



## **First Aid Policy**

The safety and wellbeing of pupils and staff at Gateways and on trips is the highest priority.

This policy takes account of Medical Officers of Schools guidance 'First Aid in Schools' And the Department for Children, Schools & Families 'Guidance on First Aid for Schools'.

This policy is applicable to all pupils in the school including those in the EYFS and those attending out of school care.

### **Rationale**

Most pupils will have a medical condition at some time during their school life that may impact on their daily school activities. Positive, supportive management at these times will enable the pupil to continue to access education, as is their right. The medical condition may be short-term, e.g. antibiotics or long-term, e.g. diabetes or emergency aid, e.g. anaphylaxis.

### **Policy**

- To provide adequate numbers of appropriately trained first aiders to deal with incidents or accidents, including paediatric first aid training where appropriate. A list of those qualified in first aid is maintained by the Health and Safety Officer.
- To provide all first aiders with an effective means of communication that will enable anyone requiring the assistance of a first aider to contact them in a timely manner.
- To ensure that, where applicable, first aiders are trained to deal with additional specified hazards that are not included in the standard training course.
- To provide and maintain in good condition adequate stocks of first aid provisions in clearly labelled and readily accessible areas as deemed necessary.
- To be in a position to deal with or assist in dealing with any members of public who may suffer or be suffering from recognisable symptoms whilst at the school premises.
- To ensure that adequate provisions and staff are provided and available during any external activities or journeys to external locations.

### **Purpose**

Reviewed Autumn 2018  
Next review Spring 2019

1. To maintain the health and comfort of the pupil and allow him/her to continue education.
2. To manage conditions in a safe, calm manner.
3. To give support and advice to staff.
4. To store and administer any medication safely.
5. To ensure easy access to first aid kits.
6. To ensure a qualified first aider is on site at all times when children are on site, including weekends.

### **Guidelines**

1. Parents should always inform the school fully of any medical condition that the pupil has and give regular updates if it is a changing condition.
2. Medication and accidents are recorded in the health room book, including a patient's refusal to take treatment. (See medicines procedure).
3. Parents are informed by telephone, planner or letter if a pupil has an accident.
4. Medication is stored safely.
5. HSE are notified of any incident reportable under RIDDOR.
6. As a duty of care an ambulance is called when needed.
7. Cleaning staff wear correct P.P.E. when dealing with spillage of body fluids.
8. Staff are involved in appropriate training every three years.

### **Arrangements**

Gateways School employs a qualified registered nurse to deal with general medical needs who has suitable medical room facilities to ensure we can deal general medical requirements across the school. In addition to support that function Gateways has a number of staff qualified in emergency medical first aid and paediatric first aid in line with EYFS requirements.

Gateways School has a number of procedures for the treatment and care of pupils suffering from particular medical conditions; specifically:

- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Anaphylaxis

These are attached as an appendix to this policy document.

Less common conditions are considered when required and protocols agreed in line with best practice at the time. Some pupils may require treatment for anaphylactic reactions. These pupils are known to relevant staff and appropriate medical records and immediate action procedures have been highlighted to those staff members.

An Accident Form should be completed either by the First Aider who responds, or in the Case of a minor incident, by the member of staff themselves, and sent to the Health and Safety Officer.

The Health and Safety Officer is responsible for reporting any incident which is reportable under the current regulations to RIDDOR. The Health and Safety officer reviews all accidents and ensure where possible control measure can be implemented to prevent its reoccurrence.

## **Requirements under RIDDOR**

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) apply to schools. Most incidents that happen in schools or on school trips will not need to be reported. Exceptionally an incident does need notifying to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) under RIDDOR.

### **What needs to be reported?**

The Regulations require employers and others in control of premises to report certain accidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences arising out of or in connection with work.

As of 6 April 2012, the over-three-day reporting requirement for people at work changed to over-seven-days.

This means that you have to report injuries that lead to a worker being incapacitated (absent, or unable to do their normal work which he or she would reasonably be expected to do) for over seven consecutive days. This period of time starts the day after the accident, and includes weekends and rest days. The report must be made within 15 days of the accident. There are no other substantive changes to the reporting requirements for deaths, major injuries, occupational diseases and dangerous occurrences.

Note, pupils are not classed as workers, however, injuries or illnesses to children whilst in the care of the school which require hospital treatment, may need reporting.

Most playground accidents due to collisions, slips, trips and falls are not normally reportable. Incidents are only reportable where the injury results in a pupil either being killed or taken to a hospital for treatment. Either scenario is only reportable if they were caused by an accident that happened from or in connection with a work activity.

This could include, for example, incidents arising because:

- the condition of the premises or equipment was poor, e.g. poorly maintained play equipment; or
- the school had not provided adequate supervision, e.g. where particular risks were identified but no action was taken to provide suitable supervision.

A fuller explanation and guidance can be found on the School Health and Safety Policy.

The Health and Safety Officer is responsible for maintaining a list of those staff trained in first aid and for ensuring that adequate levels of training are maintained. This list can be found on the Health Procedures appended to this Policy.

## **Calling an ambulance**

If someone at the School has an accident, staff are trained to summon medical help immediately. The school nurse is normally responsible for calling an ambulance, but in case of medical emergency, any other responsible person should call 999, or convey that to be done via reception.

## **Contact numbers**

Reception 200 – reception are in radio contact with the nurse and other first aiders.  
Emergency 999

## **Emergency Medical Treatment**

Within the terms and condition of the school, parents and guardians give proxy to the school to ensure medical attention and intervention is administered to save life and promote the recovery of their children.

## **Storage and administration of medicines**

Procedures for this are covered in the appended health procedure document.

## **Training**

A select number of staff across the school, both teaching and non-teaching staff have been trained in emergency and paediatric first aid, detail are recorded on Annex 2 of this document.

## **Equipment**

First aid equipment is available in all areas of the school in prominent and accessible points Details of where first aid kits are located may be found at Annex 1.

It is the responsibility of Sports coaches to ensure that First Aid bags are taken to every training session, and to matches, and to return these to the collection point in Staff Common Rooms so that they may be available for cleaning and re-stocking each week.

First Aid bags are always taken to sports matches or on organised trips, and a qualified First Aider is present on every trip or at sports matches. Sports Bags are checked weekly and re-stocked as necessary.

## **Record Keeping**

Gateways maintains a record of all accidents and injuries and has a procedure in place for ensuring that they are reviewed regularly in order, where possible, to minimise the likelihood or recurrence. The School will contact the parents or guardians if a pupil suffers anything more than a trivial injury, if he or she becomes unwell or if there are any concerns about his or her health.

Parents should contact the school at any time if they wish to discuss any concerns relating to their child's health.

## Annex 1

### Location of First Aid Kits

Location	Type of Kit
Dance Hall Studio	Basic First Aid Kit
Sports Hall Lower Foyer	Basic First Aid Kit
Nursery	Basic First Aid Kit
Prep School	Basic First Aid Kit
Early Birds	Basic First Aid Kit
Schofield – all 3 foyers	Basic First Aid Kit
Littlegates S6	Basic First Aid Kit
Assistant Head Foyer	Basic First Aid Kit
Lower Art room	Basic First Aid Kit
Schofield - top of main stairs	Basic First Aid Kit
Schofield – upper Watson doors	Basic First Aid Kit
Reception	Basic First Aid Kit
Staff room kitchen	Basic First Aid Kit
PAC foyer	Basic First Aid Kit
Dower – upper pastoral room stairs	Basic First Aid Kit
Dower – top of main stairs	Basic First Aid Kit
Library	Basic First Aid Kit
Prep Art Room – bottom of stairs	Basic First Aid Kit
Music Suite – foyer	Basic First Aid Kit
Dower – upper landing below staff workroom	Basic First Aid Kit
Science Room S10	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit
Science Room C5	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit
Science Room C3	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit
Food Tech	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit
Maintenance Cabin	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit
Dining Room	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit
School Kitchen	Basic First Aid Kit, Burns Kit, Eyewash Kit

## Annex 2

### Qualified First Aiders

All qualified First Aiders are also qualified at the Paediatric Level

#### February 2016 - February 2019

Mrs J Ansbro-Westmoreland	Gatehouse Nursery
Mrs D White	School Nurse
Mrs S Holmes	Food Tech
Miss F Hill	Reception
<del>Miss J Smith</del>	<del>Gatehouse Nursery</del>
Mrs B Smith	Gatehouse Nursery
<del>Mrs J Rooney</del>	<del>Gatehouse Nursery</del>
Mr C Furminger	Dower (Radio)

#### November 2017 - November 2020

Mrs C Bartle	Littlegates
Miss S Ellison	Littlegates
Mrs E Matthews	Earlybirds/Sundowners
Mrs F Feeney	Prep & High School
Mrs L Church	Learning Support
Anushka Minshull	Dower / Offices



## Health Procedures

### Epilepsy

Pupils who suffer from epilepsy are listed in SIMS and a hard copy list is available in the Staff Room.

In many pupils, epileptic seizures happen without warning, but in some pupils certain triggers can be identified:

- stress, anxiety, excitement
- hormonal changes
- unbalanced diets
- late nights
- illness
- flickering/flashing lights
- not taking medication
- alcohol/drugs
- over the counter or prescription medicines
- 

Signs/symptoms of an epileptic seizure:

- the pupil loses consciousness, the body stiffens
- jerking movements
- blue tinge around the mouth due to irregular breathing
- loss of bladder/bowel control

Treatment for an epileptic seizure:

- keep calm
- protect from injury
- cushion the pupil's head
- look for an epilepsy I.D. card
- try to time how long the seizure lasts
- once the seizure has finished put the pupil in the recovery position  
reassure and stay with the pupil until recovery is complete; consciousness slowly returns within a few minutes call 999 if you believe the pupil needs urgent medical attention and call for the school nurse

- inform the pupil's parents as soon as possible

Do not

- Restrain the pupil
- Put anything in the pupil's mouth
- Attempt to bring them round

Further advice is available from the school nurse. Training will be reviewed annually. All health related policies are updated regularly by the School Nurse.

### **Asthma Procedure**

Pupils who suffer from asthma are listed in SIMS and asthma Information Sheets are kept in the Health Room.

Pupils with asthma may carry their own inhalers. A spare inhaler should be kept at school in case of emergency. In the High School these are kept in the Health Room. In the Prep School one inhaler should be kept in the class teacher's desk for easy access and a spare should be kept in the Health Room if possible. If the pupil leaves the school site under the care of school staff their inhaler must be taken with them.

Parents are asked to provide a spare labelled reliever to be held in the inhaler box in the Health Room, and in their sports bags for PE.

Younger pupils may require assistance with the administration of their inhaler. Parents should advise and instruct the teacher and school nurse if this is the case.

Asthma attack:

- The pupil will be anxious and may look pale, or more likely, flushed initially.
- The pupil will have difficulty speaking in full sentences.
- The pupil may be wheezing or struggling to breathe. It is classically on expiration that the child has difficulty breathing.

Treatment of an attack:

- Ensure that the reliever inhaler is used immediately.
- Stay calm and reassure the child. Do not hold the pupil tight restricting their breathing.
- Sit the pupil in a peaceful, cool situation, ideally with a desk or table in front of them so they can sit well-supported leaning forward slightly on the desk.

- Loosen all tight clothing.
- Encourage the pupil to breathe slowly and deeply. A sip of water may help to relax the child.
- Remain with the pupil until the attack is over.

An asthma attack uses a lot of energy and body resources; offer the pupil a sweet drink and biscuit before returning to lessons. If recovery from the asthma attack is straightforward the pupil can remain in school and return to class. The parents should be informed of the occurrence of the attack but it is not urgent.

If the inhaler has no effect after five to ten minutes, the pupil becomes distressed, is unable to talk or is very exhausted it is an emergency situation.

- Dial 999 and ask for an ambulance.
- Continue to give the reliever inhaler every few minutes until the emergency services arrive.
- Contact parents as soon as possible.

All pupils are encouraged to participate fully in all lessons. Where ever possible the asthma sufferer will avoid trigger situations and staff should understand and assist when necessary. All school staff will allow children to administer their own reliever inhaler when they need to.

PE staff should remind pupils, whose asthma is triggered by exercise, to use their inhalers. They will allow them to do so each lesson. Science and art teachers should also remind pupils, especially if there is a likelihood that irritant fumes may be in the proximity.

If the teachers are aware that a pupil is missing classes, or appears to be too tired to participate in lessons, the parents should be informed, to enable a review of the medical management of their child's asthma.

Parents will be asked to complete an asthma card every year and maintain appropriate medication. These are kept in the inhaler drawer in the Health Room.

Further advice is available from the school nurse and training will be reviewed annually.

### **Diabetic Procedure**

If there were a pupil who was an insulin dependent diabetic, a photograph of the pupil would be displayed in the staff room.

The parent of the pupil would fill in a diabetic Health Care Plan outlining their child's most typical symptoms and necessary treatment for their child. The Health Care Plan would also contains information for next of kin and hospital contacts. These sheets are kept in the Health Room.

Any pupil affected would be encouraged to attend the health room on a daily basis, usually prior to lunch, so their blood sugar could be monitored.

Members of staff can receive basic instruction in the management of diabetes on an annual basis.

### Information for Teachers

Children with diabetes face two problems that teachers need to understand,

HYPOGLYCEMIA and HYPERGLYCEMIA. Staff should learn the signs, symptoms and how to treat each:

**HYPOGLYCEMIA** When the blood sugar level is too low the child can:-

- behave erratically.
- appear sleepy / dazed.
- appear shaky / jittery.
- feel cold but look sweaty and pale.
- complain of hunger but can feel sick.

It is very important that a HYPO is treated quickly.

What to do:- Call for the School Nurse; never send the pupil to the office or Health Room or leave the pupil unattended.

- Give sugary drink or food immediately. All diabetics carry sugar tablets or sweets with them – mars bars / lucozade drink. A supply should be kept in the classroom / Health Room. If there is no improvement after 5 minutes, repeat the sugary food / drink, follow up with biscuits or starchy food like crisps or sandwiches. (May not be needed for pupils with pumps).

Recovery following a hypo is usually very fast. However, if the pupil is very drowsy, but still able to swallow give Hypostop, a glucose gel, or honey or jam by rubbing it into the inside of the child's cheek.

In the unlikely event of a child losing consciousness dial 999 and place the child in the recovery position by lying on their side with the head tilted back.

**HYPERGLYCEMIA** when the blood sugar level is too high the child can:-

- be lethargic and sleepy.
- complain of thirst.
- need to go to the bathroom frequently.
- experience blurred vision.
- complain of headaches.

What to do:-

- Call for the School Nurse.

- Give water to drink.
- The nurse will check the pupil's blood sugar and may give extra insulin.

## **First Aid Procedure**

Please see list of qualified First Aiders in annex 2 above

Appointed persons should only give first aid that they feel confident to give.

All other persons should ask for the assistance of one of the listed first aiders.

First Aid bags are available from the Health Room for all sporting activities and out of school visits.

In the kitchen, science rooms and Watson technology rooms there are individual bottles of sterile saline for emergency washing when required.

There are instant ice packs in the Health Room and Sports Hall.

Whenever possible take the nearest standard kit with you when called to an incident.

All first aid boxes are checked every 3 months. Any staff who use first aid equipment must report its use to the School Nurse or the Health and Safety Officer so it can be replaced immediately. Only qualified First Aiders are covered in law and insurance to offer first aid.

Training will be updated every three years. There will always be a qualified first aider on site when children are present. At least one person with paediatric first aid training will be present on E.Y.F.S visits and outings and at least one person on the school premises.

Parents will be informed of any accident or injury sustained by a child on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable, of any first aid treatment given.

Ofsted will be notified as soon as reasonably practicable, but in any event within 14 days, of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, any child and of the action taken.

The local child protection agencies will be notified of any serious accident, or injury to, or death of, any child. Any advice given will be followed.

## **Medicines Procedure**

**This procedure is inclusive of all students in the school including EYFS.**

Any child with specific medication requirements will be supported in school. This will be discussed with parents prior to the child starting and will be kept up-to-date. Training will be provided for staff where the administration of medicine requires medical or technical support.

Administration of:

- Prescription Medicines:

The school notes that there is no legal obligation to administer medication: it is a voluntary one that we wish to undertake to enhance the care of the child and speed up recovery. Whenever possible the School Nurse will administer any medication. Medicines will not usually be given unless prescribed for a child by a doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist (medicines containing aspirin will only be given if prescribed by a doctor). No medication (both prescription and non-prescription) will be given unless a written request for that particular medicine is received from parents. All medicines are to be stored safely each day, either in a locked cupboard in the Health Room or in the staff fridge – they are returned to the pupil at the end of each school day. No pupil is permitted to carry medicines on their person, except inhalers and Epipens. Any medicine given is under the supervision of a member of staff, usually the School Nurse.

The member of staff giving medication always checks:-

- the pupil's name
- written instructions
- prescribed dose
- expiry date

It is recorded in the Health Room record and in the pupil's homework diary. If a pupil refuses to take the prescribed medicine as directed, the school will not force the issue but will inform the parents at the earliest moment possible. If necessary the Emergency services will be called.

- Non-Prescription Medicines

Non-prescription medicines should be administered with parental permission and at the discretion of the School Nurse or appointed person only. The occasional paracetamol tablet, nurofen tablet, anti-histamine tablet or Calpol may be given at the discretion of the nurse.

In order to do this a letter is sent out at the start of the child's education requesting parents to notify in writing if they DO NOT wish their child to receive any medication in school. Parents are asked to notify the school if they wish to make any changes to this permission during the time their child attends the school. Only one dose per pupil is given daily in school. If a pupil suffers regularly from acute pain, e.g. migraine, the parents are asked to authorise and supply appropriate painkillers for their child's use, with written instructions about when they should be taken. This is especially important

on any visit that involves a longer period away from home. Whenever possible the School Nurse will supervise the administration of non-prescription medicine and confirm it in writing to parents. If a child needs referring to Accident and Emergency due to injury, the child will be kept nil by mouth at school.

- Care of Medicines

All medicines stored for the day or longer must be clearly labelled with the pupil's name, the name of the medicine, the dose to be given and the frequency of the dose. A similar recording is made in the medicines' book. All medicines are stored under lock and key unless being administered. The keys to the Health Room cupboards are kept in the main school office and with the School Nurse. Medicines requiring refrigeration can be stored in the staff kitchen opposite the Health Room. The School Nurse will dispose of all expired medication as it is considered a serious health risk. When necessary the parents will be asked to supply replacements.

### **Severe Allergy Procedure**

Currently a number of pupils suffer a severe allergic reaction when they come into contact with certain allergens. (e.g. nuts, kiwi fruit, eggs and cold weather).

Photographs of the pupils affected by severe allergic reactions are displayed in the staffroom. The parents of these children fill in a severe allergy record sheet outlining their child's most typical symptoms and necessary treatment for their child. The record card also contains information for next of kin and hospital contacts. These sheets are kept in the Health Room.

The emergency treatment is stored in a cupboard in the Health Room within the pupil's pack. This pack also contains all the information listed above. These packs go with pupils and staff on all school visits. All members of staff receive basic instruction in the management of anaphylaxis on an annual basis.

### **Severe Allergic Reaction:-**

Signs and Symptoms –

- tingling or itching of lips and tongue.
- swelling of lips, tongue or throat.
- pale complexion with possible blue/grey tinge around mouth.
- flushed with possible hives (nettle rash) anywhere on body.
- difficulty in speaking and swallowing.
- difficulty in breathing (asthma).
- racing pulse.
- abdominal cramps, feeling sick, even vomiting.
- suddenly feeling weak or faint.
- sense of doom.
- collapse or unconscious.

## Treatment –

- DO NOT LEAVE PUPIL UNACCOMPANIED.
- reassure and try to keep yourself and the pupil calm.
- send for assistance and the epipen injection pack.
- ask for 999 AMBULANCE.
- give the epipen injection.

## Administering Epipen Injection:-

1. Remove from packaging.
2. Pull off BLUE safety cap; needle is inside black tip.
3. Place black tip at 90 degrees to thigh; outer side of thigh midway between knee and hip. The injection needle will pierce through clothes.
4. Press firmly into thigh and hold for a count of 10.
5. Return injection to pack to pass to emergency services.
6. Note approximate time of giving the injection.
7. Remain with the pupil and continue to monitor their condition.
8. Hand over to the emergency services with clear statements about the event, the treatment given and the child's condition.

In rare instances the pupil continues to deteriorate (their symptoms are not relieved by the injection). A second injection may be given 15 minutes after the first.

If the injection is given and the pupil improves dramatically, or the injection is given by mistake, the pupil must still be checked over by the hospital. (The injection will not have any serious long term effects).

## **Sickness Procedure**

Parents have prime responsibility for their child's health and should provide the school with sufficient information about their child's medical condition. The parents, in conjunction with doctors and nurses, should convey all necessary information and act as reference points for staff.

Parents will reach an agreement with the Headmistress, on the school's role, in helping with their child's medical needs. Cultural and religious views are always respected. Parents must agree with the Headmistress what information can be passed on to the staff, in particular the School Nurse, who will care for the pupil. Sharing information is important if staff and parents are to ensure the best of care for a pupil. These details are recorded in the SIMS database.

The school will ensure that adequate staff members are trained in the necessary care for the pupil, and that adequate briefing of the staff involved takes place. Staff need to be aware of any possible emergencies and what action to take if one occurs.

An emergency is reported directly to the school office by telephoning or walkie talkie and the School Nurse will attend to the pupil, wherever she may be. Sick pupils in the High School should be sent to the School Nurse, only with permission from the teacher. If the Health Room is unattended the pupil will go to reception.

Sick pupils in Prep School should be sent with a friend to accompany them to the Health Room. The form tutor must be informed if a pupil is sent home during the day, usually via a telephone or email from the School Nurse. The pupil must sign out, and the main office notified by email.

The School Nurse will be responsible for admitting pupils to the Health Room which is recorded in the attendance book and if necessary in the accident book

The School Nurse is called to attend to all sick pupils in EYFS to give advice, to respond to children who are ill or infectious and to advise on the necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, such as keeping children at home until 48 hours have passed after vomiting etc. Parents will be contacted if a child needs to go home. If a child is infectious, provision will be made in the Health Room until a parent arrives. The child will be accompanied by their Key Contact practitioner. Staffing ratios would be addressed.

Any areas of the curriculum which involves animals e.g. duckling eggs re; Life Cycle topic, will have a Risk Assessment carried out beforehand.

Any notifiable disease will be reported promptly to the Department of Public Health. Advice will be sought and Ofsted informed of any action taken.

## **Hygiene Procedures**

Good hygiene is always essential for the prevention of the spread of any infection. This is especially important in a school environment, where young children are prone to all sorts of infections and illnesses.

Good hygiene practices will be promoted and implemented by following the below procedures -

- All staff are required to wear rubber gloves when dealing with any type of body fluid spillage or bleeding
- Cuts and open sores must be covered with a dressing, whether on adults or children.
- Any type of spillage must be cleaned up as quickly and effectively as possible.
- Any clothing subjected to body fluid spillage must be placed in a bag which is then tied up ready to be passed on to the child's parent / guardian.
- Tissues and waste bins must be readily accessible to children to encourage good hygiene practices.
- All children must wash hands after going to the toilet.
- Equipment in the school must be cleaned regularly, the school cleaners are responsible for dusting and cleaning the shelves, windows, behind the cupboards,

vacuuming and mopping floors. The teachers are responsible for cleaning equipment and resources.

- In general terms, an anti-bacterial spray is suitable for most surfaces; however on occasion bleach may be required. This will only be used in safe circumstances away from children and stored in accordance with COSHH guidelines.
- It is the duty of every member of staff to ensure that all cleaning fluids are kept in a safe place out of the reach of children.
- The premises where a staff member is working, should be checked daily for cleanliness. Any concerns to be reported to the operations manager.

### **Procedure for the cleaning up of body fluids etc.**

- Keep children away from area and call for another staff member if necessary
- Put on disposable gloves
- Cover spill with paper towels and request maintenance team member or duty cleaner to attend and assist in clean up. Use of a plastic bag to contain spillage should be used and tied up and disposed of correctly. Anti-bacterial sprays and mopping solutions should be used to clean the remaining area.
- Dry area with paper towels as necessary,
- Use slippery floor sign as necessary.

### **Cooking with Children – Food hygiene guidance**

Cooking with children is a very enjoyable and educational activity, which we encourage at the school and is an ideal opportunity to teach the children some of the rules of food hygiene.

It is necessary for all staff to have a working knowledge of food hygiene procedures. Those staff members who are handling the food, must go on a recognised food hygiene Course.

Children should never be allowed into the school kitchens.

Without prejudice to guidelines implemented by the Food Technology teacher, as a minimum...

- Always wash your hands before handling food and after using the toilet.
- Ensure cuts and sores are covered
- Keep yourself clean and wear clean clothing
- Promote cleanliness with the children
- Never cough or sneeze over food – children should always be encouraged to cover their mouths and then wash their hands.
- Raw fish and meat should have separate preparation areas, keep foods covered and at the correct storage temperatures.
- Ensure food waste is disposed of correctly

These are basic food hygiene guidelines, the Food Tech teacher should be consulted should further food hygiene knowledge be required.