings-during-heatwaves-for-teachers-and-professionals?dm_i=2VPK,1APXU,8D3Z9Q,528DA,1

Joint Union Guidance has also produced to support headteachers with planning for heatwave conditions and has been consulted i n preparing this risk assessment.

Areas for Concern	Risk rating	Control Measures	Residual Risk	Responsible Persons
1. Operational Processes for opening school in Heat Wave				
1.1 Temperature in Classes and Work Spaces				
HAZARD: Temperature in classes and staff work spaces **WHO is at RISK:** Students, staff and visitors. **RISK:** Increased risk of health issues, illness, severe	**Medium**	• Ventilation in classrooms and workspaces will be maximised by opening windows external doors and skylights before the start of the school day when temperatures are cool. • Windows should be closed if outdoor temperature exceeds indoor temperature • CO2 monitors should be switched on • South-facing classrooms should close blinds when the sun is directly on the classroom	**Medium to low**	**GW** will ensure that all windows / skylights open on arrival **Class teachers** to control ventilation during the day **Class teachers** to control ventilation during the day **GW** to pat test as required and distribute fans to priority classes

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illness and critical illness.		• Tower and table fans will be supplied to classrooms according to risk – warmest classes take priority as do youngest children – where safe use of fans can be ensured • Regular temperature / condition checks in classrooms • Classrooms may be evacuated, if temperatures become unsafe – alternative spaces will be used • Sufficient First Aiders including paediatric first aiders are available in school • Group rooms should not be used in favour of larger spaces e.g. Oasis / Community Room / Learning Lounge • Teachers and other staff advised to keep the use of electric lighting to a minimum when temperatures exceed 30C • Teachers advised to adjust the layout of teaching spaces to avoid direct sunlight on children		**Phase Leaders** to complete regular checks throughout the day **Class teachers** to alert phase leaders as an when needed **Phase leaders** to confirm First Aiders available **SENCO** to ensure that 1 to 1 children are supported in larger well-ventilated spaces **DM** share risk assessment with staff
HAZARD: Temperature in classes and staff work spaces **WHO is at RISK:** Students, staff and visitors. **RISK:** Increased risk of health issues, illness, severe illness and critical illness.	**Medium to High**	• Ventilation and air circulation maximised in kitchen with use of large fans • Shutters to servery up any time when hall not in use for assembly • Menus revised to reduce the number of heated appliances needed if heat is prolonged • Supply fans to offices as required, staff advised to maximise ventilation • Where ventilation is insufficient staff advised to relocate • Large spaces e.g. hall and studio ventilated before the start of school to ensure cooler air circulates • Use of fans in larger spaces as needed when larger numbers gather e.g. assembly • Consider cancellation of large gatherings	**Medium to low**	**KP** to ensure that ventilation measures are in place **KP** to review menus **NB** to ensure ventilation measures are in place or relocate members of team as necessary if temperatures are unsafe **GW** to ensure that all windows opened on arrival **DM** to direct the use of fans as required **DM** to determine whether cancellation required in conjunction with **SN**
1.2 Activities that increase body temperature				
HAZARD: PE / Physical Activity **Who is at risk:** staff and students	**Medium to High**	• Content of PE / Dance lessons will be reviewed to reduce the activity level and replace with less vigorous activity e.g. yoga / target practice / gymnastics	**Medium to low**	**TC** to ensure that plans for PE are reviewed **TC** will identify a suitable space

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RISK: heat exhaustion / raised blood pressure / asthma attack / breathing difficulties – increased risk of serious illness		• PE lessons will only take place outside when temperatures remain below 25C or where areas of natural shade can be used • Coaches / TAs will ensure that children have access to drinking water during PE lessons and that regular breaks are taken • Asthma inhalers should be taken with children to PE • Break time play – will only take place in shaded areas e.g trim trail and will be time limited • Children will be reminded to play less vigorous activities as needed • Lunchtime break will take place in shaded areas and will make use of indoor play time where possible • Where classrooms need to be cooled at lunchtime children will be moved to in larger spaces e.g. studio / hall / community room / learning lounge • EYFS will stay indoors (unless a cooler space can be found outdoors in the shade – am only) • Space will be maximised for large gatherings or when children are sitting closely to others e.g. on the carpet – if this is not possible large gatherings or carpet time will be avoided – this may result in cancellation of events		**TAs for each class will accompany children to PE and ensure that children have access to drinking water and inhalers** **Phase Leaders** to approve choice of space and negotiate space sharing **MH** to organise supervision and use of spaces at lunch time **PG** to direct teachers as to which spaces to use and when and alert **DM** if any problems **Class teachers** will make decisions about carpet time DM will determine arrangements for Time to Shine and other gatherings planned as required
1.3 Dehydration				
HAZARD: Insufficient liquid intake **Who is at RISK: Staff and children** **RISK: Dehydration and related illness / risk of serious complications / death**	**Medium**	• Parents have been advised to send children with refillable water bottles • Additional plastic cups have been distributed to classes • Cold running drinking water in all classrooms / staffroom / community room • Menus will be reviewed to increase fluids • Water will be available for topping up during PE lessons • Teachers will ensure children have access to water and will give reminders • Staff also advised to keep fluids intake up	**Low**	**MH / PG** to notify parents via dojo and seesaw **JH** to distribute cups **SB:** menu review **TAs for each class** to ensure children have water during PE **Teachers** to build in time for water breaks and remind children about drinking water **Phase Leaders** to distribute **DM** to remind in an email

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		• Fine mist water sprays distributed to teachers to cool children down as required		**MH** to distribute fine mist sprays
1.4 Clothing				
HAZARD: Restrictive Clothing **Who is at risk: Staff and children** **RISK: overheating / heat exhaustion / heatstroke**	**Medium**	• Children wear PE Kit all day on PE days and for special activities e.g. cycling / Sports Day • Parents advised that children should wear summer uniform, no jumpers or cardigans • Parents advised to send children with hats to wear • Staff advised to wear clothing that is professionally modest but personally comfortable for the weather • Tattoos that may cause offense to others should be covered.	**Medium to low**	**MH** parent notifications via dojo **PG** parent notifications via seesaw **MB** any other parent notification **DM** staff notifications
1.5 Vulnerable Children and Staff				
HAZARD: underlying health conditions **Who at risk:** certain staff and children **RISK:** heat compounds the health conditions leading to rapid deterioration in health / serious illness	**Medium to high**	• Phase Leaders to identify children who may require an individual risk assessment. • DM to identify staff who may be at additional risk and advise individuals on the additional measures that they can take – could include working in a different room / priority for fans to be determined with the individual • Asthma inhalers – parents reminded to ensure that children have inhalers before school and ensure that the inhaler is in school and up to date • Teachers to monitor children with asthma and ensure inhalers are readily available. • Ensure that staff are aware that defibrillator is kept in the office • Ensure that the staff briefing note includes information about how to cool children down quickly	**Medium to low**	**Phase Leaders** to contact parents in advance and advise **DM** **Phase leaders** draw up risk assessment with parents **DM** will make decisions on home learning in conjunction with parents **DM** will contact vulnerable staff **Class teachers** will contact parents as required to ensure that inhalers are in school and in date **TAs** will ensure that inhalers are taken to PE **DM** will include this information in staff briefing note
1.6 Specific Risk related to events				
HAZARD: Sports Day / large gathering of	**Medium to high**	• If the weather is too hot event will be cancelled	**Medium to low**	**DM** to determine if event needs to be cancelled

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parents for Sports awards **RISK to who:** children / parents / staff in attendance **RISK:** heat exhaustion / dehydration		• Sports Day – repeated reminders about hats / sunscreen and water bottles • Where possible provide shade or breaks for children while they wait • Provide a drink station for topping up water bottles – limit the number of races • Hall ventilated in the morning before school and during the assembly • Assembly takes place after the full heat of the day /time kept to a minimum • Children in hall kept to a minimum • Parents advised not to bring pre-school children to events • Parents advised to bring a hand-held fan and water bottles • Children given water before and after the event • Additional tower fans used as required in hall • Parents' seating spread out to ensure that air can circulate • Children be spaced out as much as possible		**GW** will provide sun shading where possible Phase leaders will ensure that events are kept to a minimum time **GW** to ensure the hall is ventilated and that chairs are set out with good spaces between **DM** to ensure that timings are kept to a minimum **DM** to ensure that parents are advised about precautions they can take **Class Teachers** make sure that children drink water prior to the assembly and after, **GW** to allocate tower fans and check trailing wires **DM** to direct children where to sit
1.7 Use of Electric Fans				
RISK to who: children / staff **RISK: cuts / electrocution**		• Electric fans that are over one-year old MUST Be PAT tested before use. • Fans should be sited on a stable clear surface near to a power socket • Fans can be used to cool rooms before and between lessons unattended, but fans should always be supervised by an adult when children are in the room. • Staff are required to ensure that fans are unplugged at the end of each day. • Children should be briefed on safety rules about fans, specifically not putting fingers on or near the fan's protective grill. • If the temperature outside is higher than the temperature inside, fans should be switched off. • If possible – to promote air circulation fans can be placed in front of an open window facing outwards		

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		• Placing a bowl of ice in front of a fan can help to reduce temperatures further and promote cool air circulation, but should be approved by D Mason in the event temperatures over 30 C.		

Briefing Notes

HSE Advice

Heat exhaustion and heatstroke in children

Your child could get heat exhaustion if they:

- become too hot
- are not drinking enough fluids

Children do not sweat as much as adults. So they find it harder to stay cool. When its hot, you should make sure that babies and children drink enough fluids.

Heat exhaustion can turn into heatstroke if the body cannot cool down within 30 minutes. Heatstroke is a life-threatening medical emergency.

Important

Heat exhaustion does not usually need emergency medical help if your child can cool down within 30 minutes. If it turns into heatstroke, it needs to be treated as an emergency.

Check for signs of heat exhaustion

Children with heat exhaustion are usually tired, irritable or bad-tempered.

Other signs of heat exhaustion can include:

- intense thirst
- weakness or fainting
- cramps in the arms, legs or stomach
- no appetite, feeling sick or vomiting
- complaining of a headache
- sweating a lot
- pale clammy skin
- temperature of more than 38 degrees Celsius (but less than 40 degrees Celsius)

Things you can do to cool your child down

If you think your child may have heat exhaustion:

1. Bring your child indoors if possible, ideally in a room with air conditioning, or into the shade away from the heat.
2. Undress your child and remove all unnecessary clothing like a jacket or socks.
3. Sponge their skin with cool water. Cool them as rapidly as you can. Place cold packs around their neck and armpits.
4. If your child is awake and acting normally, get them to drink a cold drink. If they are not fully awake or if they are very drowsy, do not try to force them to drink. Avoid caffeine as this can increase dehydration.

Emergency action required:Call 112 or 999 if your child has any of these symptoms:

- is still unwell 30 minutes after being treated for heat exhaustion

- feels hot and dry
- is not sweating even though they are too hot
- has a severe headache
- has a very high temperature of 40 degrees Celsius or above
- has fast breathing or is short of breath
- is confused
- has a fit (seizure)
- loses consciousness
- is unresponsive

These are signs of heatstroke.

Preventing heat exhaustion and heatstroke

To help prevent heat exhaustion and heat stroke, make sure your child:

- drinks plenty of cold drinks, especially when exercising
- takes cool baths or showers
- wears light-coloured and loose clothing - sprinkle water over skin or clothes
- is in the shade from the sun between 11am to 3pm
- avoids vigorous or very active outdoor play when the temperature is over 30 degrees Celsius

Preventing sunburn in children

Heatstroke

Heatstroke is a life-threatening medical emergency.

Your child can get heatstroke if they are not able to cool their body down. Their body can get hotter and hotter. This causes their temperature to rise.

In severe cases, this can cause brain damage. If your child has heatstroke they need to get emergency treatment quickly. Treatment will help to bring their temperature down.

Children's bodies heat up much faster than adults' bodies. This is why children are more at risk of heat stroke.

Heat exhaustion and heatstroke can happen indoors as well as outdoors. Any environment that is too warm can lead to these conditions, including in a car or near a window on a hot day.

Never leave a child in a car

A parked car can heat up by at least 10°C in just 10 minutes. Opening the window of a parked car does not help keep the inside of a car cool enough. Never leave a child in a car.

Internal organs start to shut down when the body's temperature reaches 40°C. Death can happen when it reaches 41.7°C.

Preventing dehydration

Watch out for signs of dehydration in your child. If you think they are becoming dehydrated, speak to your GP or pharmacist for advice.

Tips for keeping indoor spaces cool

Keep windows open at night if safe to do so. If not, open them early in the morning before it starts to get hot.

As it gets warmer outside and the air outside is warmer than the air inside, almost close the windows. Close the curtains or blinds in indoor spaces during the day to block out the sun.

Switch off lights and electric equipment you are not using. Use a room thermometer to make sure that the room your child sleeps in is at the correct temperature (between 16 to 20 degrees Celsius).

Children should not sleep in direct sunlight.